



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News June 19, 2018

Newsletters normally are emailed on Monday evenings. If you don't get a future newsletter on time, check the websites below to see if there is a notice about the current newsletter or to see if the current edition is posted there. If the newsletter is posted, please contact me at bob.mugford@gmail.com to let me know you didn't get 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 - Note: NO lunches on June 20 and 27. Mrs Lum is on vacation.
Lunches resume on July 4th

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

June 20 **No lunch tomorrow**

June 27 **No lunch**

July 01 1200hrs, Canada Day Salute, Hallelujah Point, Stanley Park

World War 2 – 1943

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

June 27th: US Marine raiders on New Georgia start expanding their holdings. Despite very heavy defences and very tight security, the locomotive works in Lille France are sabotaged by the French Resistance with the help of the remarkable SOE agent Michel Trotobas.

June 28th: Seabee Battalions land on Kiriwana and Woodlark Island (around New Guinea) and start constructing airfields.

June 29th: US Cruisers and destroyers shell the Japanese base at Shortland in the Solomons.

June 30th: The ground is finally firm and dry as high summer arrives all along the Eastern Front and fighting flares up almost everywhere. An American-Australian force (McKenchie Force) lands at Nassau Bay on New Guinea to fierce resistance. US forces stage several small landings on minor islands in the New Georgia Group.

RUSI Plans Military History Presentations

RUSI Vancouver is exploring staging a series of presentations at Bessborough Armoury commencing this coming September. Similar RUSI presentations were held at the BC Regiment Drill Hall several years ago, all of which met with great success.

As this year is the 100th anniversary of the end First World War, Canada's role in that war will be a primary topic. A second will focus on BC's home front during WW1, while another would look at how Vancouver has remembered it's fallen for the past 100 years.

Current affairs subjects may also be included such as Canadian defence policy in the Arctic, military deployments to Africa, and how changing world trade relations and may affect Canada's foreign policy in the future.

RUSI Vancouver is currently discussing the proposed early evening presentations with the 15 Field Artillery Regiment RCA regarding use of Armoury facilities, preferably on Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7 pm.

Watch this newsletter and the RUSI Vancouver website (www.rusivancouver.ca) for confirmation of dates and time, and details on subjects to be presented.

Cam Cathcart, President
RUSI Vancouver Society

Govt Leaving Door Open to Sending Spare Military Helicopters to Mali

Lee Berthiaume Canadian Press

Summary & Analysis: The possible increase would be to ensure the mandate of 24/7 availability of two Chinooks can be met. In addition to a medevac role, the mission is meant to be at the beck and call of the UN at any time for any reason.

OTTAWA — The Trudeau government is keeping the door open to sending more helicopters to Mali to ensure the Canadian Forces can provide round-the-clock medical evacuations in what is expected to be a harsh operating environment. Canada is preparing to send two Chinook transport helicopters and four, armed Griffon escorts to the African nation this summer as part of a commitment to support the UN mission there. Those helicopters and about 250 military personnel are scheduled to leave in July and begin work on Aug 1, Col Chris McKenna, the commander of the helicopter detachment, told The Canadian Press on Wednesday. While the detachment will likely be called upon at times to move troops and equipment across the arid landscape as required by UN officials, their primary mission will be evacuating injured peacekeepers and others. That will entail having one Chinook and two Griffons on “perpetual standby, 24/7,” McKenna said, “so our crews are essentially sleeping almost beside the aircraft ready to launch. “We are focused on getting to an incident site as quick as we can to be able to provide lifesaving interventions for both soldiers and anyone else that the UN would choose to

medevac.” Such medical services are especially important given the nature of the UN mission in Mali, which has seen dozens of peacekeepers killed or injured in ambushes and roadside bomb attacks by local militants.

While that high tempo alone could be expected to put a heavy burden on the detachment, the extreme heat and dust at the UN mission in Gao, where the Canadians will be based, isn't expected to make life any easier. Both the Germans and the Dutch have lost helicopters in the area over the last couple of years in crashes blamed on technical problems caused by the environment. The accidents killed four peacekeepers. McKenna, whose detachment recently wrapped up several days of training at Canadian Forces Base Wainwright in Alberta, described the environment as “the biggest enemy.” “We’re talking about operating state-of-the-art helicopters in the sub-Saharan Sahel region where the temperatures can reach 50-plus degrees and you see an enormous amount of dust,” he said. “And as you know from our experience in Afghanistan, that can be quite tricky from a helicopter point of view.” There are ways to manage those challenges, McKenna said, including making sure crews are familiar with the environment and setting up a stringent and efficient maintenance regime. But the question of whether to send spare helicopters to Mali, either now or at some other point during the 12-month mission, is also on the horizon. “I’ve been given leeway (to ask) for spares if we so think that that is required,” he said. “And it is still being determined by government whether or not we’ll be able to bring spares.”

