



RUSI

Newsletter of the Royal United Services Institute of Vancouver Island

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Suggestions are encouraged.

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**The RUSI Calendar of
Events is on page 8.**

Christ Church Cathedral-Veterans Service 9 Nov. 2005

By RAdm Robert Welland

Editor's Note: RAdm(Ret) Bob Welland, DSO, CD, LofM was asked to speak to about 130 members of the Cathedral School ages 7 to 13, during their Remembrance Day Service at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on 9 November 2005. This is what he said...)*

The reason I am standing here is because I didn't want to offend the admiral who asked me to do this, by refusing.

Because there used to be so many wars, where a lot of people got killed, their passing is remembered every year, around the middle of November by parades and church services. Young people are often made to attend the church services because it is said to be good for them to know about past wars. So now that you believe that you will also believe that the best person to talk about wars is a person who has been in one or more. That's me. I am called a veteran. A veteran is someone who has not been killed in a war. See!

Wars are always started by old people and fought by young people, the old people always stay at home and the young people are often sent far from home. I can't see much likelihood of that recipe changing. But if it were reversed, where the oldies had to go off and fight, I wonder how many wars we would have? Right!!

The aftermath of wars persists for a

long time, so giving you a few examples gives me the chance to tell you a couple of personal war stories. Most veterans tend to tell war stories!

A pretty lady from Italy visited me a few weeks ago. Her name was Anna. She said her father had been rescued from drowning in the North Atlantic Ocean by me. Anna said she was making a documentary film of the sinking of the liner, the Arandora Star, and the rescue of 900 people, including her father, by the Canadian destroyer St Laurent. The Arandora Star was carrying German and Italian prisoners who were slated to be locked up in Canada. But a German U-boat torpedoed the ship. Something ironic there! Anna had found that I was one of the few people still around to tell about it. It happened in 1940.

I remembered it well. It was one of the greatest rescues of the war. My ship rushed 200 miles to the position of the sinking at full speed. We picked up all those still alive and left as many behind - who were not.

We had over a thousand people on board. Our destroyer was normally crowded with just our crew of 125. It took a day and a half to reach the Scottish harbour, some died on the way. But we saved over 850 and Anna's father was one of them. There were other Italians amongst those res-

Views presented in articles of this newsletter are not necessarily the views of RUSI VI.

cued, and they came from a town called Bardia. Anna's home town is Bardia. She said the townspeople have put a bronze plaque in the town square telling of our destroyer St Laurent making the rescue.

So I told Anna all about the rescue of 65 years ago. How we saved her father. Anna said that I'll get a copy of her documentary.

I asked her to hurry!

Five years after that most notable rescue, the war continued. I was in another destroyer, the Haida. I had been promoted into being the captain. The crew called me the "Old Man," as is the custom to call the captain. I was 26. I was quite old compared to the average for my crew; we averaged out at 21. Proof that the young do the fighting as I explained earlier.

Haida was part of the escort of a convoy to Russia, to Murmansk, which is well above the Arctic Circle. We got them there, about 40 ships, successfully. Now it was the task to take a returning convoy, again about 40 ships, from Murmansk to Scotland, about 2000 miles.

Before we sailed we were told that 22 German U-boats were poised to attack with torpedoes, and also aircraft. The escorts' job, ships like mine, was to fight them off, sink them or shoot them down. A great scenario for a video game! Forty ships, 15 destroyers guarding them against 22 submarines intent on torpedoing every ship. But video games hadn't been invented then. We had to do the real thing!

It was a calm bright day, the merchant ships plodded along at

about 12 miles an hour, we escorts surrounded them, pinging with our sonars to detect the submerged U-boats, searching the air for bombers with our radar. All guns and depth charges ready.

A lookout, a young seaman, yelled at me that he saw a torpedo approaching. I turned the ship to dodge it; we saw two torpedoes run along the ship's side missing by about 20 feet.

Three years ago, 57 years after that event I received an e-mail from a German gentleman, called Stefan Gudenus. He had accessed Haida's web site (Haida, the same ship, is now a museum in Hamilton Ontario). He read about the above event. His e-mail told me that his father, Lieutenant Stefan Gudenus was in command of the U-boat, U-427 off Murmansk that day. He had fired the torpedoes. And at the time was greatly disappointed when they missed. He said his father was grateful that I was also an equally bad shot when I depth charged him.

