



ON TRACK

Conference of Defence Associations Institute • L'institut de la conférence des associations de la défense

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Photo: National Archives of Canada

- *Canada's National Security and Defence Policy*
- *Sea Horses for a Canadian BOFIB*
- *Operation ECHO and Eagle Team Kosovo*
- *Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence*

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Colonel Alain Pellerin, OMM, CD (Ret'd)

Earlier this month Canadians gathered at home and overseas to honour our War Veterans commemorating the 60th anniversary of the largest sea-borne landing in history of allied troops which took place on the beaches of Normandy on D Day, 6 June 1944. It is important that they be remembered for their contribution to the freedom that we, as Canadians, continue to enjoy today and, at times, take for granted. As well, on this day 60 years later, we celebrated Canadian Forces Day to thank the current serving members of the Canadian Forces. That day provided us with an opportunity to recognize the contributions that the men and women of the CF render Canada in an exemplary fashion.

Whether ensuring the security of Canadians at home, protecting national sovereignty, or defending Canada's interests abroad, the CF continues to be a unique and essential national asset. In addition to commemorating our Veterans, and remembering their sacrifices, we express our infinite gratitude to the members of our Canadian Forces, as well as our admiration toward their families for the sacrifices they make every day. We encourage our readers to post a message to some 3,400 military personnel posted overseas to show your appreciation for their work by visiting the DND website at www.forces.gc.ca and then clicking on the "Write to the Troops" button.

The front cover of this edition of *ON TRACK* features an historical photograph which records the troops of the North Nova Scotian Highlanders and the Highland Light Infantry of Canada going ashore from LCI (L) 299 [Landing Craft Infantry], at Bernières-sur-mer, Normandy, France, 6 June 1944. This photograph is courtesy of National Archives of Canada, with the assistance of *Legion Magazine*.

The articles from our contributors appearing in this edition of *ON TRACK* examine, among other issues, defence policy, how operations were carried out in the past, and how our Armed Forces could be deployed in the future.

The CDA believes that national defence is an essential component of national security policy and a primary

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MOT DU DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

Colonel Alain Pellerin, O.M.M., C.D. (ret.)

Au début du mois, les Canadiens se sont réunis chez eux et à l'étranger pour rendre hommage aux anciens combattants commémorant le 60^e anniversaire du plus grand débarquement de troupes alliées de l'histoire, qui a eu lieu sur les plages de Normandie, le 6 juin 1944, jour J. Il est important de marquer leur contribution à la liberté dont nous tous, en tant que Canadiens, continuons de profiter aujourd'hui et qui nous semble parfois comme allant de soi. De plus, en ce même jour, 60 ans plus tard, nous avons célébré la journée des Forces canadiennes en remerciant les militaires actifs des Forces canadiennes. Cette journée nous a donné la possibilité de reconnaître les contributions exemplaires des hommes et des femmes des FC au Canada.

Qu'il s'agisse de veiller à la sécurité des Canadiens chez eux, de protéger la souveraineté nationale ou de défendre les intérêts canadiens à l'étranger, les FC continuent d'être un patrimoine national essentiel. Outre la commémoration de nos anciens combattants et le souvenir de leur sacrifice, nous exprimons notre infinie reconnaissance aux membres de nos Forces canadiennes, ainsi que notre admiration à leurs familles pour les sacrifices qu'elles font jour après jour. Nous encourageons nos lecteurs à envoyer un mot aux quelque 3 400 militaires postés à l'étranger pour leur exprimer votre gratitude pour le travail qu'ils font, en visitant le site Web du MDN (www.forces.gc.ca) et en cliquant sur le bouton « Écrivez aux militaires ».

La page couverture du présent numéro de *ON TRACK* met en vedette une photo historique qui montre les troupes des North Nova Scotian Highlanders et du Highland Light Infantry of Canada débarquant de la Barge de débarquement d'infanterie (L) 299 à Bernières-sur-mer, en Normandie (France), le 6 juin 1944. Cette photo est gracieusement fournie par les Archives nationales du Canada, avec l'aide de *Legion Magazine*.

Les articles de nos collaborateurs publiés dans le présent numéro de *ON TRACK* abordent, entre autres, les politiques de défense, le déroulement des opérations militaires dans le passé, et les façons dont nos Forces armées pourraient être déployées dans l'avenir.

(voir p. 2)

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responsibility of government. It is therefore incumbent on government to make available, to those responsible for executing defence policy, the appropriate level of resources. The essential first step in this process is the development of a financially resourced defence policy. Last month, the CDA Institute published a pamphlet entitled CANADA'S NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY IN THE 21ST CENTURY (www.cda-cdai.ca, click *defence policy*), its contribution to the discussion of what should be included in the defence policy

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La CAD est d'avis que la défense nationale est un ingrédient clé des politiques de sécurité nationale et une responsabilité première de tout gouvernement. Il incombe donc à ce dernier de mettre à la disposition des personnes responsables de l'exécution des politiques de défense, les ressources appropriées. La toute première étape du processus est la formulation d'une politique de défense dotée de ressources financières. Le mois dernier, l'Institut de la CAD a publié une brochure intitulée LA SÉCURITÉ NATIONALE DU CANADA ET UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE AU XXI^E SIÈCLE (www.cda-cdai.ca, cliquez sur *une politique de défense*), qui représentait sa contribution au débat sur les sujets à englober dans l'examen des politiques de défense. Nous avons publié dans *ON TRACK* le résumé de cette brochure. Cette dernière est incluse dans le numéro de *ON TRACK* expédié par la poste aux donateurs de l'Institut.

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The Conference of Defence Associations is a non-governmental, non-profit organization. It restricts its aim to one specific area - **defence issues**. CDA expresses its ideas and opinions and utilizes its political rights to influence government defence policy. It is the most senior and influential interest group in Canada's pro-defence community. Defence issues are brought to the public's attention by analysis and informed discussion through CDA's Institute.

The CDA Institute implements CDA's public information mandate. The Institute is a non-profit, charitable agency, dependant on private donations. See the donor application form in this newsletter. In return, donors will receive *ON TRACK* and other publications for the next 12 months. The CDA Institute is a registered charity and donations to it qualify for tax receipts.



La Conférence des associations de la Défense est un organisme non-gouvernemental et à but non-lucratif. Son champ d'expertise se limite aux **questions de la défense**. La CAD exprime ses opinions et ses idées et se prévaut de ses droits politiques pour influencer le gouvernement en matière de défense. La CAD est le groupe le plus ancien et ayant le plus d'influence au sein de la communauté canadienne pro-défense.

L'institut de la CAD s'occupe de l'information publique. L'Institut, une agence charitable, à but non-lucratif, est complètement dépendant des dons reçus. Veuillez donc vous référer au formulaire inclus à ce bulletin. En guise de retour, les donateurs recevront *ON TRACK* et les autres publications pendant les 12 prochains mois. L'Institut de la CAD est un organisme de charité enregistré et tous les dons reçus sont déductibles d'impôt.

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review. We have included in *ON TRACK* the executive summary from the pamphlet. The pamphlet, itself, is included with *ON TRACK* mailed to donors to the Institute.

We are pleased to include a despatch from our friend, Matthew Fisher, in Iraq. Matthew, a foreign correspondent for Can West News, had spent eight weeks, recently, with United States troops providing an eye-witness account of life on the move in that war-torn country when he sent us his report. He was due to return this month for another tour of reporting from the trenches. We wish Matthew a safe return to his home base.

That Canadian and US Forces cooperate very closely on the ocean as well as in the air was admirably demonstrated when North America was brought into the war on terrorism. In *The Navy - "Ready, aye, ready"*, Dr. Richard Gimblett provides us with an insight of how the Canadian Forces, in particular the Navy, contributed to the defence of North America on that fateful day, 11 September 2001. *The Navy - "Ready, aye, ready"* forms Chapter 1 of *Operation Apollo*, is published by Magic Light (Ottawa), and will be available in bookstores after 1 July 2004.

