



**Her Excellency
the Right Honourable
Adrienne Clarkson
Speech on the Occasion of the
Presentation of the Vimy Award
Ottawa, Friday, November 17, 2000**



**Son Excellence la très honorable
Adrienne Clarkson
Discours à l'occasion de
la remise du Prix Vimy
Ottawa, le vendredi 17
novembre 2000**

LGen Belzile, Barney Danson, Isobel Danson,
Distinguished Guests, Mesdames et Messieurs,

To be here tonight to honour Barney Danson is a great pleasure for me. Isobel reminded me that we met over thirty years ago and we've known each other, off and on all that time, through many, many occasions, under different guises, and all that time I have had the deepest affection for him and for Isobel.

Il y a un plaisir particulier à ce que cette cérémonie ait lieu dans le cadre d'une réunion de la Conférence des Associations de la défense. Ce que la CAD fait pour la communauté de la défense au Canada est remarquable, et en tant que votre Gouverneure générale et Commandante en chef je vous en félicite très chaleureusement. D'après moi, votre idée de lier cette décoration et cet honneur au nom de Vimy est importante, car Vimy symbolise un moment noble et déterminant de l'histoire du Canada.

Vimy was a moment of unprecedented national pride and has been for all generations since then the defining point in our history. The Commander of the Canadian Division, Sir Arthur Currie, described the effort made to capture Vimy Ridge as "... awful and wonderful": wonderful to watch as individuals demonstrated astonishing courage, awful as realization of the terrible cost dawned.

La bataille de la crête de Vimy représenta la première occasion pour les troupes canadiennes d'aller au combat au sein d'une force multinationale. Nos soldats, la plupart inexpérimentés – un bon nombre étant des

adolescents assoiffés de l'aventure qu'ils croyaient que la guerre était –, donnèrent la preuve de leur courage, bien au delà des attentes les plus excessives. Ces volontaires civils venus d'un pays avec bien peu de tradition militaire se sont distingués non seulement par leur audace, mais aussi par le sentiment d'identité qui les rassemblait. Les Divisions canadiennes se sont battues comme une seule entité, et on a cru que cela expliquait partiellement leur bravoure, qui alla bien au delà de leur devoir.

Pierre Berton says in his wonderful book *Vimy*, "The men spoke a common idiom. There were certain things that were theirs and nobody else's, certain things they knew about that others did not know: Eaton's catalogue and Marquis wheat; CPR strawberries and Labatt's ale; Tom Longboat, Kit of the Mail, and Louis Riel ... this was the glue that held them together and made them peacock proud."

These men of a common identity from across a country just beginning to be conscious of itself in others' eyes came into a war which was unspeakably horrible, full of mud, and blood and stench. Greg Clark, the Vimy veteran, who went on to become the famous journalist said, "It wouldn't have taken a great deal in this dreadful, prehistoric circumstance to lose heart. We never did. We did have a thing called shell-shock in our war ... a great many of us were hostile to the phrase ... It wasn't anything of the kind. It was often just fatigue – not so much in battle as in those long intervals of living under those conditions."

(continued/voir p.2)

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Major-General Bruce J. Legge, CMM, CM, K St J, ED, CD, QC
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C'est à Vimy que les Canadiens ont appris ce qu'était le sacrifice, et Vimy est le nom qui évoque la signification même de désintéressement. L'homme auquel vous rendez hommage ce soir a donné le plus clair de sa vie au bien public. Il a eu ce qu'on a l'habitude d'appeler une « carrière longue et distinguée » Mais elle est aussi unique, cette carrière.

Barney Danson belongs to the generation after Vimy who went to the next war as very young men and who were willing to sacrifice everything, anything. In this case, Barney's distinguished war career left him with the loss of his sight in one eye. His war experience obviously had a very profound effect on him and on his actions, and when

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, a self-supporting entity within CDA, is 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.

Les questions de défense sont portées à l'attention du public par le truchement d'analyse et de discussions informées parrainées par l'Institut de la CAD. L'Institut, un organisme autonome, 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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he went into politics and became an outstanding Minister of Defence, he showed that he knew what he was talking about. And he always believes what he talks about. In Katimavik, he was so concerned with young people and with channelling their purpose meaningfully for Canada. As our Counsel in Boston, he displayed the best with the help of Isobel of everything that is Canadian. And since politics, we know that he hasn't remained idle. He was the executive producer of the television series *No Price Too High* which chronicles the role played by Canadians in the Second World War. We worked very closely together when he was on the Board of the Canadian Museum of Civilization and Head of the Advisory Board for the War Museum, and he really was the one who spurred the activity necessary to get the new Canadian War Museum going. Working as closely with him as I did, I came to appreciate his subtlety, his political skills, his guts and to watch out for his temper – he is after all, a redhead!