Enough war stories.

Almost everyone deploras wars and the misery they cause. But it is a fact that the borders, the physical borders, of most countries have been decided through wars. One side is defending what they have while the other side is trying to take over the land. The borders of Canada are no exception. So it is a good idea to know about the borders of one's country, how they got to be that way, and what we ought to do to defend what we have.

So some wars are indeed justified; if you don't fight for them you'll lose your country. Should any of you, girls are now

included, have to fight for your country, you will either be killed or become a veteran. Like me.

There is a greater chance of becoming a veteran if you win. So it is a good idea to support our Armed Forces in everything they do.

Canada, right now, has soldiers fighting in Afghanistan. Two of our ships are patrolling the Persian Gulf where there is a near state of war. Those Canadians are far from home, they are young, and they are fighting for us. It's all to do with keeping our country. Got it!

Carpe diem. Have a nice Armistice Day. ☸

Admiral Bob Welland served in 4 destroyers in WW II, commanding two of them, and another during the Korean War. He was in command of the Canadian sea-going fleet during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. He was awarded the US Legion of Merit. He claims to be the best looking Admiral from Oxbow, Saskatchewan.

The Canadian War Museum

The Canadian War Museum, located in Ottawa, is a Canadian museum that honours Canada's veterans and commemorates the wars and conflicts in which Canada has taken part. The original museum was quite small and much of its collection had to be stored in Ottawa's former streetcar garage.

A new building was constructed at Lebreton flats just west of Parliament Hill, and the museum reopened in this new facility in May 2005. This modern building is large enough to allow the museum to display more of its artifacts. Its design evokes war imagery, and the small and large windows on the part of the roof that spikes up, spell out *Lest we*

forget and N'oublions jamais (the French equivalent) in Morse code. The copper used on the inside of the building is from the roof of the Library of Parliament.

The Canadian War Museum has an extensive collection with artifacts from early colonial times up to the Gulf War and Peacekeeping.

Perhaps the most invoking design is found within Memorial Hall, a place of rest and reflection within the new Canadian War Museum. Fixed therein is a lone artifact: the headstone of the Unknown Soldier from the First World War. Through a precisely placed window, the sun directly illuminated it for the first time this past Remembrance Day, November 11, at 11 a.m. ☼

Memorial at Juno Beach

By Colonel (Ret) E. Peter Green

After 27 years underwater, a Sherman duplex drive tank of the 1st Hussars was recovered by the town of Courseulles-sur-mer, located centrally on the Canadian section of Juno Beach, Normandy. A tradition has developed that all units and Corps that took part in the D-Day attack should have a small plaque mounted on the tank.

A memorial to 14 Field Ambulance was already in place, but no recognition of the many RCAMC officers and men who came ashore with their units. As a closure to the year that marks 100 years of military medical service in Canada, the Defence Medical Association (DMA) funded the provision and installation of a testament to RCAMC members who died and served in Normandy.

Approximately 15 Canadians, Regular and Reserve Force and

DMA members were present for the unveiling. The Mayor, many French veterans, and as many as 100 townspeople also attended as a brief commemorative service was held. Following the events in town, the Canadian contingent moved to Beny-sur-mer and the Canadian War Cemetery for more laying of wreaths and quiet reflection.

The Juno Beach Museum, recently completed, is just across the small river that flows out into the Channel at Courseulles. For those who have not seen it, the Museum is a fine and worthy representation of Canada, and is one of the better museums on the Normandy beachhead. For those who one day intend to visit, make a small diversion and visit the Sherman tank in Place de 6 juin, a very solid reminder of the proud and skilled Canadian Corps that came to that place, over 60 years ago. ☼ *Col (Ret) Peter Green was in attendance with the Defence Medical Association members.*

FMUSIC Biennial Meeting at Kingston

By LCol (Ret) Victor Coroy

The 15th Biennial conference of the Federation of Military and United Services Institutes of Canada held in Kingston, Ont. 30 Sept. to 2 Oct. 2005 was lightly attended.