Sea-borne forces, we know, are not new - certainly if we look back on our proud history, in particular on 6 June 1944. The allied landing on the beaches of Normandy were a turning point in the Second World War. Today, the Canadian Forces are organized and tasked according to a defence policy based on the ten-year old, out-of-date Defence White Paper. It is timely, therefore, that the roles and organization of the CF are examined with a view to restoring to them the capabilities that

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Nous sommes heureux d'inclure une dépêche de notre collègue, Matthew Fisher, qui se trouvait en Iraq. Correspondant à l'étranger pour Can West News, il venait de passer huit semaines avec les troupes américaines, donnant un récit de témoin oculaire de la vie en déplacement continuuel dans ce pays déchiré par la guerre, quand il nous a envoyé ce compte rendu. Il devait retourner en Iraq ce mois-ci pour une autre série de reportages sur le terrain. Nous lui souhaitons un retour sain et sauf à son port d'attache.

L'étroite collaboration entre les Forces canadiennes et américaines a été admirablement prouvée lorsque l'Amérique du Nord est entrée en guerre contre le terrorisme. Dans l'article intitulé « *The Navy - "Ready, aye, ready"* », Richard Gimblett nous explique comment les Forces canadiennes, et la Marine en particulier, ont contribué à la défense de l'Amérique du Nord le jour fatidique du 11 septembre 2001. Cet article est le premier chapitre de l'ouvrage *Operation Apollo*, publié par Magic Light (Ottawa), et qui sera disponible en librairie après le 1^{er} juillet 2004.

Les forces maritimes, comme on le sait, ne datent pas d'hier et particulièrement lorsqu'on pense à notre histoire, surtout celle du 6 juin 1944. Les débarquements alliés sur les plages de Normandie ont été un point tournant de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. De nos jours, les Forces canadiennes sont organisées et affectées conformément à une politique de défense fondée sur le Livre blanc sur la défense, un document suranné publié il y a 10 ans. Il est donc opportun que l'on se penche sur le rôle et l'organisation des FC en vue de les doter de nouveau des compétences nécessaires, maintenant et dans un avenir prévisible. Nous sommes heureux d'inclure dans le présent numéro « *Sea Horses for a Canadian BOFIB - A*

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are required today and for the foreseeable future. We are pleased to include in this edition *Sea Horses for a Canadian BOFIB - A Rapid Reaction Force That Counts*, a proposal for creating an armed force that would be capable of quickly carrying out missions that are assigned by the government in support of Canadian foreign and defence policy objectives. We thank our contributors, John Eggenberger, Ralph Fisher, Richard Gimblett, and Lew MacKenzie for their fresh perspective on how Canada's Forces can be deployed in a timely manner.

As a footnote to *Sea Horses*, we have added *IN REVIEW - HMCS MAGNIFICENT AND HMCS BONAVENTURE*, reflections of how effective were naval vessels designed for air or amphibious operations. We are indebted to Commander Ralph Fisher (Ret'd) and Lieutenant-General Charles H. Belzile (Ret'd) for their illustrations of how HMCS Magnificent and HMCS Bonaventure enabled the rapid deployment of our forces.

Bruce Poulin, Manager Media and External Relations The Royal Canadian Legion, provides us with a brief look at the response of DND's public affairs response to the first alliance-wide NATO military action against a sovereign nation, in *Operation ECHO and Eagle Team Kosovo*, the NATO air bombing campaign over the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between March and June of 1999. Bruce's account provides our readers with an insight of how important public communications can be in the support of an operation, while counteracting propaganda that was designed to weaken NATO's resolve.

Last month, the CDA Chairman, Lieutenant-General Richard Evraire (Ret'd), was invited to address the Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence. We are pleased to include for our readers General Evraire's concluding remarks and recommendations that pertain to the defence policy review that he presented to the Senate Standing Committee.

One of the major events in the CDA Institute's calendar is the annual presentation of the Vimy Award to one Canadian who has made a significant and outstanding contribution to the defence and security of our nation and the preservation of our democratic values. Last year's programme was an outstanding success, with the large number of submissions that were received for the consideration of the Vimy Award Selection Committee, and culminating with the presentation of the Award to General Paul Manson (Ret'd) by Général Raymond Henault.

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Rapid Reaction Force That Counts », une proposition de création de forces armées qui seraient en mesure de s'acquitter rapidement des missions qui leur auront été confiées par le gouvernement à l'appui des objectifs des politiques étrangères et de défense canadiennes. Nous remercions nos collaborateurs, John Eggenberger, Ralph Fisher, Richard Gimblett et Lew MacKenzie de leur point de vue original des façons dont les Forces canadiennes peuvent être déployées en temps utile.

Comme note complémentaire à « Sea Horses », nous avons ajouté « IN REVIEW - HMCS MAGNIFICENT AND HMCS BONAVENTURE », une réflexion de l'efficacité des navires de guerre conçus pour les opérations aériennes ou amphibies. Nous sommes redevables au commandant Ralph Fisher (ret.) et au lieutenant-général Charles H. Belzile (ret.) pour leurs exemples des façons dont ces navires canadiens, NCSM Magnificent et NCSM Bonaventure, ont permis un déploiement rapide de nos forces armées.

Bruce Poulin, chef des relations avec les médias et des relations extérieures de la Légion royale canadienne, nous donne un bref aperçu de la réaction des affaires publiques du MDN à la première intervention armée de l'OTAN à l'échelle de l'alliance contre une nation souveraine, dans son article intitulé « Operation ECHO and Eagle Team Kosovo », soit la première campagne de bombardement aérien de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie, de mars à juin 1999. Il donne aux lecteurs un compte rendu de l'importance des communications au public appuyant une telle opération, de manière à neutraliser la propagande qui voulait miner la décision de l'OTAN.

Le mois dernier, le président du conseil de la CAD, le lieutenant-général Richard Evraire (ret.), a été invité à prendre la parole devant le Comité sénatorial permanent de la sécurité nationale et de la défense. Nous sommes heureux d'inclure à l'intention de nos lecteurs, la conclusion des commentaires du général Evraire et ses recommandations à l'égard de l'examen

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ON TRACK

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This year's presentation of the Vimy Award will take place 19 November at a gala reception and dinner that will be held in the Grand Hall of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, in Gatineau, Québec, overlooking Parliament Hill and the Ottawa River. To make the award truly meaningful the Institute needs your nomination for this year's recipient. CDA member associations as well as individuals are encouraged to submit nominations for their candidate. Please refer to the notice of the call for nominations which appears elsewhere in this issue.

The Ross Munro Media Award will also be presented at the Vimy Dinner. The recipient of the Award for 2003 was noted documentary filmmaker, director, and cinematographer, Garth Pritchard. This prestigious award, launched in 2002 in collaboration with the Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute, will be presented to one Canadian journalist who has made a significant contribution to the understanding by the public of the defence and security issues affecting Canada. The notice of the call for nominations also appears in this issue.

Both programmes, last year, were outstanding successes. I am pleased to report that support for the programmes from Canadian industry and individuals, this year, is very encouraging.

This Autumn, on 29-30 October 2004, the CDAI, in collaboration with the Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute, the Centre for International Relations at Queen's University, and the War Studies Programme at the Royal Military College of Canada, will host the 7th Annual Graduate Student Symposium. The symposium will highlight the work of PhD and MA students from civilian and military universities internationally. Leading edge research from young scholars in the field of security and defence studies will be showcased. The aim of the symposium is to strengthen linkages between civilian and military educational institutions. Please note the call for papers which appears elsewhere in this issue of *ON TRACK*.