The Canadian helicopters and military personnel will replace counterparts from Belgium and Germany, the latter of which has been operating both transport and attack helicopters in Mali for several years. Canada’s arrival in Mali comes only months after the UN Security Council authorized the peacekeeping mission there to provide medical evacuations and transport services to a multinational counterterrorism mission in the country. When asked whether that means his force could be called upon to support the so-called Group of Five Sahel force, McKenna would only say that his role will be to support the peacekeeping mission’s mandate. “We are having essentially no caveats going in,” he added, “so we work for that force commander and we execute what he asks us to do as long as it’s within our capabilities and our risk.”

Nammo Rolls Out Its ‘Extreme Range’ Artillery

US Army to demo precision strike, hypersonics, ramjet capabilities in just a few years. The Army could see demonstrations of hypersonics and ramjet technology to get longer ranges for its precision-strike capability as early as 2019, according to the Long-Range Precision Fires modernization team lead. Jen Judson 14 June 2018

PARIS — Norwegian ammunition company Nammo has rolled out what it’s calling an “extreme range” artillery concept using ramjet propulsion that it hopes will meet the emerging long-range precision fires requirements for a variety of countries, including the United States. Nammo has combined its experience in both ammunition and rocket-propulsion technology, and it’s merging those capabilities to create an artillery shell capable of reaching more than 100

kilometers in range without changing the gun on a standard 155mm howitzer, according to Thomas Danbolt, company vice president of large caliber ammunition, who spoke at Eurosatory, one of the largest land warfare conferences in Europe. The company displayed a model of the artillery shell at the exposition. The development makes sense at a time where countries around the world are seeking farther standoff ranges for their fires capabilities as they contemplate having to penetrate territory that is built up to deny access by land, sea and air. The US Army, in fact, has made Long-Range Precision Fires its top modernization priority and is pursuing technology to extend cannon artillery. The service is also developing technology to get after extremely long ranges like hypersonics and ramjet technology.



The artillery shell that Nammo has developed uses ramjet technology. Typically, a solid-fuel rocket motor has oxygen as part of the rocket fuel, but through an air-breathing capability, it can pull outside air into the rocket, so the motor can burn much longer than a traditional rocket motor, thus

extending its range, Danbolt explained. The range of artillery hasn't changed much for roughly 50 years, Danbolt said. Standard M107 shells fire at a range of 20 kilometers. By adding base bleed technology, which reduces drag on the shell without extending its base, the range can be improved by about 10 kilometers, and an additional 10 can be achieved through highly explosive insensitive munition technology. Danbolt used a map of Paris to show the importance of extending the range of the current systems. While artillery is capable of reaching 40 kilometers, that roughly covers Paris alone at 4,000 square kilometers. However, Nammo's new artillery shell capability can reach 25 times that area, "meaning that one-gun system suddenly can be much more flexible and cover much more ground and can potentially be used in a totally different way than the traditional six guns on a firing line in a battery," Danbolt said.

In the United States, Nammo is already involved in some range extension-technology efforts, Danbolt told Defense News in an interview at the expo. The company provides the base bleed for the Excalibur guided-artillery shell, for instance. Nammo is also involved in the XM1113 Insensitive Munition High Explosive Rocket Assisted Projectile program, that takes a 155mm artillery round and extends the cannon range to more than 40 kilometers by providing rocket-assist capability, he added. And the company is providing the US Army with development and qualification hardware for



its cannon artillery extension efforts, such as base bleed and rocket-assist projectiles, Danbolt said. To bring its new long-range artillery shell with ramjet propulsion into the US market, Nammo is seeking American partners, Danbolt said. “We are in dialogue with a potential partner” that could achieve that goal, he noted. Nammo plans to test several long-range precision fires capabilities in the coming years, particularly its new extreme-range artillery projectile. The projectile will go through a flight demonstration in the 2019 or 2020 time frame, according to Erland Orbekk, company vice president for ramjet technology.

