



The Glen

The Regimental Newsletter of the Calgary Highlanders

Editor's Page

Denis A. Mascardelli



As I write this Calgary is transitioning from spring into summer. But as our seasons change, so does the Regiment. Saturday 3 June will see the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Kyle Clapperton and the Regimental Sergeant Major, Chief Warrant

Officer Christopher Tucker, turn over command to Lieutenant Colonel Simon Cox and Chief Warrant Officer Glenn Fedoruk. Our thanks go to LCol Clapperton and CWO Tucker for their hard work on behalf of the Regiment and the leadership they have demonstrated. Our best wishes go to LCol Cox and CWO Fedoruk as they take up these two challenging positions (though 'challenging' is an understatement).

The change of command parade will take place at Mewata Armoury starting at 1300 hrs, and all former Calgary Highlanders and friends of the Regiment are invited. Dress for members of the Canadian Forces is 1A while the rest of us are encouraged to appear in 'business formal'.

This issue of The Glen has a strong emphasis on the Tenth Battalion's service during the First World War, specifically events during 1917, now 100 years past. The first article centers on the execution of Sgt William Alexander, who was charged with desertion at Hill 70. He has the sad distinctions of being one of only twenty-five Canadian soldiers executed during The Great War and having been the only senior NCO amongst them.

In contrast, the Museum page describes the arrival of Private Harry Brown's Victoria Cross in Calgary. Pte Brown's VC was posthumously awarded for his devotion to duty at Hill 70, the battle that claimed both his life and that of Sgt Alexander, though under very different circumstances.

The final WW1 piece concerns the discovery and identification of the remains of Sgt Alexander Milne, killed on April 28, 1917 during the battle of Arleux. Sgt Milne will be buried by the Calgary Highlanders in late August in the Commonwealth War Graves cemetery located near where he fell.

Moving forward a century, it is with regret that I mention the death of Sgt Percy DeWolfe, who recently passed away during his 102nd year. Percy was one of our few remaining Second World War Veterans and maintained a connection with the Regiment through the Regimental Association until his death.

And finally, anyone who has served in Canada's reserves for any length of time knows that it could be made more effective with some well-thought-out changes, many of which have long been adopted by the American Army National Guard. Col (Retd) George Petrolekas explores these in his article, Land Reserve Options.

All of this and more in this issue of The Glen.

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A Message From the Command Team

LCol Kyle Clapperton and CWO Chris Tucker



As I sit in the Commanding Officers' office for my last day, I can't help but be filled with mixed emotions- pride in our regiment and yet melancholy that my time has come. I've been blessed to have had the honour of serving the Calgary Highlanders as Commanding Officer since September 2013 and now on Saturday, 3 June 2017, I will be handing over command to an excellent officer and friend, LCol Simon Cox. I started as a Calgary Highlander cadet in 1988 and joined the army reserves as a Calgary Highlander soldier in 1994. Since then I have had the privilege of serving in various capacities within the Unit; and I have been proud of the opportunity to serve

with some of the best soldiers in the Canadian Armed Forces and to be known as one of them, a Calgary Highlander. While I will be moving on to a new role as Directing Staff for the Army Operations Course run by the Canadian Army Command and Staff College in Kingston, Ontario, Calgary's Infantry Regiment will always be an important part of my life and who I am.

Reflecting back on the last four years, I'm tremendously proud of all that the soldiers of the Calgary Highlanders and our regimental family have accomplished. The list is long and speaks to the high regard the unit is held by 41 CBG and the rest of the CAF. We continue to be the "go to" unit in the brigade, punching well above our weight and consistently delivering to ensure success in our mission and tasks. Some of the highlights that come to mind include the opportunity to conduct winter warfare training in Yellowknife during Ex HIGHLAND TUNDRA in March 2014; receiving the "AFGHANISTAN" Battle Honour in May 2014; the Canadian Armed Forces Unit Commendation for deploying the most Reserve Force soldiers to Afghanistan and the recognition of our unit "Deployment Culture" in January 2015; commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of St. Julien and the battlefield tour that included an opportunity to visit with our Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, in April 2015; the excellent opportunity to train with soldiers of the 1-161 Infantry (Washington Army National Guard) on Ex GRIZZLY DEFENDER 15; the outstanding

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Photos from all eras of the Unit's history are welcome and may be sent to our email address (above) or in the case of prints, to The Calgary Highlanders Regimental Association, Mewata Armoury, 801-11th St SW, Calgary AB, T2P 2C4. Prints will be scanned and returned upon request. Photos should be accompanied by a note explaining who or what the image captures and when and where it was taken.

unit training conducted by our top notch NCOs- Urban Ops training at the CPS training facility, Weapon Delta Package, Weapon Detachment Member, Basic Winter Warfare, as well as the soldier fundamentals covered by the annual IBTS qualifications; the first ever decentralized Reserve Force Close Quarter Combat Basic course; hosting the 4th Annual Kilted Regiments Conference in April 2016; the numerous Collective Training opportunities our soldiers have been involved in recently including Ex MAPLE RESOLVE 16, Ex GOLDEN COYOTE 16, Ex COUGAR CONQUEROR 16 and with our affiliated Regular Force Bn, 1 PPCLI, Ex PATRICIA ARIES 16- all of which further developed our soldiers' infantry fundamentals and led to several deployments to support international operations in Poland and Latvia; and possibly one of the best examples of the high quality of infantry soldier residing in the Calgary Highlanders is the outstanding achievement of our unit Canadian Patrol Competition team that finished as the second overall Reserve Force team and earned a Silver Medal performance. The number of junior leaders who have placed as top candidate or earned the peer leadership award, and the number of our soldiers who have moved on to full time army careers in the Regular Force infantry battalions and with CANSOFCOM, demonstrates that Calgary Highlander soldiers are some of the best in the Canadian Army Reserve.

My sincere thanks to the entire regimental family for the support you have given to RSM Tucker and me. All four Calgary Highlanders cadet corps, the Family Association, the Regimental Association, the Museum and Archives, the Regimental Pipes and Drums, the Regimental Funds Foundation and the Senate and Advisory Council of former CO's and RSM's have all pulled together and supported the Command Team. We are more than the sum of our parts and the regiment is stronger because of your contributions.

The Unit will also be conducting a Change of RSM Appointment between CWO Chris Tucker, who I have had the privilege of serving with as my Command Team partner, and CWO Glen Fedoruk. These two out-

standing Senior NCOs have been the backbone of the regiment and I am fortunate to have served with them and grown as an officer because of their sage advice and leadership. The Change of Command Team is both an opportunity to celebrate the successes of Calgary's Infantry Regiment and its soldiers over the past several years, and to support LCol Cox and CWO Fedoruk as they take the reins and lead the regiment forward.

In closing, the truth is, I feel that I have received more out of being a soldier in the Calgary Highlanders than I will ever be able to give back to the Regiment. I have had so many great experiences, worked with so many amazing people and made friendships in the regiment that will last a lifetime. I feel the pride of being part of something so much greater than myself; leading the Calgary Highlanders and contributing to its ongoing success has been a truly fulfilling experience. I love this regiment!