The Conference of Defence Associations Institute is a non-profit, charitable agency dedicated to increasing public awareness of Canada's security situation and the vital role that is played by the Canadian Forces in our society. It is not secret that our mandate is not yet over and that the CF are more than ever deserving of the nation's support for their rejuvenation as they undertake more missions.

In closing I wish to thank our donors, particularly our patrons, companions, and officer level donors, and corporate sponsors for their financial support for the work of CDA and of the CDA Institute. Their support is reaping dividends through increased awareness by Canadians, including the media, of the need for

de la politique de défense qu'il a présentées au Comité sénatorial permanent.

L'une des principales manifestations du calendrier de l'Institut de la CAD est la remise annuelle du prix Vimy, lequel rend hommage à un Canadien ou une Canadienne qui a fait une contribution remarquable et exceptionnelle à la défense et à la sécurité de notre nation, et à la préservation de nos valeurs démocratiques. Le programme de l'an dernier a été exceptionnel, vu le nombre important de nominations soumises au comité de sélection du prix Vimy et il a culminé avec la remise du prix au général Paul Manson (ret.) par le général Raymond Henault.

Cette année, la remise du prix Vimy aura lieu le 19 novembre, à un dîner de gala qui se tiendra à la Grande Galerie du Musée canadien des civilisations à Gatineau (Québec), qui a vue sur l'Outaouais et la colline du Parlement. Pour que ce prix soit significatif, l'Institut voudrait recevoir vos nominations. Il encourage les particuliers comme les associations membres de la CAD à lui faire parvenir leurs nominations. Veuillez consulter l'avis d'appel de nominations qui est publié ailleurs dans le présent numéro.

Le Prix Média Ross Munro sera également décerné au dîner de remise du prix Vimy. En 2003, Garth Pritchard, un chef opérateur, cinéaste et réalisateur de documentaires, a été sélectionné lauréat du Prix. Ce prix prestigieux, qui a été lancé en 2002 avec la collaboration du Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute, est remis à un journaliste canadien qui a fait une contribution importante à la compréhension publique des enjeux de la défense et de la sécurité qui sont particuliers au Canada. L'avis d'appel de nominations est également publié dans le présent numéro.

L'an dernier, ces deux programmes ont connu un franc succès. Je suis heureux de signaler que cette année, l'appui de ces programmes par le secteur industriel canadien et les particuliers est très encourageant.

À l'automne, soit les 29 et 30 octobre, l'ICAD accueillera le 7^e symposium annuel des étudiants diplômés, en collaboration avec la Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute, le Centre for International Relations de l'Université Queen's et le programme des études sur la guerre du Collège militaire royal du Canada. Le symposium mettra en valeur les travaux des étudiants de doctorat et de maîtrise des universités civiles et militaires à l'échelle internationale. On y exposera la recherche de pointe de jeunes universitaires dans le domaine des études sur la sécurité et la défense. Le symposium vise à resserrer les liens entre les établissements d'enseignement du secteur civil et ceux du secteur militaire. Veuillez prendre note

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(voir p. 6)

a credible military. We add to the debate on issues of defence and national security. Your financial support of the work of CDA and of the CDA Institute that is carried out on your behalf is critical, *now*, more than ever. With your continued support, we can promote the study and awareness of Canadian military affairs. However, as you may be aware, convincing Government of the importance of the CF in our society is challenging, but possible.

If you are not already a donor to the CDA Institute, I would urge you to become one. Donor forms are printed on the past page of this journal. If you are already a donor, please consider an increase in your contribution to the CDA Institute on the next renewal of your valued support. **Your financial support as a donor of the Institute is needed as a valued element for the continuing success of your CDA.**

de la demande de communications qui paraît ailleurs dans le présent numéro de *ON TRACK*.

L'Institut de la Conférence des associations de la défense est un organisme caritatif sans but lucratif qui a pour vocation de sensibiliser le public à la situation canadienne en matière de sécurité et au rôle crucial que jouent les Forces canadiennes au sein de la société. Ce n'est un secret pour personne que notre mandat est loin d'être révolu et que les FC méritent plus que jamais l'appui du pays pour leur renouvellement, alors qu'elles entreprennent de nouvelles missions.

En conclusion, je remercie nos donateurs, et particulièrement nos mécènes, compagnons et officiers, et les sociétés commanditaires de leur appui financier des travaux de la CAD et de l'Institut de la CAD. Cet appui porte fruit, comme en témoigne la perception accrue des Canadiens, médias compris, du besoin de forces armées plausibles. Nous enrichissons le débat sur les enjeux de la défense et de la sécurité nationale. Votre appui financier aux travaux de la CAD et de l'Institut de la CAD qui sont menés en votre nom est *maintenant* plus nécessaire que jamais. Grâce à votre appui continu, nous sommes en mesure de promouvoir les études sur les affaires militaires canadiennes et de sensibiliser le public. Mais comme vous le savez sans doute, les efforts faits pour convaincre le gouvernement de l'importance des FC au sein de notre société représentent une lutte de tous les instants.

Si vous ne versez pas déjà de dons à l'Institut de la CAD, je vous encourage à le faire. Vous trouverez à la dernière page du présent bulletin des formulaires de don. Si vous contribuez déjà à l'Institut, envisagez d'accroître votre contribution lors du renouvellement de votre appui. **Votre appui financier à titre de donateur est un élément précieux de la réussite continue de la CAD.**

CANADA'S NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Executive Summary

National defence is an essential component of national security policy and a primary responsibility of government. It is therefore incumbent on government to make available, to those responsible for executing defence policy, the appropriate level of resources. The essential first step in this process is the development of a financially resourced defence policy.

The Canadian Forces (CF) share national security responsibilities with, among others, the Department of Foreign

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LA SÉCURITÉ NATIONALE DU CANADA ET UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE AU 21^{ÈME} SIÈCLE

Résumé

La défense nationale est un ingrédient clé des politiques de sécurité nationale et une responsabilité première de tout gouvernement. Il incombe donc à ce dernier de mettre à la disposition des personnes responsables de l'exécution des politiques de défense, les ressources appropriées. La toute première étape du processus est la formulation d'une politique de défense dotée de ressources financières.

(voir p. 7)

Affairs, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canadian Coast Guard), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Border Services Agency, and the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. Cooperation between these actors is high. Each has unique but complementary characteristics/capabilities that provide Canadians with an integrated security capability. However, the strength of this 'chain' of partnerships depends on the strength of each member

The CF have unique characteristics/capabilities that must be maintained, the most important of which is their ability, as a last resort, to use deadly force at sea, on land and in the air. If these characteristics are not maintained, the integrity of the whole security 'chain' is put at risk.

As the principal custodians of the missions and tasks emanating from Canada's national defence policy, the leaders of the Regular and Reserve components of the CF are those to whom the government turns to ensure the viability of the increasingly interdependent fundamentals of Canadian security: the defence of Canada, the defence of North America, and contributions to international peace and security. Because of a serious shortfall in personnel and materiel resources, the CF are incapable of sustaining the current operational tempo. They must therefore be given the resources to rebuild the 'present' force; a first and necessary step in the process of achieving military viability; and allowing for the transformation (in mission reorientation and modernization terms) to the 'future' force.

As a contribution to the successful prosecution of Canadian foreign policy, and more specifically to international peace and security, the CF regularly deploy overseas on a variety of missions. Canadian military personnel have served and continue to serve with distinction in, for example, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Arabian Sea and Haiti. What is currently an extremely high operational tempo (the minimum time between individual and unit deployments) has, however, come at a price.

A serious shortage of personnel and other resources has forced the CF to raid their capital investment funds. As a result, major equipment procurements have been delayed to the point where the CF are currently forced to operate hazardous helicopters, rely on obsolescent supply ships, and deploy without readily available strategic and tactical lift capability for the support and sustainment of overseas operations.