Having completed two, two-year terms, LGen Lou Cuppens stepped down as National Chairman. The conference confirmed LGen William Leach, a former commander of the Canadian Army, as successor National Chairman of FMUSIC for the next

two-year term.

Members noted that a number of our Institutes now have websites on the internet. The national executive agreed to investigate the possibility of establishing a national website under the auspices of FMUSIC. Moreover, the use of email routinely between the national office and the member Institutes was considered. Delegates present supported both initiatives.

RUSI Vancouver was awarded the Picking Trophy for achieving the largest increase in membership over the past two years.

Funding for the national office and the reinstatement of government grant funding are being reviewed by the executive. Currently USIs support operation of the national office by remitting \$2.00 per member.

Professor Joe Varner, the chairman of the FMUSIC National Security Committee, is providing the International Security Bulletin to interested addressees via the internet. An assessment of the Defence Policy Statement 2005 was also provided to the membership. RUSI Vancouver is a recipient of the bulletin and it is being distributed by email to those members who have booked into our website. The website is at (<http://www.rusivancouver.ca>).

The Royal Military Institute of Manitoba will be hosting the 16th Biennial meeting of FMUSIC in Winnipeg in 2007. Winnipeg offered to host a symposium in conjunction with the conference in 2007. The National Chairman, LGen Leach, took the offer under advisement until he has an opportunity to study the terms of refer-

ence and operating procedures of FMUSIC.

LCol Vic Coroy, a member of RUSI Vancouver, was their delegate to the 15th Biennial Conference, FMUSIC at Kingston. ☸

On the brink with Iran

By Joseph B. Varner

Iran's continued stridency has placed its nuclear and long-range missile programs on the brink of either American or Israeli pre-emption.

Before thousands of Iranian students at a recent "World without Zionism" conference, Iranian President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad declared that Israel was a "disgraceful blot" that should be "wiped off the map." He declared that Iran would not give up its nuclear programs even if it faced referral to the UN Security Council and sanctions.

This brazenness, combined with the past year's developments in Iran's missile programs and the fact that its military power is firmly under the control of fundamentalists through the Supreme National Security Council, signal a deepening of the crisis.

Recent Advances

In August 2004, Iran tested an improved version of its new Shahab-3 Medium Range Ballistic Missile (MRBM). Its 1300-kilometre range covers, not only every part of Israel, but also substantial areas of Turkey, a full fledged NATO member. Military sources added that the missile had a new Chinese-made guidance system.

Reportedly in May 2005, Iran acquired nuclear capable, Kh-55 air-launched cruise missiles from Ukraine, the perfect weapon for a decapitation strike on Israel or its

nuclear facilities. On June 10, Russia's independent military newspaper, reported that Iran's Minister of Defense had announced a new two-stage solid propellant engine would be installed on the Shahab-3. August 9, the Tehran Times reported that the Shahab-3 missiles "are now accurate to within one meter of their target" and with a range boosted from 1,300 to 2,000 kilometers.

In September, it was reported that Iran was attempting to explode a warhead at an optimal height maximizing its nuclear effects, and that 'hollow' nuclear warheads had been previously flight tested. By last October, Iran was prepared to place its first *Sina* reconnaissance satellite into orbit.

Diplomats in Geneva have continued to warn that Iran appears to be enriching uranium and both the U.S. and Israel have warned that Iran could be in possession of a nuclear weapon within a year.

Iran is known to have stockpiled blister, choking, blood chemical weapons agents and is believed to have been conducting research on nerve, as well as biological agents. The respected International Institute for Strategic Studies report, *Military Balance 2004-2005*, has claimed that Iran is in possession of 12 to 18 *Scud B* and *Scud C* launchers and some 300 nuclear-capable Short Range Ballistic Missiles (SRBMs).

Iran is also reported to possess 30 Chinese-made, nuclear capable CSS-8 launchers and some 175 SRBMs. Moreover, Iran is believed to have deployed six *Shahab-3* MRBMs and it continues to develop a successor on *Shahab-4* and 5 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs).