AIRAGHARDT!

LCol Kyle Clapperton
Commanding Officer



With one week to go before I turn over the appointment of RSM to a very capable soldier I will take this space in the Glen to pass on my thoughts instead of a speech at the dinner or parade.

To the Cadets of our four corps,

I have had fun meeting so many of you and watching many of you grow, mature, and excel in the cadet program. The new RSM will continue to carry the torch for the Corps. He is a past serving cadet and understands the needed and continued support for our four corps. Thanks to all the cadets who have embraced and made the combined ACR the resounding success it has become. I have enjoyed helping with the parade instruction and proud to see it executed to the high level expected by the regiment.

To the Soldiers,

Thanks for doing what you do, at the level expected of a soldier who wears the Oakleaf and who calls themselves a Highlander. There are too many achievements and accolades to mention over the last three years. We (the Command Team) have tried to recognize everyone who stood out and if we missed anyone I will wear that. Take advantage of all the opportunities available to you. In the absence of opportunity create your own by attending unit training events, completing PLQ, your next leadership training course, or any course. Always improve, always push forward, seek and accept new responsibilities, always be proud, always be better than the sum of every other trade, always be an infanteer. I hope to serve with everyone again and I would go to war with any soldier who wears the cap badge.

To the Officers,

It is a tough job leading the finest soldiers in the CAF. I am happy to say there is no time for ego or selfishness within our officer corp. What I do see is leadership, dedication, knowledge, respect, humility, competence, and all the other traits which separate you from the pack. Any leader can make an informed timely decision, but it takes a special leader to make a solid timely decision when the information you have is limited. It requires the ability to understand the situation, do a proper risk assessment, draw from the experience of your NCO's and WO's, make a command decision, and share the rewards and own the consequences. I would go to war with every officer I have had the privilege to serve with.

To the NCO's and WO's,

I love doing infantry shit, I love belonging to a line infantry regiment, and I love this regiment. I made a promise to myself when I was a young Cpl that I would never treat a soldier with malice, disrespect, or disregard. Every infanteer (no matter their skill level or ability) is part of that fraternity. For whatever reason, they signed on the dotted line just like the rest of us. Now it is our duty as NCO's and WO's to lead, teach, and administer those soldiers. We maintain discipline, dress, and deportment both in the field and on the parade square. We are flexible and progressive while upholding our traditions and customs. Your job is the most critical and the most important in the structure of the Army, but most importantly, in this regiment. It relies on experience, subject knowledge, timely decisions, and clear, concise communication. Hunt for opportunities to improve professional competency at all times.

Finally, in this profession negativity is poison. It must be crushed with the most extreme prejudice. Do not be that guy. Mentor those around you with positivity and enthusiasm. Be the soldier that those under you want to be, that those who serve with you see as someone to be relied on, and that those above you can trust and depend on. The NCO's and WO's dictate the level of success of this regiment, and in a profession like ours failure will have disastrous consequences on the battlefield and in garrison. Your new command team will require your support to ensure the success of this regiment. Soldiers should want to be us and officers should want us in their organizations.

CWO Chris Tucker, Regimental Sergeant Major



Crime and Punishment

The Execution of Sgt Alexander

By Denis Mascardelli

'But no one – no matter how fatalistic, nonchalant, or hard minded – could completely disregard fear. It could be pushed aside but never smothered – and it often reared its unwelcome spectre in the psyche when least expected.' – Tim Cook, *Shock Troops*

Introduction

At Hill 70, the Fighting Tenth gained the distinction of winning more medals than any other Canadian unit in a single action during the First World War: one VC, three DSOs, seven MCs, nine DCMs and sixty MMs. However, it was also the scene of the battalion's 'only black mark', the execution by firing squad of Sgt William Alexander, one of only twenty-five soldiers in the Canadian Corps to suffer this fate during the war.

Of the twenty-five (out of a total of 346 executions in the British Expeditionary Force), one was for cowardice, two were for murder, and the remaining twenty-two, including Sgt Alexander, were for desertion.

The Soldier

William Alexander was born in London in 1880 and spent eight years in the British Army's 60th King's Royal Rifles before emigrating to Canada. When the Great War began in August 1914 he was working in Calgary, and immediately enlisted in the 103rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles). In September, he joined the 10th in Valcartier and was quickly made a Sergeant because of his previous military experience.

By the battle for Hill 70 in August 1917 Sgt Alexander was a veteran, having survived the

Second Battle of Ypres, Festubert, Mount Sorrel, The Somme and Vimy, and according to records, had performed 'exceedingly well' at Mount Sorrel in June 1916. He was twice promoted to acting company

sergeant-major, but went back to sergeant at his own request both times. He couldn't have known that these decisions would play an important part in his future court-martial.

Sgt Alexander was made company quartermaster-sergeant after Mount Sorrel, but was hospitalized for various ailments in late 1916 before rejoining the Tenth in time for Vimy Ridge. He was then hospitalized a second time, for an inflamed knee, and returned to the unit on 11 August 1917, a few days before the assault on Hill 70.

The Crime

The Tenth had suffered heavy casualties on the 15th during the fighting for Hill 70, and Sgt Alexander was ordered to join D Company's 14 Platoon. His task was to lead the platoon in its support role for that day's three-company attack.

At zero hour, he couldn't be found and a corporal took command of the platoon. Sgt Alexander was discovered two days later in the village of Les Brébis where the Battalion had been billeted before the battle. He claimed that he'd been 'knocked down by a shell', but showed no signs of injury. His story sounds weak today



Findagrave.com

William Alexander in happier times, prior to the outbreak of the Great War



Canadian War Museum

The blasted moonscape of Passchendaele. Frontal attacks by heavily laden infantry against prepared positions, across terrain offering next to no cover from fire, resulted in staggering losses.

and was no less so in 1917. He was placed under arrest and the charge against him read: *When on active service – Desertion, in that he, in the field on 16-8-17, when acting as Platoon Sergeant of No. 14 Platoon, during active operations, absented himself without leave from his platoon and remained absent until 18-8-17.*

Desertion

The rigours of combat for soldiers fighting the first major war of the industrial age are difficult to exaggerate. They burrowed underground to find protection from the massive barrages of the enemy's artillery, living like latter-day troglodytes in their lice and rat infested trenches and dug-outs. Poison gas was a constant danger from April 1915 onwards, and anyone peering over a parapet could expect to become a target for the ever-present and deadly snipers. For the Tenth, even 'quiet' periods of front-line duty brought casualties.