If the CF are to meet the challenges of the 21st Century, the cycle of dysfunction (where making ends meet takes away from an ability to prepare for and ultimately survive in the

Les Forces canadiennes (FC) se partagent les responsabilités de la sécurité nationale avec, entre autres, le ministère des Affaires étrangères, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans (Garde côtière canadienne), le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada et le ministère de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile. La coopération entre ces organismes est étroite. Chacun d'entre eux a des caractéristiques et des aptitudes uniques mais complémentaires, qui dotent les Canadiens et les Canadiennes d'une capacité intégrée en matière de sécurité. Cependant, la solidité de cette « chaîne » de partenaires dépend de la solidité de chaque maillon.

Les FC ont des caractéristiques et aptitudes uniques qui doivent être maintenues, la plus importante étant leur capacité en dernier ressort, d'employer une force meurtrière sur mer, sur terre et dans les airs. Lorsque ces caractéristiques ne sont pas maintenues, l'intégrité de la « chaîne » de sécurité toute entière est en danger.

À titre de principaux gardiens des missions et des tâches émanant des politiques sur la défense nationale du Canada, les dirigeants de la composante permanente et de la réserve des FC sont ceux vers lesquels se tourne le gouvernement pour assurer la viabilité des bases de plus en plus interdépendantes de la sécurité canadienne: la défense du Canada, la défense de l'Amérique du Nord, et les contributions aux mesures de paix et de sécurité internationales. En raison d'une grave pénurie de personnel et de matériel, les FC ne sont pas en mesure de soutenir la cadence opérationnelle actuelle. Il faut donc les doter des ressources nécessaires pour rebâtir les forces « actuelles »; il s'agit d'un premier pas essentiel dans le cadre du processus de réalisation de la viabilité militaire et de transformation pour devenir les forces « futures », en termes de modernisation et de réaffectation de mission.

Pour contribuer à l'exercice fructueux des politiques étrangères canadiennes, et plus précisément à la paix et à la sécurité internationales, les FC se déploient régulièrement outre-mer pour une diversité de missions. Le personnel militaire canadien a servi et sert toujours avec distinction dans des régions comme la Bosnie, l'Afghanistan, la mer d'Arabie, et Haïti. Cependant, ce qui représente actuellement une cadence opérationnelle très élevée (soit l'intervalle minimum entre le déploiement individuel et les déploiements d'unité) a coûté cher.

Une grave pénurie de personnel et d'autres ressources a forcé les FC à puiser dans leur fonds d'investissement. Par conséquent, les achats de matériel principal ont été tellement retardés que les FC sont maintenant obligées de piloter des

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(voir p. 8)

future) must be broken. In other words, the days of ‘robbing Peter (the future) to pay Paul (the present)’ must be put behind us.

Three ingredients are needed to rectify this dire situation: resources (personnel, materiel, financial), political commitment, and time, without healthy doses of which the current crisis within the CF will not be resolved.

The Federal Government’s new defence policy must therefore provide for both the rebuilding and transformation of the CF. Concretely, it must ensure that both the ‘present’ and the ‘future’ forces are:

- *combat capable;*
- *flexible and adaptable;*
- *deployable and sustainable; and*
- *self sufficient and interoperable.*

Canada’s most important defence relationship is with the United States. Our shared values – liberal democratic society, individual freedom and the rule of law - and our reliance on trade and immigration call for the free flow of goods and people into the continent the defence of which is therefore not an option. If we do not contribute meaningfully to continental defence, the Americans will take responsibility for it themselves, depriving Canadians of an essential element of sovereignty.

The task ahead is daunting. The stakes are high and extend to the very core of the Government’s responsibilities. Canadian security relies on the proper functioning of a security ‘chain’ that includes, as one of its key components, a robust military. The International Security Policy review, to be completed this autumn, and into which the Minister of National Defence will be inserting his own Defence Policy review, will indicate to us what, among other security needs, Canadians expect of their Armed Forces.

A Prime Minister who delivers this kind of defence policy will be helping to guarantee the safety and security of Canadians, as well as protecting Canadian values and promoting Canadian interests, at home and abroad. Success in this difficult but necessary enterprise will depend on the depth of commitment and the quality of leadership of our elected representatives, and on the willingness of all Canadians to accept their individual responsibilities.

hélicoptères dangereux, de dépendre de navires de ravitaillement obsolètes, et de se déployer sans capacité de levage tactique et stratégique rapidement disponible pour l’appui et le maintien en puissance des opérations à l’étranger. Bien que de nouveaux fonds aient été fournis au cours des dernières années, la plus grande partie de cet argent a servi à assumer les frais des opérations en cours.

Pour que les FC soient en mesure de relever les défis du 21^{ème} siècle, il faut mettre fin au cycle de dysfonctionnement où, pour joindre les deux bouts, on enlève à la capacité de se préparer pour l’avenir et au bout du compte, de survivre. Autrement dit, les jours où l’on « déshabillait Pierre (l’avenir) pour habiller Paul (le présent) » doivent prendre fin.

Il faut réunir trois ingrédients pour remédier à cette situation désastreuse : des ressources (du personnel, du matériel, de l’argent), une volonté politique, et du temps; en l’absence d’une dose généreuse de chacun de ces éléments, la crise que traversent actuellement les FC ne sera pas résolue.

La nouvelle politique de défense du gouvernement fédéral doit donc assurer tant la reconstruction que la transformation des FC. De manière concrète, il faut veiller à ce que tant les forces « actuelles » que les forces « futures » soient:

- *aptés au combat,*
- *souples et adaptables,*
- *utilisables et viables,*
- *autonomes et interopérables.*

Dans le secteur de la défense, la relation la plus importante pour le Canada est celle des États-Unis. Nos valeurs communes – une société démocratique libérale, la liberté individuelle et la primauté du droit – et notre besoin de commerce et d’immigration demandent une libre circulation des biens et des gens vers le continent; la défense de ce dernier n’est donc pas un choix. Si nous ne contribuons pas de manière significative à la défense continentale, les Américains en assumeront seuls la responsabilité et priveront donc la population canadienne d’un élément essentiel de sa souveraineté.

La tâche qui nous attend est gigantesque. Les enjeux sont gros et atteignent le cœur même des responsabilités du gouvernement. La sécurité canadienne dépend du fonctionnement correct d’une « chaîne » de sécurité qui comprend, comme ingrédient clé, une force armée solide. L’examen des politiques de sécurité internationale, qui doit être achevé cet automne, et auquel le ministre de la Défense nationale ajoutera son propre examen des politiques de défense, nous indiquera, entre autres besoins au plan de la sécurité, ce que la population canadienne attend de ses forces armées.

MATTHEW FISHER IN IRAQ

The following article is a despatch received from our friend, Matthew Fisher, last month.

From: "Matthew Fisher" <fishermatthew@hotmail.com>To: <director@cda-cdai.ca>Sent: Wednesday, May 05, 2004 1:51 PM

Subject: Alain, another piece of mine from Iraq> Baghdad, 40 C.,> Alain,> Should you wish to share this with anyone else, please do so. Having spent 8 of the past 12 weeks here, I am probably leaving on Friday. But I will be back again in June.

> Best regards, Matthew Fisher

>> Forward Operating Base Danger, Iraq - Viewed from a helicopter gunship skimming just above Baghdad's teeming slums and the lush date groves and desert that lie between the capital and Saddam Hussein's hometown of Tikrit, the US Army appears to be the unchallenged master of a distant universe.

> The American advantage in Iraq has been and may yet be the huge technological advantage it has over the insurgents who oppose the US occupation. And helicopters are a big part of it. At an air base north of Baghdad, rows of choppers stretched as far as the eye could see. Small wonder the swaggering, square-jawed Black Hawk pilots and door gunners, sleek in their brown flight suits, astronaut-like helmets and darkly tinted visors, looked invincible.