Lastly, there have been a series of unconfirmed reports that Iran purchased, through Russian black market, four *SS-18* MIRVed warheads from missiles being dismantled in Kazakhstan and returned to Russia

under treaty.

Diminishing Options

Tensions between hardliners and moderates, high youth unemployment and student unrest, make the prospects for the eruption of civil strife in Iran high. Combine this with an aggressive long range-missile program, a relentless and inflexible pursuit of nuclear technology, and a poisonous worldview that rivals the worst of Nazi-era propaganda and you are left with a potentially deadly mix. Fears that Iran could lash out at long-standing enemies such as Israel, U.S. and their interests in the region cannot be taken lightly.

Diplomatic negotiations meanwhile have gone nowhere nor has the United Nations' International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) been particularly effective. Canada has had no small part in this debacle having served as chair of the IAEA Board of Governors for the year 2004-2005.

For the US, Israel and the Gulf states, endless multi-lateral negotiations without result have led to a strategic vulnerability where good policy options no longer are available. Indeed, it is necessary to face up to the fact that by drawing out negotiations, Iran has succeeded in achieving the strategic position it is now trying to consolidate.

Moreover, it is questionable whether or not a regime with apocalyptic views such as Iran's can be deterred, making the threat of retaliation meaningless.

This leaves only two viable policy options: continue negotiating in the hope that a regime change will occur before Iran acquires nuclear weapons, a high-risk tactic that requires *a priori* acceptance of such acquisition, or pre-emptive attack.

Risks of Pre-emption

The success of any pre-emptive strike against Iran cannot be guaranteed though, and such an attack risks precipitating consequences that are themselves difficult to predict.

The location of Iran's nuclear and

missile facilities are not well known. Some are believed to be hidden, while most visible sites are well defended from air attack. The chances of completely eliminating its nuclear threat are not good therefore, even with the relative precision of cruise missiles. Iran has also threatened, in the event of a pre-emptive strike by the United States or Israel, to take punitive action on the ground in Israel, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Sadly, American and Israeli policy-makers have now been forced into a 'pressure cooker' environment where they may decide to risk these consequences simply because the alternative risk is greater, and in the case of Israel, existential.

Canada's Policy Options

Canada can no longer afford to indulge the fiction that its vital interests are not fully engaged in this rapidly developing crisis. The recent impact of Hurricane Katrina on international oil prices should serve as a warning of how vulnerable our economies are to distant catastrophic occurrences, whether man-made or natural. It must also be remembered that with the development of long-range missiles, Iran has emerged as a direct threat to some of our NATO allies.

From a military point of view, Canada has little to offer. In diplomacy, however, there is much that Canada can do.

Canada as a member of IAEA Board of Governors should renew the demand for unfettered, no-warning inspections of Iranian nuclear facilities. This should be non-negotiable.

Canada should also push Iran to turn over a number of prominent members of al Qaeda known to travel freely in that country and end its assistance to other terrorist groups such as Hezbollah in the Middle East and Southwest Asia, as the Security Council has already demanded. Ongoing Iranian support

for these terrorists poses a clear and present danger to Canadian troops in the region and the civilian communities they are trying to protect.

If Iran complied with these measures, a climate could emerge that would support further meaningful negotiations. Moves to help integrate the Islamic Republic into the international community as a partner and not as the 'odd man out,' could be encouraged by Canada.

Finally, Canada should declare that it will not tolerate the ongoing development of long-range missiles by Iran or its acquisition of nuclear weapons. And, that it will stand by the United States and Israel should either decide that it is necessary to take pre-emptive military action.

Over the course of the last 35 years Canada has carefully cultivated a reputation for pursuing a foreign policy independent of the United States and its traditional allies, notwithstanding its continued participation in NATO, NORAD and a host of other bilateral and multilateral security arrangements. Rightly or wrongly, Canada is regarded by much of the diplomatic community as being an 'honest broker' in international affairs. An unequivocal statement supporting the United States and Israel would be especially powerful coming from Canada, precisely because of its reputation for independent thinking on foreign policy. It would serve as a wake-up call to the international community regarding the seriousness of the situation.