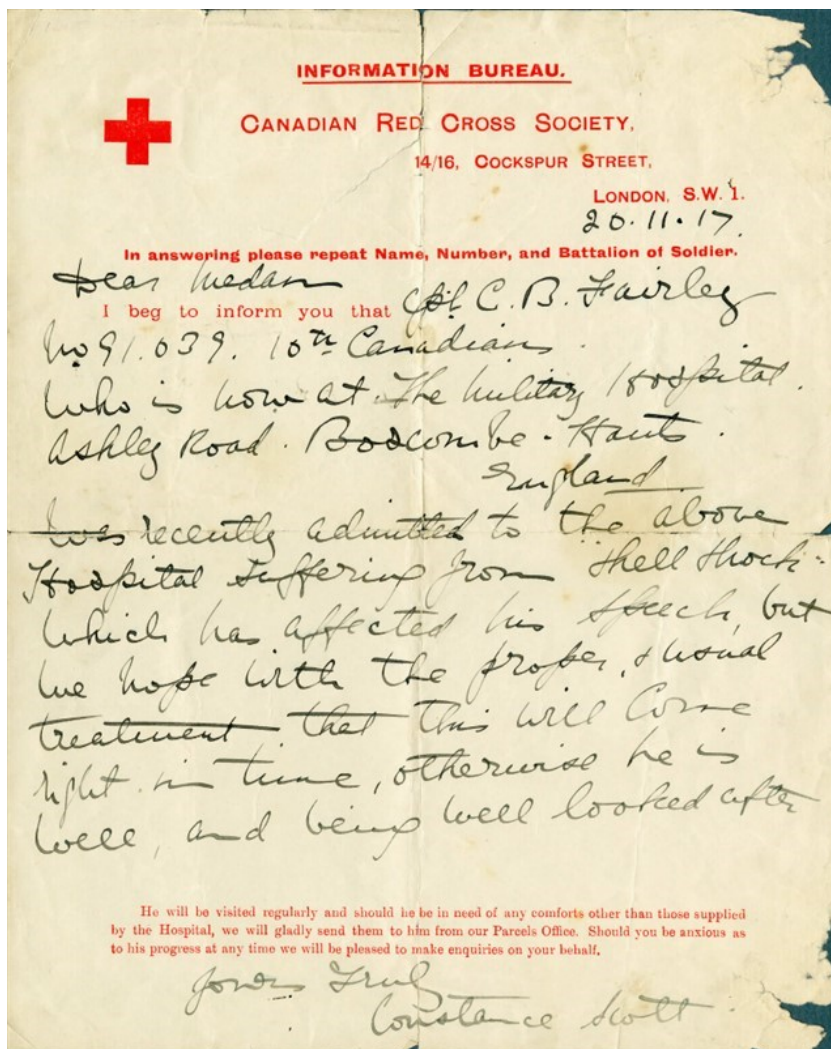
And, with a trench system that stretched from Switzerland to the North Sea, every attack was a frontal attack against a well trained and equipped, determined enemy, who was rarely caught by surprise since preparations for large-scale attacks were impossible to hide with the advent of aerial reconnaissance. His fortified positions were constructed in depth and all ap-

proaches were across a wire entangled moonscape devoid of cover, swept by interlocking arcs of fire from well placed machine guns, while his artillery brought down deadly defensive fire. The result, even in victory, was always staggering casualties.

Given these conditions, desertion - the attempt to flee from one's unit permanently - was a significant concern for the high command. Military historian Tim Cook, in his book *Shock Troops*, describes their thinking:

Since forces on the Western Front could disintegrate if enough men refused to fight and instead fled, the army was left with seemingly little choice but to respond with the most draconian aspect of military law: the threat and carrying out of the death penalty. The fear of rot spreading among the troops led to a powerful imposition of the full weight of military justice to curb men's normal inclination to flee. The penalty had to be severe for soldiers who were already sentenced to a death row of sorts in the firing line.

Unfortunately, what was not well understood at the time was that constant exposure to the conditions the front-line soldiers endured - week after week, month after month and, in



Canadian War Museum

This letter from the Canadian Red Cross Society states that Cpl Charles Benjamin Fairly of the 10th Canadians was admitted to hospital with shellshock. It is noted that the condition has affected Fairley's speech, but it is hoped that he will make a full recovery.

The term 'shellshock' came into use early in the war when it was mistakenly believed to be a physical ailment brought on by the pressure waves from the explosion of artillery shells. Later it became a blanket term applied to those soldiers who broke down under the strain of war. In extreme cases soldiers were hospitalized, as was the case of approximately 10,000 Canadians, including Cpl Fairly, 65% of whom later returned to their units.

some cases, year after year – could have profound effects on the human mind. Put bluntly, it could break men, even those who had previously performed courageously. Today it is commonly believed that at least some of those who were executed were suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that most deserters were not executed but given lesser, though serious punishments. This was particularly true of those who had previously maintained a good record and for whom it was a first

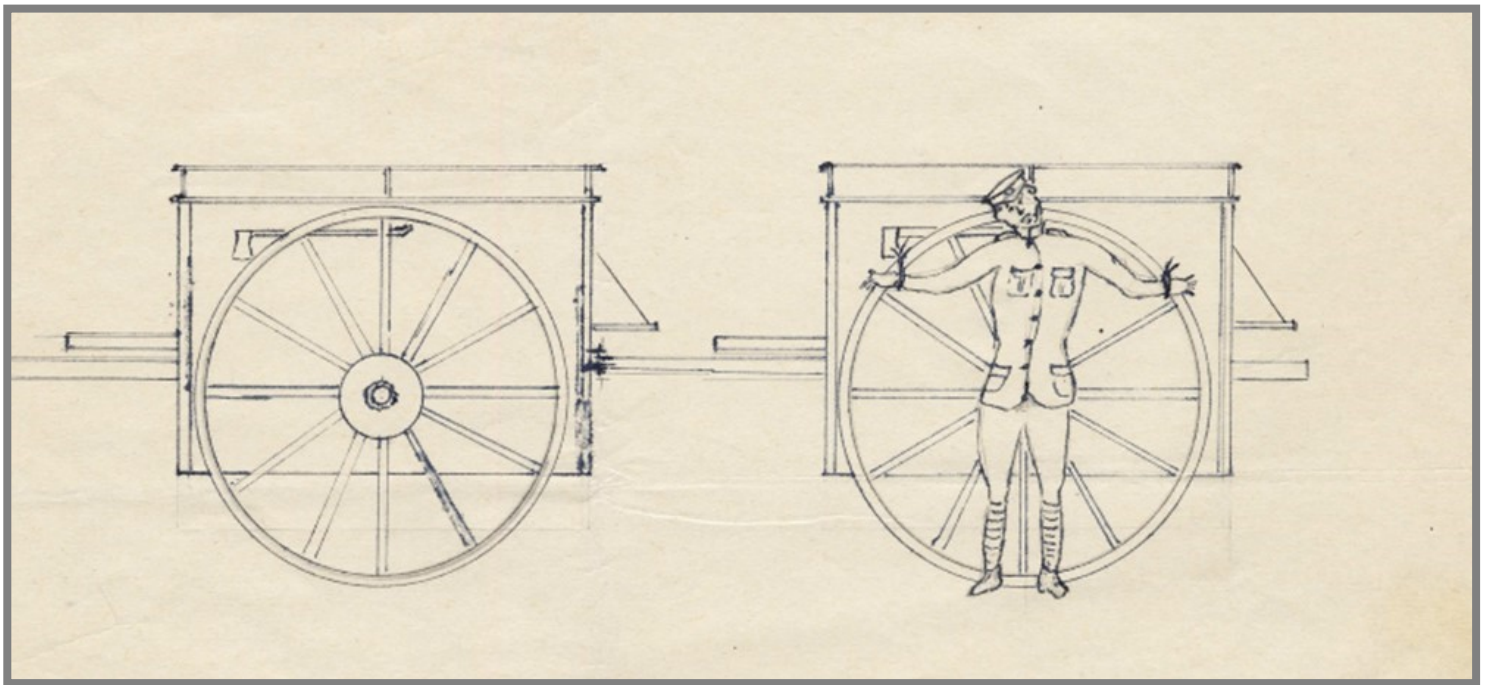
offence. Indeed records reveal that the great majority of the Canadian executions for desertion were soldiers with prior convictions for going absent without leave on at least one occasion, and two had previously been convicted of desertion but had their death sentences commuted to a lesser punishment.