> Kids stopped cheering and started jeering at US ground patrols many months ago. But the pair of Black Hawks flying in tandem to FOB Danger got lots of friendly waves of welcome from kids below. Caught up in the excitement of the moment, some of their parents waved, too.

> Moving with robust purpose at 150 knots an hour over the vast Mesopotamian Plain, it was possible for a moment to forget that the war for Iraq has become a complicated, dangerous business. Yet for all its military might and its prodigious economic resources, the US's mastery of Iraq has started to look like an illusion.

> More than 500 Americans and many thousands of Iraqis have died since George Bush declared the war over 13 months ago. As the death toll has risen, so have the humiliations. US patrols and convoys have been hobbled by guerrillas who have become geniuses at improvising bombs from old artillery shells and other junk. Bases and camps get shelled and mortared regularly.

> The military politics have become more muddled, too. Marines laying siege to Fallujah have received a stream of contradictory orders. Several of Saddam Hussein's disgraced generals, still sporting thick Baathist mustaches, have suddenly been rehabilitated, and asked to help bail the Americans out. A group of military policemen who had come to Iraq to preach democracy and human rights have instead amused themselves by grotesquely abusing Iraqi prisoners-of-war.

> As smoothly as the Black Hawks dash north from Baghdad to Tikrit and back went, the journey demonstrated the limits on US power in Iraq today. The restrictions were to be seen and felt in how the pilots constantly jinked, jerked and zigzagged the helicopter and how aggressively the door gunners scanned the ground for trouble, especially when the choppers whirled across a major highway or a built-up area.

> The most telling evidence that the US-led coalition had not yet come close to taming Iraq was that the Black Hawks entire 300-kilometre round-trip journey across the so-called Sunni Triangle took place at a heart-quickenning altitude of between seven and 20 metres, only climbing to 60 or 70 metres when the helicopters had to hurdle power lines and tall buildings..

> The reason for such dramatic, ground-hugging trajectories was that the army concluded that a number of helicopters that were shot down over Iraq last year had been flying too high.

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Anyone tempted to try to shoot rotary wing aircraft down with a missile or a machine gun now has only a couple of seconds to aim and fire. On the other hand, there is now a far greater risk that helicopters will hit power lines, antennas or trees.

> Still, for all the dangers that flying entails, since early April, when attacks on coalition forces more than tripled and the main highways west to Jordan, north to Turkey and south to Kuwait were closed because so many convoys were getting whacked and so many foreigners were being kidnapped, helicopters have become the safest way to move around Iraq. That's why when a two-star general at FOB Danger wanted to announce how well the war was going last week, the only way for him to do so was to dispatch a pair of Black Hawks to Baghdad to bring round a group of journalists to share the good news with.>

-30-

Matthew Fisher is a foreign correspondent for Can West News, for which this dispatch was originally written. Matthew's articles appear periodically in the National Post and other CanWest publications - ed.

THE NAVY - "READY, AYE, READY"

Dr. Richard H. Gimblett, Research Fellow of the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University

SEA HORSES FOR A CANADIAN BOFIB - A Rapid Reaction Force that Counts

John Eggenberger, Ralph Fisher, Richard Gimblett, and Lew MacKenzie

Much has been made of late as to Canada's loss of influence in world affairs, of how as a nation we used to "make a difference" but seem not to any more. The reasons for this are legion, and too many to explore in this short piece. Most observers, however, agree that the loss of influence is directly tied to the declining fortunes of the Canadian Forces (CF). While agreeing with that assessment, we aim to further the discussion by contributing some practical markers down the road to recovery.

The authors draw upon a wealth of military experience from the three services and come from political backgrounds across the spectrum. What we hold in common is pride in Canada, and the conviction that we must regain our position of influence, to once again "make a difference" in the resolution of global injustices.

Our proposal is rooted in the now developing adjustment of military capabilities by our NATO allies to a world fundamentally changed by the ending of the Cold War. Led by the United States and Britain, they have responded to the need to contain and suppress the rise of regional conflict and international terrorism by equipping their forces for effective and rapid deployment to operational theatres by sea and air. Given the state of our land, sea and air forces, this may seem an innovative if not radical action. However, like many others concerned for our country, its national interests and values, we see it as a logical, incremental progression of capabilities now inherent in Canada's military, essential to their assigned tasks, and well within our capacity as a nation.

Simply put, we propose that the Canadian Forces establish a Rapid Reaction Force, deployable primarily by sea in purpose-built amphibious ships that will sail within days of the order,

and be ready for operations upon arrival in-theatre. For reasons that will become apparent in the discussion below, we feel that the primary fighting unit most likely to gain military success and diplomatic influence is what we like to term the "Basic Old-Fashioned Infantry Brigade" (BOFIB); we have affectionately styled the amphibious ships "Sea Horses" – hence the title of this piece.

A fuller discussion of this proposal, entitled "An Appreciation Meeting the Needs of Joint Overseas Deployments of Canadian Forces in Support of Our Foreign Policies," has been prepared in the traditional format of a Military Appreciation. It will be presented to the new Minister of National Defence upon his installation later this summer, and to the Senate and Commons Committees on National Defence of the next session of Parliament. Readers interested in obtaining a copy may find it and related material posted to the web-site of the Vancouver Island branch of the Royal United Services Institute: <http://www.rusiviccd.org>.

Our purpose in this present article is to set the context for that Appreciation, and to outline some of its broad findings for the general reader.

Without getting into detailed and potentially distracting arguments as to specific military hardware, some existing and developing platforms do illustrate the possibilities. During the initial rebuilding period, as the CF adapts to the new concept of operations and becomes familiar with the new equipment, the force would be developed in battalion strength (800-1000 troops), embarked in a ship somewhat like the 25,000 ton *San Antonio*-class LPD (Landing Platform Dock) (unofficial

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contacts lead us to believe that one could be leased-to-purchase fairly easily from US sources). Ultimately, it should be constituted around a larger vessel such as the American *Wasp*-class LHD (a 40,500-ton general purpose amphibious ship) capable of embarking nearly 2000 troops, their armoured vehicles, and supporting transport and attack helicopters and aircraft. Other options include the British *Ocean* and *Albion* classes, the latter of which is undertaking a visit to North America at the time of writing. Aircraft types for consideration include the Apache attack helicopter, which has just completed evaluation testing aboard HMS *Ocean* (apparently with great success), and the tilt-wing Osprey, which undertook cold weather evaluation at the Canadian air base Shearwater, in Halifax. Descriptions of many of these ships are available on the web site at www.naval-technology.com/projects.

The concept is hardly new. The Royal Canadian Military Institute put it forward in *A Wake Up Call for Canada: The Need for a New Military* in the Spring of 2001, as did Professor David Bercuson of the University of Calgary's Centre for Military and Strategic Studies at about the same time. Indeed, in the late 1960s all three "environments" of the newly unified CF explored the notion as the basis for the restructuring of the Army into Mobile Command (a young Subaltern MacKenzie prepared a staff school paper on the idea), but in the prevailing operating conditions of the Cold War world, there was no need for an independent Canadian military capability. It was frankly an idea ahead of its time.

All that was before September 11, 2001. Even if the world did not change on that date, the Al-Qaeda attacks certainly crystallized many trends that had been developing since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

In his year-end report for 2002, Chief of the Defence Staff General Ray Henault declared that, despite the needs of homeland security, expeditionary operations were to be the continuing rationale for the Canadian Forces. Defence Minister David Pratt has said (with no dissent from the Opposition) that in the next decade the CF must expect to engage in the sort of operations it has experienced over the past decade.

What then of those operations? It is our feeling that, for all the self-satisfaction they have brought to Canadians, they have garnered little appreciation from our allies and coalition partners, let alone have they had a truly useful impact upon the situations they were sent to address.