I know that Barney's years in service in the Second World War led to his losing part of himself. But on the other hand, he gained something extraordinary by being sent to England – the wonderful Isobel who has been his partner for nearly 59 years. Together they form an admirable, joyful and unforgettable couple. They are an example to all people about what marriage and commitment and fun can be. If we give Barney the Vimy Award tonight, we must also recognize Isobel. With her constant help and love, Barney Danson has been able to carve out this unique role for himself in our country's life. All of us, not just the defence community, owe him a debt of gratitude.

It now gives me the greatest pleasure to present the Vimy Award to Barney Danson.

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Contenu</i>
<i>Address by Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Patron.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Discours du Son Excellence la très honorable Adrienne Clarkson, Présidente d'honneur.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>From the Executive Director.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Mot du Directeur Exécutif.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The Canadian Forces and the Public.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Les Forces canadiennes et le public.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>The Armed Forces' Democratic Rights.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Reservists Point of View.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>At the Point of Balance.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>La société canadienne et ses Forces Armées.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>3rd Annual Graduate Student Symposium.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>From Shell Shock to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>A Defence of More Spending.....</i>	<i>22</i>

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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Colonel (Retd) Alain Pellerin, OMM, CD

The Conference of Defence Associations was honoured when Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General and Patron of CDA, presented the Vimy Award to the Honourable Barnett Danson at a formal dinner in Ottawa, 17 November. The evening was well attended by the leaders of corporate Canada who are supportive of the aims of CDA and the CDA Institute to increase, annually, public awareness of the significant and outstanding contribution of one Canadian to the security of Canada and to the preservation of our democratic values. The very significant support of our corporate sponsors and of the member associations obviously contributed to a successful event that was appreciated by everyone who attended. Please read the pages on which we are proud to list our corporate sponsors.

The CDA Institute will present its 17th annual seminar, *The Canadian Forces and the Public*, on Thursday, 22 February 2001, commencing with an opening address by the Minister of National Defence. Other speakers will include General Maurice Baril, Hugh Segal, General (Retd) Zinni, Major-General (Retd) Reginald Lewis, Major-General (Retd) Lewis MacKenzie, Dr. Jack Granatstein, the Honourable Jean-Jacques Blais, David Pratt, MP; Donna Winslow, Sergeant Arthur Majoor, Jocelyn Coulon, and Dr. David Haglund. The list of the seminar's speakers, I am sure our readers will agree, is impressive. Following a recommendation from the 16th annual seminar, we have changed the date of the seminar to coincide with the anticipated sitting of the House of Commons. I urge our readers to attend what will be a very stimulating and informative period of important discussion. Please read the seminar's information page elsewhere in this newsletter for information to register your attendance and circulate the information widely to our pro-defence stakeholders. Most of the articles featured in this edition of *ON TRACK* reflect the theme of the seminar.

The Chief of Defence Staff, General Maurice Baril, in his article, *The Canadian Forces and the Public: Building Our relationship*, presents our readers with a positive view of the initiatives over the past few years that the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces have carried out to maintain communications with the Canadian public. General Baril will be one of the speakers at the CDA Institute's 17th annual seminar.

(continued p. 4)

MOT DU DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

Colonel (à la retraite) Alain Pellerin, OMM, CD

Son Excellence, la très honorable Adrienne Clarkson, Gouverneure générale et présidente d'honneur du CAD, a remis le prix Vimy à l'honorable Barnett Danson au cours d'un dîner officiel tenu à Ottawa, le 17 novembre, à l'occasion du Congrès des associations de la Défense. La soirée a été fort courue par les chefs d'entreprise canadiens qui soutiennent les objectifs du CAD et de l'Institut du CAD visant à mieux sensibiliser la population, chaque année, envers la contribution remarquable et exceptionnelle d'un Canadien à la sécurité du Canada et à la préservation de nos valeurs démocratiques. L'appui très important de nos sociétés commanditaires et des associations membres a de toute évidence contribué à la réussite d'un événement que chacun des participants a apprécié à sa juste valeur. Nous vous invitons à lire les pages suivantes, dans lesquelles nous énumérons avec fierté nos sociétés commanditaires.