Trial and Sentence

Sgt Alexander was tried on 26 September, just over a month after his arrest, by a field general court martial. Since the records for Canadian courts martial from the Great War no longer exist, the details of his trial are lost. What is known is that a field general court martial was made up of not fewer than three officers, the president preferably holding the rank of major or higher. The prosecution was usually handled by the unit's adjutant and the accused was supposed to be provided with professional legal assistance, though he had the right to instead select a 'next friend', a person of his own choosing. Such courts could impose the death sentence, though the vote by the court's officers had to be unanimous in order to do so. The vast majority of accused soldiers brought before courts martial were found guilty, and this was the case with Sgt Alexander, though from what we know, it is difficult to find fault with the verdict. He had clearly absented himself without permission when he'd been tasked with leading a platoon into battle in an important operation, and could offer no convincing reason as to why he had done so. His advocate might have argued that he be found guilty of the lesser charge of absent without leave since, by remaining in the billet area seemingly waiting to be arrested, Sgt Alexander did not demonstrate intent to permanently flee the unit. If this argument was made

it was to no avail, for the court sentenced him to death by firing squad.

However, execution was not automatic as a death sentence had to be confirmed by the BEF's commander-in chief, Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig. Not only would the legal aspects of the case be studied by legal officers at divisional, corps, and army headquarters, but by the Judge Advocate General. In addition Field Marshall Haig would receive reports and recommendations from the guilty party's commanding officer as well as brigade, divisional, corps and



Canadian War Museum

Over 200 death sentences were passed on members of the Canadian Corps, but only 25 were confirmed. Imprisonment, fines, and reductions in rank were customary punishments. Commanders also imposed what were called Field Punishment No. 1 and 2. Field Punishment No. 1, illustrated above, was nicknamed 'crucifixion' by the soldiers. It entailed labour duties and attachment to a fixed object for two hours a day. Once rendered immobile by the restraints, it was impossible to move or scratch against the battlefield irritants of flies or lice.

Field Punishment No. 2 differed in that the soldier was not bound to a fixed object.

army commanders. It is a matter of record that Haig rejected approximately ninety percent of death sentences and instead imposed lesser punishments.

The report which probably carried the most weight was that of the unit's commanding officer since he would be the most knowledgeable concerning the accused's character, performance and state of mind. Colonel Ormand's report, which exists in the National Archives, gave no support to Sgt Alexander.

I have known this N.C.O. since August 1914, and the best I can say for his work is that it has always been indifferent, with the exception of the period from the 1st to 16th-6-16, during the fighting in the Ypres Salient when he performed remarkably well.

Colonel Ormand also noted Alexander's refusal to accept promotion to company sergeant-major which he believed showed his failure to demonstrate the 'will power to do his duty in the trenches'. He concluded by writing, 'I regret to have to say that it is my opinion that he deliberately endeavored to avoid the particular service in the charge against him.'

Field Marshall Haig confirmed the death sentence on 15 October.

Since Sergeant Alexander's offence was his first it may seem an injustice that he was both sentenced to death and that the sentence was confirmed. However, it is necessary to note that military law does not have justice as its primary aim, but is instead intended to help achieve victory through unit cohesion by the imposition of discipline. This led to the soldiers' quip that, "the beatings will continue until morale improves".

We can only conjecture that Col Ormand, the Tenth's Commanding Officer, viewed the case of a Senior NCO deserting his post in combat as a particularly grievous offence. Certainly the author of a summary of the trial's proceedings – preserved in the National Archives – believed so:

It is certain, however that the responsible position held by this n.c.o. would cause his display of cowardice to have an especially grave effect as an example to the men under him, and this would doubtless be a material factor in deciding his fate even though his previous record had been good.

Execution

Although his death sentence had been confirmed, Sgt Alexander wasn't informed until the evening of 17 October that he was to be executed next morning. Canon Frederick Scott, the First Division's senior chaplain, later wrote *The Great War as I Saw It*, and in his book describes the execution of a Canadian soldier. Although he failed to mention names or places, it is believed – because of the chronology and the fact that he mentions that it was a soldier of the 'first contingent' – that the unnamed soldier was Sgt Alexander.

Canon Scott worked hard trying to stop the execution that evening, travelling twice to army headquarters and once to divisional headquarters to make his case. However his efforts were in vain, and early next morning Sgt Alexander was led to his place of execution. The firing party was already present, an officer and fourteen other ranks selected from all four Second Brigade battalions, their backs to the prisoner. Alexander was blindfolded, securely tied to an object such as a post or tree, and had a paper target pinned to his tunic over his heart.

The officer in charge of the firing party then used hand signals to have his riflemen turn about. Each took aim at the paper target, though one would have been issued a blank round so that each could tell himself that perhaps he wouldn't deliver a killing round. The only verbal word of command was then given: "Fire". The time was a little after 0600 hours.

Canon Scott recalled: "I have seen many ghastly sights and hideous forms of death. I have heard heart-rendering tales of what men have suffered, but nothing ever brought home to me so deeply, and with such cutting force, the hideous nature of war and the iron hand of discipline, as did that lonely death on this misty hillside in the early morning."

Sergeant Alexander's next-of-kin was his brother, A.M. Alexander of Winnipeg. As a result of a clerical error he did not receive official notice of the execution, but did receive "a nice letter" from a Captain in the Tenth telling him that his brother had been killed in action. It was mid

-December 1917 before he finally learned the truth. His letter of reply is held in the National Archives and is reproduced in part in Daniel Dancok's history of the Tenth Battalion, *Gallant Canadians*:


This is the first official notice we have received of my brother's death, and an awful death at that. Some people will have a merry Xmas, and some will have a sad one, for their loved ones, who had given all they had to give to fight for their King and country, and under the circumstances fallen in battle. But my lot was even worse than that, to be shot like a spy and a traitor to his country, that was the lot for my brother. Even in death, he is still my brother and his noble spirit will live forever with me even in death, and his death was awful to be shot like a dog. I hope he is in peace on the Lord's side...