Canadian politicians have been able to gaze pleasingly at a world map studded with little maple leaf flags indicating current missions (see the present iteration at: http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/operations/current_ops_e.asp), but the truth is that the majority of those have been small groups of observers or supporting communications and logistics staffs subsumed within larger coalition forces. In general, when Canadians think

of things military, the tendency is to do so in terms of Army formations, but the Navy and Air Force experience has not been much different, with their respective frigate deployments to USN carrier battle groups and humanitarian airlift missions by Hercules transports.

For those not engaged in classic peacekeeping, the trend also has been for company-sized groups (200 combat soldiers) to be attached to larger allied formations. The obvious exceptions are Bosnia and Afghanistan, but there too appearances have been deceptive. Although each involved as many as 2000 troops at a time, a closer look reveals those both to have become fairly sedentary, infrastructure-heavy missions, requiring the establishment of overseas bases out of which combat troops might have constituted a third of the total force. Frankly, when our forces go overseas, for all their success in the occasional tactical actions, they just do not pack much of an operational punch.

Concurrently, several military trends have become apparent over the past decade. For one, the growing number of missions pointed not to an era of post-cold war stability, but rather the need for stabilization operations by primarily western forces in an increasingly anarchic world. Another important development that did carry over from the previous era is general recognition of the need for all other coalition partners to be interoperable with United States military forces.

...future missions are more likely to require forces capable of establishing a beachhead on some foreign shore...

The progress of Coalition operations in Afghanistan and Iraq points to another trend – the increasingly inhospitable operating conditions of foreign missions. Without secure initial operating bases ashore, future missions are more likely to require forces capable of establishing a beachhead on some foreign shore, into which additional friendly forces can then be airlifted.

A specific lesson for Canada from the recent operations is the need for the CF to be interoperable with our American allies, yet at the same time being capable of independent action. Others were drawing lessons also: as European countries have come to recognize the unlikely need to fight over their borders (much as Canada and the US enjoy), they have developed a more outward focus. And with the majority of recent missions having occurred in the world's littorals (again, Afghanistan being the exception that proves the rule), Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy are taking the lead in re-structuring along amphibious lines (Australia can be included in the list also).

Sea-basing gives enormous flexibility to politicians as well as military commanders. Politicians will appreciate the "wiggle

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room” that comes with the ability to dispatch a force fairly quickly to demonstrate intent, while the actual mission can be determined as the force is en route and the situation evolves. For the military commander, the “hotel” or base facilities are self-contained, as is the logistics supply train. The capacity to have the joint force headquarters embarked means no need to employ forces protecting a base.

By significantly reducing the tooth-to-tail ratio, the majority of a force can be dedicated to the military mission ashore. Finally, by definition, the offshore amphibious ships provide a ready exit strategy, not reliant upon the limited and unreliable capacity of chartered airlift.

Several examples pertain in which sea-basing was a potentially fruitful option, but the most recent is the best. During the Afghanistan campaign over the winter of 2001-2002, the PPCLI were left cooling their heels for over two months (to the embarrassment of both the military and politicians) while their mission to Kandahar was sorted out (transportation details were the most problematic). Meanwhile, the Canadian Naval

Task Group was given command of the force protecting the United States Marine amphibious ready group (ARG) off Pakistan engaged in operations ashore. A similarly constituted Canadian ARG could have joined that force seamlessly and, being roughly the same strength as the American, could have brought Canada much greater recognition and enormous influence in the prosecution of the campaign.

We hasten to note that none of this is meant to replace the existing Canadian Forces, but rather to add to them. We subscribe to the near-universal consensus that the CF must increase by about a third, to at least 80,000 personnel.

There will always be a place for the traditional forces – an Air Force for the air defence of North America; the Navy will still require area air defence destroyers, frigates and submarines to protect the amphibious forces; and there is no intent to re-constitute the Army as a Marine Corps.

(continued p. 15)

At the same time, while the BOFIB – Sea Horse combination demands decidedly new capabilities, those are nothing terribly radical. Our Navy has operated large ships in the past, our earlier aircraft carriers occasionally having been employed on just these sorts of operations (author Ralph Fisher had first-hand experience onboard *Magnificent* to Suez in 1956). For the Army, it will require primarily a change in attitude, adjusting to the deployment cycle of a naval task group, ready to sail on ten days notice, rather than the ninety days currently established for a main force. On the organizational side, it demands some re-structuring to allow formed units to be organized for air and sealift, and to disembark in fighting order. (It is appropriate at this juncture to note that no one should anticipate Canadian Forces to engage in opposed landings. The troops should still be ready for action on arrival, not subject to a long period of getting established, and able when needed to defend evacuations of troops and civilians).

Of all the services, it is perhaps the Air Force that will require the greatest change to its concept of operations. It has been many decades since it has engaged in the sort of ground attack operations approximating direct fire support. Attack helicopters will be a new departure, but the capabilities inherent in a weapon system such as the Apache are much needed, whether from a sea-based platform or a conventional land base.

The price tag for these capabilities would seem steep, except that so much of the present CF requires re-building in any event, and similar funds would have to be expended. Those can be further rationalized if the initial cost of large items such as the ships is amortized over their expected lifetime of as much as five decades.

Coalition military commanders would be ecstatic to have a self-contained Canadian rapid reaction force of brigade size at their disposal. It would consist of three battle groups of 800

to 1,000 men each. Two would be transported by sea; the third will be light and deliverable by air landing with a company that could alternatively be delivered by parachute. The initial priority in the re-building phase will be one battle group by sea, given its high value in support of our foreign policy.

The BOFIB – Sea Horse Rapid Reaction Force will restore the capability our Forces require to resume punching above their weight in serving the cause of peace, freedom and humanity around the globe. That in turn will give Canada the military credibility needed to exercise diplomatic muscle in meeting the challenges of the 21st century, just as we did in previous generations.

Major General (Ret'd) Lewis MacKenzie served 36 years in the Canadian Army and Canadian Armed Forces, including nine years in Germany with NATO and nine peacekeeping tours of duty.

Dr. Richard Gimblett's 27 years in the Navy included Gulf War service and strategic analysis; he is a Research Fellow with Dalhousie University's Center for Foreign Policy Studies.

Commander Ralph Fisher (Ret'd) served as an engineering officer in the Navy 28 years, with experience in operations, development and testing of naval ships and aircraft, including detached duty with the navies of Britain and the United States.

John Egenberger's military service included 10 years in the Militia (Infantry) and 25 years regular (fighter navigator); retiring as Chief Military Psychologist for the CF, he is Vice-President of the Vancouver Island Branch of Royal United Services Institute.

The following persons have signalled that they endorse the concept of deployment of forces, as proposed in Sea Horses, in a letter that is in preparation to the Prime Minister:

*Vice Admiral H.A. Porter
Rear Admiral K.J. Summers
Lieutenant General R. Crabbe
Major General P. Mitchell
Major General D. Wightman
Colonel R. Annis*

*Vice Admiral P.W. Cairns
Commodore H.A. Cooper
Lieutenant General K. Foster
Major General B. Vernon
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Colonel J. Frazer*

*Rear Admiral R.P. Welland
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Major General R. Stewart
Brigadier General J. Neroutsos
Colonel W. Weston*

IN REVIEW - HMCS MAGNIFICENT AND HMCS BONAVENTURE

OPERATION ECHO AND EAGLE TEAM KOSOVO

NATO Operation Allied Force and the creation of the daily DND/CF Operations Briefing

Bruce Poulin, Manager Media and External Relations The Royal Canadian Legion

THE VIMY AWARD

Nominations are invited for the year 2004 Vimy Award.

The Vimy Award was initiated in 1991 to recognize, annually, one Canadian who has made a significant and outstanding contribution to the defence and security on our nation and preservation of our democratic values.