L'Institut du CAD présentera son 17^e colloque annuel, Les Forces canadiennes et le public, le jeudi 22 février 2001; il s'ouvrira sur une allocution prononcée par le ministre de la Défense nationale. Le général Maurice Baril, M. Hugh Segal, le général (ret) Zinni, le major-général (ret) Reginald Lewis, le major-général (ret) Lewis MacKenzie, M. Jack Granatstein, l'honorable Jean-Jacques Blais, M. David Pratt, député, Mme Donna Winslow, le sergent Arthur Majoor, M. Jocelyn Coulon et M. David Haglund seront au nombre des conférenciers. La liste des conférenciers au colloque impressionne, les lecteurs en conviendront certainement. Selon une recommandation formulée lors du 16^e colloque annuel, nous avons modifié la date du colloque de manière qu'elle coïncide avec la séance prévue de la Chambre des Communes. Je conseille vivement à nos lecteurs de participer à ce qui s'annonce comme une période importante d'entretiens très stimulants et profitables. Nous vous invitons à lire les renseignements relatifs au colloque, fournis ailleurs dans ce bulletin, afin de pouvoir vous inscrire, et à diffuser largement l'information auprès de nos participants en faveur de la défense. La plupart des articles publiés dans ce numéro de la revue *On Track* ont trait au colloque.

Le Chef d'état-major de la Défense, le général Maurice Baril, dans son article intitulé « Les Forces canadiennes et le public : établissons nos relations », présente à nos lecteurs une opinion constructive au sujet des initiatives

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In *The Armed Forces' Democratic Rights*, Hugh Segal points out why the framework for the discussion of foreign affairs and defence issues is so important. He also raises a number of critical issues that are food for thought, ahead of the CDA Institute's seminar. We are very pleased to have Hugh as our keynote speaker at the seminar.

What do the Reserves think of the public's interest in issues of national defence and the Canadian Armed Forces? Major-General Lewis has given us some ideas on this topic, in *Reservists Point of View*, and leaves us with some questions to ponder ahead of the annual seminar. He will be one of our featured speakers.

Sergeant Arthur Majoor has given *ON TRACK* readers, in *At the Point of Balance*, some idea of the challenges that are to be faced in building an open understanding with the public on forces' values. Sergeant Majoor will be joining us as one of the speakers at the seminar.

La société canadienne et ses Forces armées: Une relation schizophrénique is an article written by Lieutenant-General (Retd) Rick Evraire in which he explores this view of the Forces' relationship with the Canadian public.

From the CDA Institute's 3rd Annual Graduate Student Symposium we have two articles. Colonel (Retd) Sean Henry reports on the symposium's proceedings. *From Shell Shock to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): What Are We Asking of Our Armed Forces Personnel?* is a paper that was presented by Roberta Abbott. Roberta's paper, as well as having been very well received at the symposium, has a significant bearing on the upcoming seminar in that she confronts the issue of how the public reacts to the scenario of PTSD in the military. In her presentation she examines some of the attitudes that lay behind the ways by which PTSD is dealt. Roberta is a MA

(continued p. 5)

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lancées ces dernières années au ministère de la Défense nationale et dans les Forces canadiennes en vue d'entretenir les communications avec le public canadien. Le général Baril sera l'un des conférenciers au 17^e colloque annuel de l'Institut du CAD.

Dans un article intitulé « Les droits démocratiques des Forces armées », M. Hugh Segal attire l'attention sur la raison pour laquelle le cadre de discussion sur les affaires étrangères et les questions relatives à la défense est si important. Il soulève en outre plusieurs questions délicates qui apportent des éléments de réflexion en prévision du colloque de l'Institut du CAD. Il nous fait grand plaisir que M. Segal prononce le discours-programme à l'occasion du colloque.

Que pensent les réservistes de l'intérêt du public envers les questions liées à la défense nationale et aux Forces armées canadiennes? Le major-général Lewis nous a livré quelques idées à ce sujet, dans le « Point de vue des réservistes » et nous laisse quelques pistes de réflexion en prévision du colloque annuel. Il figurera parmi nos conférenciers vedettes.

Le sergent Arthur Majoor a offert aux lecteurs de la revue *On Track*, dans « Au point d'équilibre », une idée des défis à relever pour susciter la compréhension manifeste du public au sujet des valeurs des forces. Le sergent Majoor se joindra à nous en qualité de conférencier au colloque.

La société canadienne et ses Forces armées: une relation schizophrénique est un article du lieutenant-général (ret) Rick Evraire, dans lequel l'auteur expose son point de vue au sujet des relations qu'entretiennent les Forces avec la population canadienne.