Now first of all, he had kept his rank and more too, so that shows his character had been all right up to his sentence, he has served 33 months in the firing

line without a grumble in his letter[s], and looked forward to coming back. I can hardly believe, that for the first offence of desertion, that they were justified in passing that sentence. I can hardly believe that...because for such an offence in my opinion [it] would have been severe enough had they reduced him to the ranks, or given him imprisonment, as long as nobody suffered through his offence. To shoot a man for desertion after his service there, and other places, is going beyond the limit...May the Lord have mercy on the man who judged him if he was wrong.

Epilogue

In 2001, 83 years after the war's end, the Federal Government apologized for the execution of the 23 soldiers shot for desertion and cowardice. The two soldiers executed for murder were not included.

In 2006, the British government granted posthumous pardons to 306 of the 346 British and Commonwealth soldiers shot for cowardice and desertion. The 23 Canadian Army soldiers were among them. 

A Company



10-12 March 2017

Lt Fletcher surveys the Kill Zone from his position during Ex Highland Glacier.

Calgary Highlanders

31 March—2 April 2017

Lt Fletcher passes on instructions to his signaller—a role filled in this case by Lt Tim Barthelmeh of the Deutsches Heer—during Ex Highland Barricade



Calgary Highlanders



Calgary Highlanders

5-7 May 2017

Soldiers of A Company advance along the prairie grasslands while practicing 'dry' section attacks during Ex. Highland Stronghold.



Calgary Highlanders

5-7 May 2017

The advance to contact, but now with live ammunition.



Calgary Highlanders

Primary Leadership Qualification

The Calgary Highlanders were fortunate to see a number of soldiers attend the Primary Leadership Qualification (PLQ) Course this year. This course provides junior leadership training to develop leadership skills. This training is then confirmed by placing candidates in challenging leadership positions in garrison and the field. Successful completion of this course is a prerequisite for promotion to Master Corporal. Congratulations to the following soldiers who attended PLQ this year:

Cpl Abboud
Cpl Daliwal
Cpl Ho
Cpl Janzen
Cpl Lauritsen



Calgary Highlanders

At each PLQ graduation parade 3rd Canadian Division Training Centre presents the Cory Graham Award to one candidate, selected by his peers, as best exemplifying the qualities of a junior leader. Soldiers from The Calgary Highlanders were recognized with this award on two back to back PLQ serials:

The photo at the top shows Cpl Lauritsen receiving the Cory Graham award from LCol Clapperton and CWO Christopher Tucker at his graduation parade at on March 29, 2017.

Below that is a photo of Cpl Ho receiving the Cory Graham award from LCol Gilson and CWO Prospero, both of 41 Signal Regiment on December 2, 2016

The Regiment in Photos

Readers are encouraged to send in photos from all eras of the Unit's history in order that the archive may be expanded. Digital images can be sent to calghighr.glen@gmail.com. Prints should be mailed to The Calgary Highlanders Regimental Association, Mewata Armoury, 801-11th St SW, Calgary, AB, T2P 2C4. Prints will be scanned and returned upon request. When sending photos, don't forget to include information on who/what, when and where.



Calgary Highlanders Museum

World War I

Duncan Stuart, RSM of the 10th Battalion.

The Regimental Museum is working to piece together his story, but what is known is that he had extensive previous military experience (22 years) in Sierra Leone, Gambia and other locations in Africa.

He was awarded the Military Cross on 4 February 1916, and Military Medal in June of that year. He had relinquished his position as RSM by the time of Vimy (April 1917), but it is not known why or exactly when.

October 1944

Calgary Highlanders on the march in the town of Krabbendijke, the Netherlands, in late October 1944.



Library and Archives Canada

11 November 2016

The pipes and drums confront a slippery descent of the hill behind the “field of crosses” on Remembrance Day. Due to city by-laws, their bus was not permitted on Memorial Drive and the band had to hike down from Centre Street, above.

Attention Highlanders also serving with the CPS: perchance the CPS might provide a one-time exemption for the bus driver next year.



DM Benjamin Forrest



Edward Ross Photography

25 February 2017

Piper Eric Knight at the 68th Grand Highland Military Ball (GHMB), held at Calgary’s Hyatt Regency Hotel. This year’s ball drew the largest attendance in the history of the event with more than 500 guests.

Private Knight is spending the summer in Ottawa as part of the Ceremonial Guard.



Edward Ross Photography

25 February 2017

This year's GHMB was the scene of the investitures of Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Lauchlan Currie (pictured with the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Kyle Clapperton) in the Clan of Gallant Canadians in the rank of Tosach, and of the Ball Chair, Dr. Gregory Stone, in the rank of Chieftain for their contributions to the Regimental family.

For more coverage of the GHMB see page 17.

14 March 2017

The Regimental Museum & Archives received the medals of Private Harry Brown, VC of the Tenth Battalion, on loan from the Canadian War Museum. Pictured is former Museum curator Lt(Retd) Barry Agnew with Brown's medals, including his Victoria Cross. The *Museum Update*, page 23, provides more information on this story.

Cagary Highlanders Museum



9 April 2017

More than 300 soldiers from 41 Canadian Brigade Group and 100 soldiers from the British Army Training Unit Suffield (BATUS) marched from Mewata Armoury to the Calgary Soldiers' Memorial on Memorial Drive to commemorate the centennial of the Canadian Corps' capture of Vimy Ridge. Flags at the Calgary Soldiers' Memorial flew at half-mast as a crowd of hundreds stood silent, paying tribute to the soldiers who sacrificed so much at what is arguably Canada's most famous battle.



Calgary Herald



Dianne Mascardelli

22 April 2017

On the 22nd of April the Regiment commemorated the 102nd anniversary of the Tenth Battalion's counter-attack at Kitcheners Wood during the Second Battle of Ypres. Calgary's Old City Hall, the traditional focus of the commemoration, has been closed for extensive repairs so, in a break with the past, the parade was held at Mewata Armoury.

Fallen Comrades

Percy DeWolfe



DeWolfe Family

On 29 March the Calgary Highlanders lost Percy DeWolfe Jr, one of the Regiment's last surviving veterans of the Second World War.

Percy was born in Dawson City, Yukon on November 1, 1915, the youngest of seven siblings. His father, Percy Sr, was an original Klondiker, known as 'The Iron Man of the North' for his intrepid mail runs from Dawson City to Eagle, Alaska by horse, boat and dog team. From the age of five Percy Jr was tasked with feeding and watering 50-100 sled dogs and hanging fish to dry. It was a life that few of us growing up so many years later in an urban environment can imagine.

When the war broke out Percy was working on gold dredges, but moved to Vancouver to build Corvettes for the Navy. On 4 March 1943 he joined the Army as an infanteer and, after training in Canada, was sent to England. There he joined The Calgary Highlanders and landed in Normandy with the battalion on 6 July 1944.

The fighting in Normandy was some of the toughest during the war and within a month the Highlanders had lost 113 killed and 289 wounded. Pte Percy DeWolfe was one of the latter but was able to return to the Unit, only to be wounded again in early September. He was once again able to return and fought with the Highlanders until the war's end, by which time he had risen to the rank of Platoon Sergeant. He carried shrapnel in his body until the day he died.

After the war Percy worked as a plumber in Whitehorse for many years before retiring to warmer climes in Qualicum in 1976. More recently he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the French Government in honour of his service in the liberation of that country.