Russia and China Are Outmaneuvering the US

Generals Recommend New Authorities, Doctrine. *Sydney J Freedberg Jr June 15, 2018*



Graphic courtesy Sen Dan Sullivan

China and Russia are outmaneuvering the US, using aggressive actions that fall short of war, a group of generals and admirals have concluded. To counter them, the US needs new ways to use its military without shooting, concludes a newly released report on the Quantico conclave. The US military will need new legal authorities and new concepts of operation for all domains — land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace. From Little Green Men in Crimea to fortified

artificial islands in the South China Sea, from online meddling with US elections to global information operations and to industrial-scale cyber espionage, America’s adversaries have found ways to achieve their objectives and undermine the West without triggering a US military response, operating in what’s come to be called “the grey zone.” No less a figure than Defense Secretary Jim Mattis took on the topic in his National Defense Strategy and in this morning’s graduation address to the Naval Academy. “Putin seeks to shatter NATO. He aims to diminish the appeal of the Western democratic model and attempts to undermine America’s moral authority,” ran Mattis’s prepared text. “His actions are designed *not to challenge our arms* (emphasis added), but to undercut and compromise our belief in our ideals.”

Likewise, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen Joseph Dunford, has publicly warned that our adversaries don’t abide by our doctrine, with its clear distinction between war and peace and its tidy phases of escalation. The American military operates in phases, with Phase 0 being peace (officially, “shaping” the environment) and so on. Traditionally, actions other than war are just that to the US and do not merit a military response, let alone a kinetic one. What adversaries are doing is “competition with a military dimension short of a Phase 3 or traditional conflict,” he said as far back as 2016. “(Their) employment of cyber, unconventional capability, space capabilities (and) information operations (go beyond) what we would call Phase 0 shaping.” “From SecDef and chairman, down to the units in the field... there’s great recognition” of the grey zone problem, said Nate Freier, a researcher at the Army War College. (Freier wasn’t

involved with the Quantico conference or writing the report, but I consulted him as a leading expert on the concept). Awareness has grown dramatically since just two years ago, Freier said, when he and his colleagues published a study on the grey zone called *Outplayed* and Dunford was making his comments on competition. “I do think that the US military recognizes that dilemma, but I’m not sure they know how to respond to it yet,” Freier told me. “This idea that states like China and Russia are engaged in a persistent campaign to undermine US and allied interests over time, employing methods that fall well short of conventional military conflict...at the national level, we’re still coming to grips with that.”

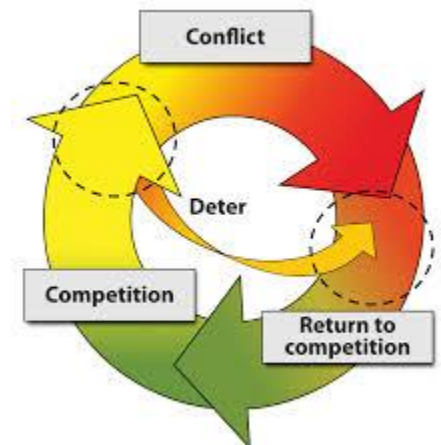


A Russian Su-24 buzzes the USS Cook in the Baltic Sea, April 12, 2016.

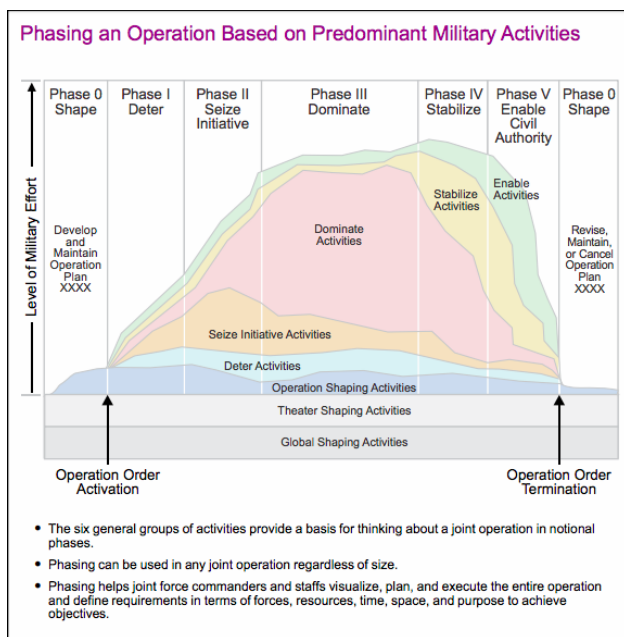
“The force is not adequately competing in the ‘gray zone’ below the threshold of armed conflict,” the generals and admirals concluded at the Quantico conference in May, according to the Army Training and Doctrine (TRADOC) report released yesterday. “Peer