Previous recipients of this prestigious award include: General John de Chastelain, Major-General Roméo Dallaire, Dr. Jack Granatstein, the Right Honourable Brian Dickson, Vice-Admiral Larry Murray, Lieutenant-General Charles H. Belzile, the Honourable Barnet Danson, Air Commodore Leonard Birchall, Colonel the Honourable John Fraser, and General Paul Manson.

Any Canadian may nominate a fellow citizen for the award. Nominations must be in writing and be accompanied by a summary of the reasons for the nomination. Nominations must be received by 1 August 2004, and should be addressed to:

VIMY AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS INSTITUTE
359 KENT STREET, SUITE 502
OTTAWA ON K2P 0R7

The Vimy Award will be presented on Friday, 19 November 2004, at a gala dinner that will be held in the Grand Hall of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau QC.

For more information, including ticket orders for the Award dinner, contact the Conference of Defence Associations Institute at the above address, or fax (613) 236 8191; e-mail pao@cda-cdai.ca; or telephone (613) 236 9903.



The Vimy Award/La Distinction honorifique Vimy

LA DISTINCTION HONORIFIQUE VIMY

Nous invitons les nominations pour la Distinction honorifique Vimy 2004.

La Distinction honorifique Vimy a été instituée en 1991 dans le but de reconnaître, chaque année, le Canadien ou la Canadienne ayant apporté une contribution extraordinaire à la sécurité ou à la défense de notre nation et à la préservation de notre démocratie.

Les récipiendaires précédents de la Distinction honorifique Vimy sont, entre autres, le Général John de Chastelain, le Major-général Roméo Dallaire, le Dr. Jack Granatstein, le Très honorable Brian Dickson, le Vice-amiral Larry Murray, le Lieutenant-général Charles H. Belzile, l'Honorable Barnet Danson, le Commodore de l'Air Leonard Birchall, le Colonel, l'honorable John Fraser, et le Général Paul Manson.

Tout Canadien/Canadienne peut nommer un citoyen/citoyenne pour la Distinction honorifique Vimy. Les nominations doivent nous parvenir par écrit et accompagnées d'un sommaire des raisons motivant votre nomination et une biographie du candidat. Les nominations doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le 1 août 2004, et doivent être adressées au:

COMITÉ DE SÉLECTION DE LA DISTINCTION HONORIFIQUE VIMY
L'INSTITUT DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LA DÉFENSE
359 RUE KENT, SUITE 502
OTTAWA ON K2P 0R7

La Distinction honorifique Vimy sera présenté vendredi, le 19 novembre 2004, à un dîner gala qui aura lieu au Grande Galerie du Musée canadien des civilisations, Hull QC.

Pour de plus amples informations, incluant la demande de billets pour le banquet, veuillez contacter l'Institut de la Conférence des associations de la Défense à l'adresse ci-haut mentionnée, ou télécopieur: (613) 236 8191; courriel: pao@cda-cdai.ca; ou téléphone: (613) 236 9903.

to previous ops briefings as well as to NATO briefings. By using the same date as a reference we could refer to the same events regardless of the time differential between Ottawa and NATO Headquarters in Mons, Belgium;

- The DND/CF spokesperson always started with the NATO portion and the NATO master military message and then elaborate on the Canadian military participation bearing in mind operational security and Privacy Act legislation considerations;
- The next portion would be the NATO humanitarian piece and related NATO master message(s) followed by related Canadian developments;
- Given the position of radio and television in the media pantheon, attempts were made to produce video news releases featuring CF-18 air attacks;
- Since it could not be guaranteed that media would broadcast live coverage for the duration of the campaign, let alone every briefing, a new DND/CF internal broadcast channel (Channel 59) was created. This channel ensured complete coverage of the conference and it guaranteed access to other department officials ((Office of the Prime Minister (PMO), Privy Council Office (PCO), Members of Parliament, Senators, and several DND/CF buildings in the National Capital Region)).

An advantage associated with these DND/CF broadcasts was found in the important issue of contextual bias (Sherry Devereaux in her book entitled *Mastering the Public Opinion Challenge*). The *Eagle Team*, that is to say, no longer had to compete with or worry about the relationship between the DND/CF operations briefing and the remaining programming or commercials that were being aired on any given television station around the same time as the briefings. The DND/CF ops briefing could remain relatively pure, objective and informative using its own broadcast medium;

- The senior leadership also agreed to hold the DND/CF ops briefing at 12:30pm (EST) some two hours before Question Period in the House of Commons. This decision was based on the fact that many of the reporters attending the DND/CF ops briefing were also members of the Press Gallery on Parliament Hill and they needed to cover QP and still have sufficient time to file their respective stories.
- Finally, the Public Affairs Media Monitoring section was mandated to scan, monitor print and broadcast reports as well as post a transcript of the ops briefing for all those who had access to either the internet or the intranet within 12 hours of the actual operations briefing. This feature

ensured everyone was being given access to the same information and reduced any potential for miscommunication.

The NATO master messages' portion of the briefing was revolutionary. While every NATO member could say whatever it wished these messages served to present a unified commitment to the NATO effort. The *Eagle Team* was instructed to include Canada's messages everyday. Unfortunately, these messages were transmitted to our National Defence Headquarters via an encoded e-mail system that often broke down resulting in the need to pick up the master messages later in the day. On occasion a secure phone line to SHAPE HQ would be necessary so that the messages could be obtained by voice.

Official Spokespersons

The media had difficulty getting actual coverage of the NATO bombing campaign because they could not accompany the CF-18 pilots on any strike missions. Therefore, the media had to rely on the military for much of its information. This was less of an issue for the print journalists than for the TV and radio broadcast media.

The print reporter does not have to be at the scene to write an interesting and informative account, although it can certainly help. TV reporters, on the other hand, need to be close to the centre of action along with the accompanying camera crew with their sound and video equipment.

The requirement for the media to access information from credible sources and spokespersons was not only necessary to gather accurate information it also added credibility to the product being offered to the public – especially for the broadcast media.

The need for a credible DND/CF spokesperson combined with the decision to work out a support capability, while trying to run day-to-day operations at NDHQ, led to the appointment of a second DND/CF spokesperson – Brigadier David Jurkowski. He was the Chief of Staff for Lieutenant.-General Hénault with whom he would alternate to give the daily ops briefing and answer questions.

Eagle Team enhanced the overall appeal of this approach by providing the media with information kits. The latter contained news releases, background information, (video footage when available), and biographical sketches and photographs of the DND/CF spokesperson(s) or guest spokesperson(s) from various other federal government agencies who would be talking at the subject news conference.

(continued p. 21)

we were ready to deliver our ops briefing, we had already collated most of the relevant information and had listened

THE ROSS MUNRO MEDIA AWARD

Nominations are invited for the year 2004 Ross Munro Media Award.

The Ross Munro Media Award was initiated in 2002 by the Conference of Defence Associations in collaboration with the Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute. Its purpose is to recognize, annually, one Canadian journalist who has made a significant and outstanding contribution to the understanding by the general public of Canada's defence and security issues.

The previous recipients of this prestigious award are Stephen Thorne and Garth Pritchard.

Any Canadian may nominate a journalist for the award. Nominations must be in writing and be accompanied by a summary of reasons for the nomination. Nominations must be received by 1 September 2004, and should be addressed to:

ROSS MUNRO MEDIA AWARD SELECTION COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS
359 KENT STREET, SUITE 502
OTTAWA ON K2P 0R7

The Ross Munro Media Award will be presented on Friday, 19 November 2004, at the Vimy Award dinner that will be held in the Grand Hall of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau QC.

For more information, including ticket orders for the Award dinner, contact the Conference of Defence Associations at the above address, or fax (613) 236 8191, e-mail pao@cda-cdai.ca, or telephone (613) 236 9903.