Conclusion

Canada and its partners must adopt a muscular diplomacy to end Iran's drive to be a military nuclear power or watch the Middle East region creep toward the precipice of pre-emption and perhaps the 'apocalypse.' Thus, a situation has developed with an increasingly strident Iran preparing for a nuclear showdown with the United States and Israel, and anyone else who

might get in the way.

If Canada and its partners want to avoid American or Israeli pre-emptive action against Iran, with its unpredictable consequences that could follow engulfing Southwest Asia, we must take a firm diplomatic stand against the Tehran regime before it is too late. This means that Canada and its partners must give the Iranian government the option of negotiating in good faith or be faced with the consequences of the inevitable American and Israeli military response. ☸

Joseph B. Varner chairs the national security committee of the Federation of Military and United Services Institutes of Canada. He is an assistant to Senator J. Michael Forestall, professor with American Military University and Senior Fellow at the Institute for Canadian Values specializing in national security issues and foreign relations. He resides in Ottawa, ON.

DANNPAC DISSOLUTION

Last April, an extraordinary meeting was held to dissolve the Defence Associations National Network – Pacific Region. This action became necessary upon the dissolution of the Defence Associations National Network East and DANN National in Ottawa. The meeting authorized the president, Cmdre Ted Heath (also president of RUSI VI) with VAdm Nigel Brodeur (the founding president) and Norm Smith to publish a final brochure containing the papers presented to the Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence in Victoria earlier this year.

Hereunder is the forward by the president, Cmdre Ted Heath, to this final brochure.

This collection of papers represents a selection of the submissions made by members of various Defence Associations that rest under

the umbrella of the Defence Associations National Network Pacific Region Society (DANNPAC) to the Senate Committee on National defence and Security earlier in 2005.

Recently, DANNPAC took the decision to dissolve as a Society. This decision was not based upon a lack of need for an unfettered and knowledgeable voice representing Defence related matters in Canada but instead, the reality that many of our members are no longer willing to represent voices in the wilderness of Canadian public opinion.

In its formative years, DANNPAC was a vigorous but somewhat lonely voice and advocate in matters of Defence and Security. However, it is with pleasure that the society notes an increasing level of interest, advocacy and action in terms of both individuals and organizations across Canada. The increasing number of publications of the new generation of military historians, the probing analysis by the many faculty members at universities and the renewed efforts of national organizations such as the Conference of Defence Associations are all collectively raising the profile and discussion of Canadian Defence and Security. There is hope that these collective efforts will be more successful in genuinely raising levels of concern and interest in the general public than past attempts.

Included are papers presented by Cmdre (Ret) Thomas C. Heath, VAdm (Ret) C.M. Thomas, VAdm (Ret) N.D. Brodeur, RAdm (Ret) K. Summers for the Naval Officers Association of Vancouver Island and Capt (N) (Ret) Robin Allen.

The National Chairman of DANN, Gen (Ret) Ramsay Withers, heads a committee in Ottawa completing the legal modalities to finalize dissolution of DANN.

The DANNPAC papers were authorized to be given to UVic History

Dept., which was done in July of this year by Vice Admiral (Ret.) N. Brodeur. These papers (18 bankers boxes full) were provided to Dr. D Zimmerman who will be supervising the allocation of these papers to post graduate students for inclusion in dissertations at the Master's and PhD levels.

Wearing Medals

A frequent question arising when Remembrance Day approaches is, "Can I wear my deceased grandpa's/mother's/buddy's medals in his/her/his honour?" The answer is a resounding "no".

People receive and wear orders, decorations and medals as an official public recognition of their courage, merit or service – only the original and intended recipient may wear them. After the recipient's death, the orders, decorations and medals may remain in the family, may be put on display as an heirloom or may be given to a recognized museum. Under no circumstances should they be worn by anyone else. In fact, it is unlawful.

Only official orders, decorations and medals included in the Canadian order of precedence, and foreign honours awarded with the approval of the Government of Canada, may be worn. Unofficial awards may not be mounted with or worn in conjunction with official honours.