adversaries/competitors don’t want competitive activities to progress to war because they know the capability of U.S. forces in open conflict. Why would they go there when they are achieving strategic objectives by remaining in competition short of armed conflict?” I covered the Quantico conference, but, like most attendees, I wasn’t allowed in the special seminar reserved for generals and admirals. The event focused on the effort to coordinate forces across the land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace in a single seamless campaign known as Multi-Domain Operations. But the senior officers concluded that “battle” was too narrow a term, “too focused on the tactical-level of war during conflict alone,” in the words of the report. The concept should be renamed *Multi-Domain Operations* to better capture “throughout the competition continuum... from deterring adversaries during competition, quickly defeating adversaries in a short and decisive action to return to competition or defeating adversaries in the event of a protracted conflict.” (“Short and decisive” won’t apply in conflict against a great power, one briefer emphasized during the conference.)

The cycle described here — competition either deters or escalates to conflict, conflict resolves and deescalates to competition — derives from Mattis’s National Defense Strategy, which emphasizes “the reemergence of long-term strategic competition.” Arguably, the word “competition” better



captures what’s happening between the US and China, or the US and Russia, than the terms like “peace” or “strategic shaping” (aka “Phase 0”). To the extent that saying “competition” helps people understand Russia and China are “rivals” engaged in “deliberate” malign activities,” Freier told me, the term is helpful. But, it’s not helpful, he went on, if “conflict” and “competition” just become a new pair of rigid categories to replace “war” and “peace,” obscuring the messiness of the real world. The report from Quantico keeps falling into this intellectual trap. Consider this passage: “Just as the binary war/peace paradigm is insufficient to describe the global operating environment, authorities that are only available during conflict are insufficient. The Joint Force needs certain authorities prior to conflict in order to set the conditions to dominate if hostilities commence.” Yes, the first words of this passage acknowledge that war and peace are not a clear-cut either/or — but the rest of it talks about “during conflict” and “prior to conflict” as if these are clearly distinct phases. “We’re stuck,” Freier told me. “We are still institutionally and culturally stuck in this five-phase model of operations. Our adversaries certainly aren’t.”



Official phase model of military operations (SOURCE: Joint Publication JP-30, “Joint Operations”)

“The US military should recognize that we can’t operate in this peace-war dichotomy effectively anymore,” Freier said. “We are actually in a persistent competition... That competition sometimes becomes more heated, it sometimes becomes closer to cooperation.” Rather than distinct phases, he said, “it’s a sine wave.” As tensions go up and down, you always have two goals in mind. “You’re trying to impose costs on the opponent and, *at the same time*, offer off-ramps to the opponent for de-escalation,” Freier said. “That’s actually a pretty

sophisticated approach.” Every ship that sails, every advisor that goes abroad to train allies, every unit that participates in exercises, needs to be part of a larger plan to demonstrate US resolve and capability, Freier said. The ultimate goal isn’t just to respond to what the Chinese and Russians are doing in the grey zone, he told me. It’s to force them to respond to what *we’re* doing in the grey. For example, the US Navy already conducts Freedom Of Navigation Operations (FONOPS) to defy unwarranted maritime claims around the world. But we do them with an even-handedness that’s almost comically scrupulous, challenging everything from China’s island-building in the South China Sea to Malta’s “excessive straight baselines” in the Mediterranean. Instead, Freier says, “freedom of navigation operations should occur in a way that demonstrates military capability.”