Percy passed away peacefully in his 102nd year. He was predeceased by Ruth, his wife of 53 years, and is survived by two daughters, five grandchildren and two great-grandsons.



DeWolfe Family

Sgt James Alexander Milne—10th Battalion



twitter.com/KamilKaramali

Sgt Milne's brass C10 collar dogs survived in remarkably good condition as did a cap badge and 'CANADA' shoulder badges.

During the First and Second World Wars and the Korean War, nearly 28,000 members of Canada's Army, Navy, and Air Force went missing, presumed dead but with no known grave. Among these was Sgt James Alexander Milne of the 10th Battalion, killed on April 28, 1917 during the battle for the heavily fortified French village of Arleux, one of 103 members of the Tenth who lost their lives in that struggle (the battle is described in the Vol. 5, Issue 2, Winter 2016 Glen).

Milne was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, on February 10, 1883 and emigrated to Canada sometime between 1905 and 1911. He enlisted in Calgary on January 27, 1915 and became a member of the Tenth.

His remains were discovered in May 2013 by an archeological team conducting a mandatory survey of land known to be a battlefield, prior to a proposed

residential development. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) was notified and took possession of the remains and artifacts, but it wasn't until early this year that a positive identification was made.

The Calgary Highlanders will bury Sgt Milne in late August in the CWGC cemetery located just outside of Arleux-en-Gohell.



twitter.com/KamilKaramali

Unlike the brass artifacts, Sgt Milne's identity disc was badly corroded (left) and could not be read. However after a careful cleaning most of his service number and part of his name are clearly visible.

The Calgary Highlanders Annual Cadet Review

By Capt Fong and Lt Strangman

All four Calgary Highlanders cadet corps came together on Sunday 28 May 2017 to conduct their third combined Annual Ceremonial Review (ACR). Amalgamating their platoons, colour parties and band, 167 cadets from 2137 Calgary, 2383 High River, 3016 Airdrie and 3125 Chestermere corps worked tirelessly over two days to celebrate the end of their training year.

Rousing notes from the Pipes and Drums entertained attendees and cadets alike before and after the parade.

The weekend kicked off at Mewata Armoury on Friday evening with cadets catching up with old friends and preparing for the weekend. Saturday brought many different activities put on by The Calgary Highlanders, and the cadets topped off their evening with a dance. Stam-

pede style breakfasts for both mornings were served by The Batter Boys, a group of volunteers, many of whom are veterans. Parade practice filled the entire weekend, and the cadets worked hard to make sure every marker was where they should be and everyone's drill was perfect for the Sunday review.

This year, the cadets were honored to have



Denise Roussel



Julie Sun



Julie Sun

BGen (Retd) Romses, colonel commandant Royal Canadian Army Cadets, presents Cadet CWO Neilson with the Gord Cousins Memorial Gorget Award. This award is presented annually to the top Calgary Highlanders Cadet among the four corps.

longtime supporter of the cadet movement BGen (Retd) Romses, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, as their Reviewing Officer. He presented Cadet CWO Neilson with this year's Gord Cousins Memorial Gorget Award, identifying him as the top Calgary Highlanders Cadet among the four corps. The Lord Strathcona Medal, the Legion Medal of Excellence, as well as a Command Team coin were also awarded on parade to each deserving cadet.

The combined ACR was the ideal way to celebrate every cadets' individual achievements and to bring another successful training year to a close. We wish these cadets all the best, as many will soon depart for their summer training where they will meet new challenges and experience new adventures, all while proudly wearing the badge of The Calgary Highlanders. 🍁



Denise Roussel

Grand Highland Military Ball



Edward Ross Photography

CWO Kent Griffiths brings in the haggis.



Edward Ross Photography

Sgt (Retd) John Bertram attempts the seemingly impossible task of organizing couples for Scottish Country Dancing.

The 68th Grand Highland Military Ball was held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on February 25th, 2017 with Guest of Honour, the Honourable Lois E. Mitchell, CM, AOE, LLD, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. The Ball featured performances from the Regimental Pipes and Drums and the Massed Cadet Pipes and Drums, and presentation of a video made by Lieutenant Colonel Mike Vernon, CD, examining the 10th Battalion's experience of Vimy Ridge. This year's ball drew the largest attendance in the history of the event with over 500 guests, and raised significant support for the Regiment through the Calgary Highlanders Regimental Funds Foundation.



Capt Andrew Pittet leads the assembled guests in a spirited 'Glenwhorple'. The state of the Hyatt Regency's ballroom floor following this event remains unknown.

Edward Ross Photography

Land Reserve Options

By Colonel (Retd) George Petrolekas

Colonel Petrolekas is a fellow with the Canadian Global Affairs Institute (CGAI). He has served in Bosnia, Afghanistan and with NATO, and has been an adviser to senior NATO commanders. This article appears courtesy of CGAI (www.cgai.ca) but in the interests of brevity, sections covering the naval and air reserves have been omitted. To read the full article click on this link http://www.cgai.ca/policy_review and scroll down to the article link.



Calgary Highlanders

The Calgary Highlanders began mobilizing on 1 September 1939, thereby beginning the process of transitioning from a unit of non-permanent militia to a full strength combat-ready infantry battalion. This force structure—the mobilization of militia units in time of war—was largely abandoned with the advent of the Cold War.

For decades, successive governments of both political stripes have been unable to design a military Reserve force which is a highly effective component of the defence structure, that leverages capability and satisfies Reservists and Regular soldiers alike. Equally, few other defence issues create as much political friction between the Canadian Forces and their governing civilian masters than the Reserves.

The issues of roles, tasks, recruitment, retention, locales, history and costs perhaps indicate why it is such an intractable problem.

In the years prior to the Second World War, in other words half of Canada's history as a state, there were only limited permanent armed forces. Canada was a much more rural country

than it is now, and depended on volunteers, organized in local regiments, who would train in peacetime, and mobilize to contribute to the nation's defence in wartime. This structure served as planned for the First World War and again for the Second. Reserve service carried no legal obligation to serve and service was seen as a moral obligation. These terms of service have historically underpinned the contractual relationship between the Reserves and future governments which would employ them.

The legacy of the World Wars resulted in dozens of units across the country, in towns and cities large and small. Units were woven into the social fabric of their localities, the battles they had fought indelibly engraved on the history of the young state and armoured which housed these units were part of the architectural landscape everywhere. There are few armoureds that are not considered pieces of Canada's heritage.

With the advent of the Cold War, particularly the sense of the Soviet threat in Europe and beyond, armies evolved from having manpower within a structure that could mobilize, to standing forces, many of them forward deployed. It was the emergence of 'come as you are' warfare.

In that construct, the Reserves increasingly became viewed by defence planners as a cost centre – a liability that was maintained for political reasons rather than operational effect. Bold changes might have been enacted in Canada as they were in the United States, where units were equipped and trained for mobilization and real-time tasks, but they were not.