Full-size medals should be worn for daytime ceremonies such as Remembrance Day ceremonies. Miniature medals may be worn only for mess dinners, and the like. ☸

Air Command Transformation

October Update

This fourth update on Canadian Forces Transformation focuses

on Canada Command and how air power will be employed within the new Command structure. The Defence policy statement issued last spring by the Government of Canada called for the formation of an operational level command responsible for the entire spectrum of domestic (North American) operations (routine and contingency). Canada Command, as the first military responder to Canadians, will develop and nurture close relationships with national, provincial and local civil authorities so that when required, military responses are well coordinated and tailored to the needs of emergency response.

Organizations in Canada Command, therefore, we will see the formation of a Joint Operational level HQ responsible for all facets of domestic operations in Canada.

At the end of June, the CDS appointed Vice Admiral J.Y. Forcier as the first commander of Canada Command. Since then, the Canada Command staff has been hard at work drafting a concept of operations for itself as well as the six subordinate regional joint task forces (Atlantic, East, Central, Prairie, Pacific and North). For the very first time, a joint and integrated chain of command at the national level will have the immediate authority to deploy Maritime, Land and Air assets in their areas of responsibility in support of domestic operations. The end state of this new command will be the ability to bring an integrated military response to a given domestic area for maximum effect.

The Air Force will be an inte-

gral component of Canada Command and will have an appropriate representation at the new operational level Headquarters in Ottawa and within each of the new Regional Headquarters. The Commander 1 Canadian Air Division has been selected as the Combined Force Air Component Commander (CFACC) for Canada Command. The Air Component headquarters will be generated from an internal realignment of the 1 Canadian Air Division. Equipped with a robust air operations centre, the Commander 1 Canadian Air Division is well positioned to serve the needs of Canada Command in delivering aerospace power. At the regional level, air control elements will be established to provide the task force commander with access and visibility into the national aerospace planning process.

On 01 Feb 06, I will divest myself of force employment responsibilities and Canada Command will become the force employer for domestic operations. Canada Command will have authority over all aircraft (less NORAD and CANSOFCOM assigned assets) tasked for domestic operations. Essentially, if you fly a sortie in support of a domestic defence task (i.e. provide national air mobility or search and rescue), then you will be working through the CFACC (Commander 1 Canadian Air Division) for the Commander of Air Command. Basically, Canada Command will become the force employer and Air Command will become the Force generator. Thus Commander, 1 Canadian Air Division will report to Com-

mander Canada Command for most domestic force employment, CAS for most Force generation and Commander NORAD for Air Defence.

Commander Canada Command will also have the ability to call upon all aerospace resources within our inventory needed to respond to a domestic crisis situation. Preparing for such contingencies will be the primary mandate of the Regional Headquarters staffs. Over the next few months, the relationship between the new regional joint task forces and the Wings will be refined and guidance promulgated by Commander 1 Cdn Air Division.

Updates on Transformation and the Air Force are at: [HTTP://AIRFORCE.MIL.CA/DASCOORD/SUBJECTS/CFTRANSFORMATION/CFTRANSFORMATINUNDERSCOREE.HTM](http://AIRFORCE.MIL.CA/DASCOORD/SUBJECTS/CFTRANSFORMATION/CFTRANSFORMATINUNDERSCOREE.HTM) ☼

Beam me up, Scotty!

It was a bright sunny day, not all together typical of the Pacific Northwest; a small ship slipped her moorings and motored out onto Lake Union, just outside the bustling city of Seattle. On that ship was the cremated remains of Canadian war veteran James Doohan, born March 3, 1920, passed away July 20, 2005 at his home in Redmond, Washington.

Members of the Canadian Component McChord, AFB, Washington, were contacted by Paul Pritchard (Mr. Doohan's son-in-law), who is a military Reservist working in McChord, and invited to a special memorial service August 3, 2005.

Mr. Doohan was extremely proud of his Canadian and mili-

tary heritage. "It was an honour and privilege to be included in this very private ceremony," said Lt. Col. Michel Tremblay, commanding officer Cdn Component McChord AFB.

Mr. Doohan was a penultimate traveler. Conceived in Ireland, born in Vancouver, BC, he then traveled to Sarnia, Ont. where he grew up. He served during the Second World War and was wounded while landing at Juno Beach with the Royal Canadian Artillery. When he recovered, he learned to fly, joining the artillery Air Observation Post Flight, and soaring over the skies of England, France, Holland and Germany, directing artillery fire from the air.