It’s not just a case of sailing some place to prove you can, he argues: It’s demonstrating you could conduct a military operation there if you needed to. On land, Freier said, special

operations forces originated during World War II as a way to assist or create resistance movements in Axis-occupied territory. During the Cold War, NATO special ops laid the groundwork for partisan activity in West Germany in case of a Soviet invasion. If we rebuilt these “unconventional warfare” capabilities, we could make aggressors think twice about invading territory primed for resistance. We could even demonstrate to Russia and China we could assist resistance movements inside *their* territory, a threat both countries would take seriously given their long struggles with ethnic separatists. Actually *conducting* unconventional warfare on Russian or Chinese territory would escalate right out of the grey zone and into an act of war, Freier notes; he’s just saying we should prove to them we *could*. Likewise, he doesn’t think the US should conduct Russian-style assassinations on foreign soil or engage in “fake news” propaganda. “There are some places we’re probably not willing to go,” he told me, and that’s a good thing. Within those moral limits, however, there’s still a lot of innovative things we can think of, especially in cyberspace, Freier said, as long as we let ourselves. “We have to spend some intellectual capital right now in defining what ‘presence,’ ‘maneuver,’ and ‘action’ look like in those spaces, short of open military conflict,” he told me. “The United States has to become less rigid in its view of military operations.”

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

Here’s the latest additions to the website. Have you got any photos or stories to share?

Remembrance Day 1960 <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/remembrance-day-1960.html>

Remembrance Day 1996 <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/remembrance-day-1996.html>

Cougar Salvo 2000 <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2000.html>

Obituary 2007 – Gunner Kachel <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2007.html>

Keep those stories, calendar events and pictures coming! Contact Leon Jensen at president.vcrgunners@gmail.com

Who Is It



Last Week: Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO, PC, DL visited the lower mainland in May, 1960. On May 9 1960, he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from UBC. Here with Col the Hon Norman Archibald Macrae MacKenzie, QC, CC, MM with Bar, CD, FRCS, CMG. President of the University of British Columbia from 1944 to 1962, and a Senator from 1966 to 1969.

https://lop.parl.ca/sites/ParlInfo/default/en_CA/People/Profile?personId=2976#military

This Week: As many of you who open your windows might know, it is just about officially summer. So, where better to be on a sunny day than at the beach, and that is just where these lads are. Lounging in their comfortable, cool battledress, compleat with ’37 pattern webbing,

listening to the latest tunes from their nifty portable radio, it is easy to see why their expressions are those of unmitigated joy. The only thing missing seems to be some SPF 60 sunscreen.



However, on second glance, they might not be simply enjoying the rays of summer. The chaps on the left don't even seem to be in the same volleyball club, judging from the cut of their rig. So, we are wondering if there is more about this photo from the Vancouver City Archives than meets the eye at first glance. Can you identify the location, the year, the event, and the chaps? What is the story behind this slightly damaged shot?

Let us know your musings by contacting the grey-bearded editor,

bob.mugford@outlook.com or the clean-shaven author, John Redmond

(johnd.redmond@telus.net).

And, remember, don't go out in direct sunlight between 11 and 2, if you value your youthful skin.

From the 'Punitary'

Why did the guy get fired from a health club? He wasn't fit for the job.

Murphy's Other Laws

A computer makes as many mistakes in two seconds as 20 men working 20 years.

Quotable Quotes

They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself. - *Andy Warhol*



*The Naval Officers' Association of British Columbia
Founded 1919*

*MONTHLY LUNCH PROGRAM
Wednesday June 27th 2018*

LOCATION VENUE CHANGE
*Royal Vancouver Yacht Club
3811 Point Grey Road,
Vancouver, BC.*

*1130 am assemble
1200 noon lunch
1.00 pm-2.00 pm speaker*

Dress – Business attire or blazers slacks tie

The topic is: “Ocean Strong Canada

Dealing with the Drifters in Canadian Waters 2014-2018 - A New Way”

L. Joseph Spears

*Vice President
Government Relations
Viking International Response
Managing Director Horseshoe Bay Marine Group*

IMPORTANT-LUNCH ARRANGEMENTS

- 1. If you are attending for lunch I MUST know on or before Sunday June 24th 2018. There will be a general and varied menu to order food from on the day but the RVYC want to know how many people are attending.*
- 2. PLEASE BRING CASH TO PAY FOR LUNCH – We have to put all lunches on one bill and individual Card Transactions will not be possible. There is no ATM cash machine at RVYC.*

E mail or phone or text David Reece 778-227-8203 dreese@telus.net