In contrast, in the early years of the Cold War Canada used its Reserves for national survival roles – a body of people that could be organized to assist civil organizations in case of nuclear attack. This was the case up until the late 1960s. The latter years of the Cold War represented the zenith of land training when units had access to equipment and trained to do the same things as their Regular brethren though at a lower tactical level.

However these gains were lost with the re-equipping of the army in the 1990s. Vehicles increased in complexity due to the addition of weapon systems and turrets. Drivers and crew commanders now needed technical courses simply to operate vehicles and the prevailing wisdom was that Reservists couldn't be trained on such platforms. Thus, access to equipment and further training disappeared. The result was that the land Reserve moved to a system of individual augmentation to the Regular forces. Units were no longer tactical units of employment but units of administration.

That practice has continued to today and all recent overseas deployments have featured individual augmentation, generally up to 20% of deployed forces. Domestically, units of the Reserve have not had a formal role, notwithstanding that close to 7,000 volunteered to serve during the ice storm of 1998.

Many governments have asked, given that the reserves were able to generate such a large number of volunteers in a time of domestic crisis, why then shouldn't this contribution be institutionalized.

The issues in doing so stem from the tradition of the Reserves in Canada. The organization, the geographic footprint and the employment policies, including recruitment and pay, are mired in an anachronistic culture that has never been modernized for Canada's current security needs.

A typical Reserve unit or regiment is composed of 140 soldiers of all ranks, in effect, producing a company of soldiers with the trappings of a regimental command structure. These companies have no vehicles and more importantly no logistics capability. They cannot move themselves and cannot sustain themselves (food, fuel, water and medical). And hence assigning a true operational task to a Reserve regiment is unachievable. During summer training concentrations, various militia units are grouped into composite units for which the Regular force provides support. At

least these composite units have a modicum of ability to deliver operational effect.

However, the individuals who constitute the Reserve still do not have an obligation to serve, and pay and benefits are so relatively low that the combined effect is that the attrition rate in the Reserve annually approaches 30%.

Therefore modernization of the organization is not enough. And any discussion on improving the operational output of the Reserves falters as improved operational output comes with a cost – in equipment and salaries. This is something in which the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) writ large are not willing to invest, especially when fiscal sustainability is a challenge for the Regular force itself.

Domestic operations perhaps illustrate this quandary best. The Conservative government introduced the idea of territorial defence battalions in around 2008 as part of the Canada First Defence Strategy (CFDS) – borrowing on the prospect of efficiency gained by creating composite units for training. For example, in Quebec and Ontario there were around 4,000 Reservists available. Grouping them for training and for operational employment in times of national crisis seemed to be a good idea – a notion built upon the contribution of the Reserves following the 1998 ice storm. For defence planners, grouping small numbers into a large organization looks good on paper, but accomplishes little without other fundamental changes to increase utility.

If a national crisis occurred today, planners



Calgary Highlanders

In the early years of the Cold War, Canada used its Reserves for national survival roles—a body of people that could be organized to assist civil organizations in case of nuclear attack. This photo shows Calgary Highlanders training for this role.

would never consider the Reserves in their planning or even the larger groupings of the territorial defence battalions or the Arctic response companies because there is no obligation to serve. As most Reservists are either employed in civilian jobs, or going to school, planners have no idea who, or how many will show up. And so all contingency plans revolve around what can be relied upon – the Regular force. In cases where the response from the Reserves has been overwhelming, the contribution itself becomes part of the problem as a former Chief of the Defence Staff (CDS) professed. According to him, “[h]undreds of reserves soldiers showing up, without all the right kit, no vehicles and no other equipment but their rifles and a willingness to help – we spent as much time organizing them, fitting them into regular units as we did using them.”

Another issue is that the land Reserve has no catalogue of abilities and individual skill sets brought from the civilian world.

This is not the case in the United States. For example, in Afghanistan, a US State Department official commented that Reservists had saved the American aid programs. While aid money was flowing into Afghanistan to build schools or other infrastructure or to convince farmers to grow licit crops rather than opium, there was no means to oversee the quality of construction or the effectiveness of farming programs. The United States, which does maintain personnel lists of civilian specialties, quickly found contractors, plumbers, electricians and engineers within its Reserve ranks. These Reserve soldiers had far greater value to the US effort by applying their civilian skills rather than being used as general combat troops. They would quickly be regrouped to monitor construction, check on quality and ensure functional delivery of projects, and in the farming sector, Guardsmen from rural states were formed into agri-business units.



41 Bde

Summer training concentrations give reservists the opportunity for realistic training in larger formations. An example is Exercise Grizzly Defender, a 41 Bde exercise held in August 2015. This photo shows Sgt Gaisford of the Calgary Highlanders with 1-161st Army National Guard soldier Alex Maldonado in the background.

In Canada, the government has no idea what it has as individuals. In the culturally diverse urban centres where many units are located, Canada has no way of tapping into linguistic skills or cultural knowledge that could otherwise be readily harnessed.

In short, the following needs to be done.

- Territorial defence should be the prime focus of the land Reserve. It can continue to support individual augmentation to the Regular force for international operations, but territorial defence tasks should be the prime role.
- The basis of training and employment should be the territorial defence battalions and these battalions will have to be properly equipped and staffed.
- These high readiness units should have different remuneration and terms of service (as outlined below).
- For soldiers not within the territorial defence structure, the Canadian Armed Forces should update personnel databases to reflect civilian skill sets resident in the Reserve and linguistic capabilities of all its members.

What are the other uses for the land Reserve? If indeed the Defence Policy Review will deliver a ‘leaner’ military, in other words a smaller military or one which will abandon certain capabilities as being unsustainable, then the Reserves provide a means to retain capability or to surge capability. Some examples include:

- At present, the Canadian Army has a tank-based armoured regiment using 40-odd Leopard tanks. It is unlikely that the Defence Policy Review will result in these numbers being increased for Regular force service. Yet Canada acquired 100 tanks during the war in Afghanistan. Those 60 tanks could be apportioned to the Reserve. It would be a means to retain a larger-scale armoured capability and an ability to surge tanks and tank crews in times of need.
- Niche abilities which are necessary in war-

fare but difficult to retain in peacetime such as psychological operations (psyops), information operations, and civil-military relations could be retained in the Reserve more so than in the Regular forces. There are other such niche capabilities which could be assigned to the Reserves.

In the last years of the Harper government, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) was continually frustrated by the inability of the Canadian Armed Forces to improve land Reserve recruiting and retention or to carve out roles for the land Reserve.

There are ways out of this conundrum but they will require both an injection of willpower by the government to force change upon the CAF and equally a very large injection of funding with strict guidance on where and how it is to be spent.

ENABLING POLICIES

Recruiting

Reserve recruiting is always secondary to the needs of the Regular force. Enrolment times for a Reservist frequently takes months – where it could be done in weeks. The bureaucracy of recruitment needs to be streamlined. For example

there is no reason a military doctor has to do an enrolment medical, a civilian doctor can do it just as well as long as the criteria are clear. Transport Canada accredits doctors to do flight medicals across the country, it does not insist on having its own doctors do medicals.