*The Ross Munro Media Award/
Prix Média Ross Munro*

PRIX MÉDIA ROSS MUNRO

Nous invitons les nominations pour le prix média Ross Munro, 2004.

En 2002, la Conférence des associations de la Défense, en collaboration avec le Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute, a lancé le prix média Ross Munro. Ce prix a pour objectif de reconnaître annuellement un/une journaliste canadien/canadienne qui a participé de façon importante et remarquable à faire connaître les enjeux touchant la défense et la sécurité du Canada auprès du grand public.

Les récipiendaires précédents de ce prix sont Stephen Thorne et Garth Pritchard.

Tout Canadien/Canadienne peut nommer un journaliste pour le prix Ross Munro. Les nominations doivent nous parvenir par écrit et être accompagnées d'un sommaire des raisons motivant votre nomination et d'une biographie du candidat. Les nominations doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le 1 septembre 2004, et doivent être adressées au:

COMITÉ DE SÉLECTION DU PRIX MÉDIA ROSS MUNRO
LA CONFÉRENCE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LA DÉFENSE
359 RUE KENT, SUITE 502
OTTAWA ON K2P 0R7

Le prix média Ross Munro sera présenté vendredi, le 19 novembre 2004, au banquet Vimy qui aura lieu dans la Grande Galerie du Musée canadien des civilisations, Gatineau QC.

Pour de plus amples informations, incluant la demande de billets pour le banquet, veuillez contacter la Conférence des associations de la Défense à l'adresse ci-haut mentionnée, ou télécopier (613) 236 8191; courriel pao@cda-cdai.ca, ou téléphone (613) 236 9903.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Conference of Defence Associations Institute

In collaboration with the Centre for International Relations
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projectofficer@cda-cdai.ca **au plus tard le 30 septembre.**



The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association
45 Shirley Boulevard
Nepean, Ontario, K2K 2W6

2004 IS THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY (6TH JUNE 1944)

In commemoration of this anniversary, the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association (DCRA) is inviting members and guests who served in the Forces of any nation during the Second World War (1939-1945) to take part in a special shoot.

Location: Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, on the Letson ("C") Range.

Date: Saturday 21st August 2004 at 3:15 p.m., just prior to the last range of the Governor General's Final.

The Shoot: 2 sighting shots and 3 shots on score at 900 metres.

Equipment: F Class rifles (with scope sights, rests and ammunition) will be supplied, along with on-range assistance; shooters may bring their own equipment, which must meet all requirements of Canadian Firearms Legislation.

Awards: DCRA Gold Medals to the top scorer(s); each shooter will receive a commemorative DCRA award.

There is no entry fee, but all shooters are asked to pre-register with the DCRA Office by 15th July 2004 using the attached form. Photocopies of the form are perfectly acceptable. Further copies may be obtained from the DCRA Office and may also be obtained from the DCRA website (<http://www.dkra.ca>).

Please help spread the word about this commemorative DCRA shoot, come to Connaught on the 21st, enjoy the special match and attend the final afternoon of the DCRA's 122nd rifle championships. Further details or changes will be published on the DCRA web site (<http://www.dkra.ca>). If you need directions to get to Connaught Ranges, please contact the DCRA.

Registration Form

Name:

Mailing Address:

Phone Number:

E-Mail address:

I would like to use equipment provided by the DCRA ____

or

I will bring my own shooting equipment and ammunition ____

Please let us have a few lines about your service in the Second World War, especially around the time of D-Day.

Please return this form not later than 15th July 2004 to the DCRA, by mail 45 Shirley Boulevard, Nepean, Ontario, K2K 2W6, or by fax 613-990-0434. For further information contact the DCRA 613-829-8281 or <http://www.dkra.ca>

***Concluding Remarks and Recommendations by
Lieutenant-General Richard J. Evraire (Ret'd) to the Senate Standing Committee on
National Security and Defence, 19 April 2004***

***Remarques finale et recommandations du
Lieutenant-général Richard J. Evraire (ret) au Comité sénatorial permanent de la sécurité
nationale et de la défense, le 19 avril 2004***

Concluding Remarks

L'éventail de choix dont dispose le prochain gouvernement en matière de politique de défense est peut-être plus limité qu'on le pense. Toutefois, étant donné que chaque capacité fondamentale contribue dans une certaine mesure à tous les objectifs habituels de défense, en réduire une au profit d'une autre ne ferait que réduire la capacité et la souplesse du gouvernement à répondre aux objectifs nécessaires de politique nationale et étrangère.

[The range of options on defence policy open to this Government is more limited than some might expect. However, since every core capability contributes to some extent to all of the usual defence objectives, cutting one in favour of some other would only diminish Government's ability and flexibility in meeting necessary domestic and foreign policy goals. The road to recovery will be long.]

Recovery in 20 years is feasible, but the years 2030 – 2050 are a more reasonable target date for the wellness of Canada's armed forces.

For the foreseeable future the Government and its military will be forced to place force generation —that is, training personnel, rebuilding units, replacing equipment – ahead of all other endeavours. Notwithstanding the conflicting priorities of sending a qualified infantry sergeant on international operations and sending the same sergeant to the infantry school to train soldiers, the viability of the military institution trumps operations. This reality had yet to be embraced by department officials, let alone the Government.

In the life of the next defence policy review over the period from 2005 to 2020, Canada's military should, for the most part, be kept at home as much as possible. If Canada does not pause and rebuild now, the recovery of Canada's defence capabilities will slip to 2030 *or even to 2050*.

Recommendations

The defence policy assumptions developed ten years ago are not sound in 2004. CDA, therefore, recommends, Mister Chairman, that:

- the defence policy review concentrate on the gathering crises on the future force and its serious consequences for Canada-United States relations and foreign policy generally;
- the review ought to provide advice to the Government on how Canada is to manage domestic security and foreign policy with ever-decreasing military capabilities;
- the defence review should recommend ways in which present force capabilities might be stretched and preserved until replacements come on line;
- the review must construct a costed future force program to direct the rebuilding and transformation of Canada's vital military capabilities;
- the review should identify high-priority capabilities and the costs to rebuild them;
- the review should indicate ways to reform government-wide acquisition policies and processes to facilitate the rapid recovery of failing capabilities;
- the review should initiate a fundamental examination of Canadian Forces personnel policies to bring them into line with predicted operational realities; and

(continued p. 25)

- the defence policy review should outline a Parliamentary process for overseeing the recovery of military capabilities.

Ce genre d'examen ciblé de la défense est sans aucun doute de la plus haute importance, car il représente la seule manière sûre d'informer le gouvernement et le public sur la gravité des déficiences de la politique de défense. Le degré de participation personnelle du premier ministre à la direction de cet examen et à la supervision du rétablissement des capacités militaires signalera aux Canadiens. À la bureaucratie fédérale et aux pays alliés la défense joue dans la sécurité et la prospérité de Canada. Autrement, si on permet aux forces armées futures de se délabrer davantage, le Canada deviendra malgré lui la première puissance moderne à se désarmer elle-même. La politique de défense du prochain gouvernement doit s'efforcer de sauvegarder le Canada contre ce résultat évitable.

[This type of targeted defence policy review is without question of the utmost importance, and it is the only sure way to inform the Government and the public about the seriousness of the defects in present defence policy. The degree to which the Prime Minister personally directs this review and supervises the recovery of military capabilities will signal to Canadians, the federal bureaucracy, and Canada's allies the extent to which the country is acknowledging the importance defence plays in ensuring Canada's security and prosperity. Otherwise, if the future force is allowed to fall further into disrepair, then Canada cannot help but become the first modern and major power to disarm itself. The Government's defence policy ought to be directed towards saving Canada from this outcome, too terrible to contemplate.]

Monsieur le président, je vous remercie.

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