Returning to Canada after the war, he pursued a career in radio drama, followed by stage, television and screen. His talents were many but the one he achieved worldwide fame for was Scotty of "Star Trek". This character inspired fans the world over, and led him to speaking engagements and conventions around the globe.

"I was like many, a fan of the original show but only found out who James Doohan was after we started organizing this tribute," said Lt. Col. G.Tremblay. – Maple Leaf

After note: a small vial with some remains will be released into space at later time. ☼

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LUNCHEON MEETING ON 8 MARCH 2006.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

11 JANUARY MEETING

- ⇒ **SPEAKER: Lieut. Colonel G.J. Cook, OMM, CD, Maritime Pacific Surgeon**
- ⇒ **TOPIC: Medical Deployment Issues**
- ⇒ **PLACE: The Canadian Scottish Officers' Mess, Room 314, Bay Street Armoury**
- ⇒ **TIME: 1130 FOR 1200 Hrs Luncheon**
- ⇒ **COST: \$18.00 (pay at the door)**

LCol Cook entered the Canadian Forces in 1980 from family practice and served as an operational and occupational physician and flight surgeon in Canada, Germany, and Haiti. He headed Operational Medicine during the Gulf War and after public health post-grad training, served in the areas of occupational and environmental health, communicable disease control, hygiene sanitation and pest control, and health promotion. After the implementation of the new Rx2000 Force Health Protection initiative to revitalize and enhance the Canadian Forces preventive medicine capabilities during the past two years, LCol Cook has assumed his current Maritime Pacific Surgeon responsibilities for the delivery of quality health care in the Formation.

8 FEBRUARY MEETING

- ⇒ **SPEAKER: Captain Arthur J. Hesford, CD**
- ⇒ **TOPIC: Peacekeeping in Africa – with the British Army in Sierra Leone**
- ⇒ **PLACE: The Canadian Scottish Officers' Mess, Room 314, Bay Street Armoury**
- ⇒ **TIME: 1130 FOR 1200 Hrs Luncheon**
- ⇒ **COST: \$18.00 (pay at the door)**

Captain Hesford entered the Canadian Forces in 1987 as an Army logistics officer, following graduation from UVic and UBC with a BA (economics) and MBA. Specialized in movement control in 1995, he served two tours in Croatia and Bosnia. Opting for civilian life, he joined 11 (Victoria) Service Battalion Militia. He returned to the Regular Force in 2002 and was tasked to the International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) in Sierra Leone where as acting-major, he commanded a transport squadron in the Sierra Leone Armed Forces. He is currently adjutant of 11 Service Battalion.

8 MARCH MEETING

- ⇒ **SPEAKER: Brigadier General Timothy J. Grant, OMM, CD, Commander
Land Forces Western Area**
- ⇒ **TOPIC: "The New Army"**
- ⇒ **PLACE: The Canadian Scottish Officers' Mess, Room 314, Bay Street Armoury**
- ⇒ **TIME: 1130 FOR 1200 Hrs Luncheon**
- ⇒ **COST: \$18.00 (pay at the door)**

BGen Grant attended the University of Guelph joining the Canadian Forces in 1977. He filled a number of staff positions. Most notable were Chief of Staff, Land Force Western Area and two tours in NDHQ in the Joint Operations Directorate. He commanded the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) deploying to Bosnia in 1997 as part of the NATO Stabilization Force. He returned to Bosnia in 2000 to command the Canadian Contingent. He commanded 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group from 2003 until he assumed command of Land Force Western Area on 29 June 2005.

2006 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL is now due... \$30 for members and \$40 for families. Make cheques payable to **RUSI of VI** and mail to office or deliver at the next meeting.

Presidents Message: By now all will have enjoyed the fellowship and company of friends and family over the Christmas and New Years seasons - and we now are looking forward to the coming year to be filled with new adventures. I know that we all are looking forward to the adventure of our **Annual General Meeting**, which will occur after the speaker on 8 March 2006.