Retention

A major cause of attrition (coupled with insufficient access to equipment and training) stems from pay inequity. Only in overseas deployments is there salary equity. Reservists employed on contract are paid 15% less than their Regular counterparts. Reservists who parade for training in their units are paid 30% less than their Regular counterparts while having no additional benefits as inducements such as medical or dental care for themselves or their families.

As the table illustrates, Reservists in Canada receive far fewer benefits than their American counterparts.

Only having a modicum of the benefits available to US Reservists would utterly alter the dynamic of Reserve service, recruitment and retention in Canada. However in a Canadian context this would likely be unaffordable, but it could be offered to those who chose to serve in high readiness units or within the territorial defence battalions.

Items	Canada	United States
Pay 2Lt	\$4,436	\$7,676 USD
Enlistment bonus (must enlist for six years)	\$0	up to \$20,000
Education		up to \$356 per month for 36 months
GI Bill Kicker		additional \$350 per month
Civilian Skills Bonus	Partially reflected in pay for pilots, legal officers, medical officers	up to \$20,000 enlistment bonus plus increased pay rate
Health Care	90% of dental only – family not covered. Family only covered on overseas deployments	Low cost life, health and dental coverage, covering full family. All health care free when on active duty more than 30 days
Retirement	Similar to United States, however no military RRSP, no retirement health care	Retirement Plan Retirement Savings Plan Retirement Health Care Employment transition Preferential US Govt Hiring

Terms of Service

Reserve service in Canada is entirely voluntary. There is no period of minimum enlistment nor a liability to serve either in normal training or in a time of crisis. In the United States Reservists commit to serving one weekend a month and to a two-week annual training period. Benefits are earned if they sign to a six-year enlistment period. To wrest value from Canada's Reserves, particularly for domestic operations, a 21-day liability to serve should be enacted. This would assure planners and the government of a guaranteed minimal cohort in times of national emergency.

Reserve units, or territorial defence battalions, should have at their disposal at a minimum vehicles sufficient on which to train and to use on deployment. These do not need to be full-scale fighting vehicles analogous to their Regular force counterparts, but of sufficient quantity and quality to enable their utility.

Expeditionary Considerations

There is no reason to alter the voluntary nature of Regular force augmentation for ongoing missions. While the system of augmenta-

tion is imperfect, it has worked. To alter how Reservists serve abroad for extended periods (nearly six months of mission preparation and six months overseas service) would require extensive overhaul of the terms of service, job protection legislation and a series of other enabling legislation.

However, the liability for service for up to 21 days could mean Reserve units deploy in humanitarian assistance or disaster relief roles. Simply knowing that a resource would be available on call, even for 21 days, would permit planners actually to consider its usage and assign roles. Ostensibly this 21-day liability to serve would have greatest effect on domestic operations but could also be used for emergency international operations.

CONCLUSION

Canada's Reservists are in many cases, even with their restricted training and equipment, far better than the regular armed forces of many states, even of some in NATO. The raw material from which the Reserve is formed in Canada is generally very well educated and possesses a base technical acuity for which other states strive. To turn the Reserve into a more operationally viable institution is a function of the investment the government is willing to make in terms of equipment, salaries and employment considerations. We do, at the end of the day, get the behaviour and results we are willing to invest in. 🍁



Calgary Highlanders

Reserve augmentation to the Regular force proved essential during Canada's Afghanistan mission. Here Calgary Highlanders are shown in Kandahar during 2008.

By Maj Peter Boyle

Private Harry Brown, VC

The Regimental Museum & Archives received the medals of Private Harry Brown on the 14th of March. The medal group - on loan from the Canadian War Museum - includes his Victoria Cross, War Medal, Victory Medal and Memorial Cross. The Museum had already acquired Private Brown's Memorial Plaque and now has the complete set of his honours and awards.

The loan of these medals from the Canadian War Museum is in preparation for a new exhibit that is being constructed entitled "Gallant Canadians – Gallantry awards of the 10th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force" which is anticipated to be opened in the Fall.

Private Harry Brown enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force on the 18th of August 1916 (he would serve one year less a day before being killed in action). On completion of training, Brown arrived with the 10th Battalion on 29 May 1917 and went into action with the 10th at the Battle of Hill 70 on 15 August 1917. For his actions the next day, he was posthumously awarded the Commonwealth's highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy, the Victoria Cross. His citation reads:

"For most conspicuous bravery, courage and devotion to duty.

After the capture of a position, the enemy massed in force and counter-attacked. The situation became very critical, all wires being cut. It was of the utmost importance to get word back to Headquarters. This soldier and one other were given the message with orders to deliver the same at all costs. The other messenger was killed. Private Brown had his arm shattered but continued on through an intense barrage until he arrived at the close support lines and found an officer.



Hill70.ca



The Calgary Highlanders Museum

He was so spent that he fell down the dug-out steps, but retained consciousness long enough to hand over his message, saying "Important message!" He then became unconscious and died in the dressing station a few hours later.

His devotion to duty was of the highest possible degree imaginable, and his successful delivery of the message undoubtedly saved the loss of the position for the time and prevented many casualties." *London Gazette, no. 30338, 17 October 1917*

Private Brown is buried in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery in the town of Noeux-les-Mines, located in northern France.



The Calgary Highlanders Regimental Association Dues, Gifts and Membership

If you are an existing member of the Association, either Ordinary or Associate, all you have to do to renew your membership for 2017 is to send us your annual dues of \$15.00 (Box A)

If you are not an existing member and wish to become one, please complete the application form (Box B) and attach the 2017 annual dues of \$15.00.

All serving soldiers are automatically Ordinary Members upon receipt of the annual dues and need not apply for membership.

If you are unsure of your status, complete Box B.

BOX A: DUES/GIFTS

2017 dues are \$15.00 and, of course donations are much appreciated.

A tax receipt will be issued for donations of more than \$25.00; annual dues are not tax-deductible. Cheques should be made out to 'The Calgary Highlanders Regimental Association' and mailed to:

The Calgary Highlanders Regt Assn
Mewata Armoury
801-11th Street SW
Calgary AB T2P 2C4

☐

Enclosed are my annual dues of \$15.00 (2017)

☐

Enclosed is my donation of \$ _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

Please complete if this information is not on your cheque or has changed.

BOX B: MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

☐

I am a former Calgary Highlander (applying as an *Ordinary Member*)

☐

I am NOT a former Calgary Highlander (applying as an *Associate Member*)

PLEASE PRINT:

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Rank (indicate 'Retd' when applicable if providing rank) _____

Given Name(s) _____

Surname _____

Decorations/Post Nominals _____

Military Service (if applicable)

Unit _____ Dates Served _____

Unit _____ Dates Served _____

Street Address: _____

City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____

EMAIL: _____

OR

☐

I do not have an email address

Former Calgary Highlanders become Ordinary Members upon receipt of the annual dues (\$15.00). The Board of Directors may grant conditional memberships to any applicant for Associate Membership, but such memberships must be confirmed at the Association's Annual General Meeting.

Mail to:

The Calgary Highlanders Regt Assn
Mewata Armoury
801-11th Street SW
Calgary AB T2P 2C4