Nous avons reçu deux articles du 3^e Symposium annuel des diplômés de l'Institut du CAD. Le colonel (ret) Sean Henry présente un compte rendu sur les travaux du symposium. Mme Roberta Abbott a déposé son rapport intitulé « Du traumatisme dû au bombardement au syndrome de stress post-traumatique (SSPT) : que demandons-nous au personnel de nos Forces armées? ». Ce document a reçu un accueil très favorable au symposium, et il a en outre une portée considérable sur le prochain colloque car l'auteure y traite de la manière dont le public réagit au scénario du SSPT dans le monde militaire. Dans son exposé, elle examine quelques-unes des attitudes sous-jacentes à la façon dont on traite le SSPT. Mme Abott étudie au niveau de la maîtrise à la Norman Paterson School of International Affairs de l'Université Carleton.

Suite à la publication de la plus récente étude du CAD, *Stabilité et prospérité*, notre président, le lieutenant-général (ret)

(voir p. 5)

student at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University.

Following the release of CDA's latest study, *Stability and Prosperity*, our chairman, Lieutenant-General (Retd) Charles H. Belzile wrote an op-ed article - *A Defence of more spending* - which was published *inter alia*, in the *Ottawa Citizen*. We are pleased to reprint the article for the benefit of our readers. General Belzile's article summarizes the main themes of *Stability and Prosperity*. Associations are invited to re-print the chairman's article in their magazines and newsletters. *Stability and Prosperity* can be found on our website at www.cda-cdai.ca.

In closing I wish to remind our readers that without your continued support the National Office cannot carry out the work of CDA and the CDA Institute. Your past support is reaping dividends through the increased awareness of Canadians for a credible military. We are making progress. We add to the debate on issues of defence and national security and, with your continued support, we can promote the study and awareness of Canadian military affairs. **Your continued financial support as members of the Institute is vital** to our continued success. Please renew your membership when you are asked. Even better - introduce a fellow Canadian to the Institute.

THE CANADIAN FORCES AND THE PUBLIC: BUILDING OUR RELATIONSHIP

General Maurice Baril, Chief of the Defence Staff

Good and effective civil-military relations are a hallmark of modern, democratic and stable nations such as Canada. They must be defined by an unquestioned belief in the accountability of the armed force to the state that it is sworn to serve. These relationships must, furthermore, be enshrined in the laws of the land and supported through the overt and deliberate actions of its people, both military and civilian.

In line with these assumptions, last year's annual seminar of the Conference of Defence Associations examined the relationship that exists between the Canadian Forces and the Parliament of Canada. This year, the discussion in civil-military relations in Canada is being taken a step further, with a closer look at the relationship between the Canadian Forces (CF) and the Canadian public.

(continued p. 8)

Charles H. Belzile a rédigé un article à faire paraître en regard de la page éditoriale – Augmenter les dépenses militaires – qui a notamment été publié dans l'*Ottawa Citizen*. Il nous fait plaisir de reproduire cet article à l'intention de nos lecteurs. L'article du général Belzile résume les principaux thèmes de « Stabilité et prospérité ». Nous invitons les associations à réimprimer l'article du président dans leurs revues et leurs bulletins.

En terminant, j'aimerais rappeler à nos lecteurs que, sans leur appui constant, le bureau national ne pourrait pas effectuer le travail du CAD et de l'Institut du CAD. Votre soutien dans le passé a rapporté des dividendes en sensibilisant davantage les Canadiens envers une force militaire digne de foi. Nous faisons des progrès. Nous alimentons le débat sur des questions relatives à la défense et à la sécurité nationale et, avec votre appui constant, nous pouvons favoriser l'étude et la prise de conscience au sujet des affaires militaires du Canada. Votre soutien financier soutenu comme membres de l'Institut est indispensable au maintien de notre réussite. Nous vous invitons à renouveler votre affiliation lorsqu'il vous sera demandé de le faire. Mieux encore : présentez un collègue canadien à l'Institut.

LES FORCES CANADIENNES ET LE PUBLIC : L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DE NOTRE RELATION

Le général Maurice Baril, Chef d'état-major de la Défense

Les bonnes relations civilo-militaires sont l'apanage des pays modernes, démocratiques et stables comme le Canada. Elles doivent reposer sur la ferme conviction que les forces armées sont tenues de rendre des comptes à l'État qu'elles ont fait le serment de servir. Ces relations doivent en outre être enchâssées dans les lois du pays et entretenues par des gestes manifestes et délibérés de sa population tant militaire que civile.

Dans cette optique, le séminaire organisé par la Conférence des associations de défense l'an dernier a porté sur les relations qui existent entre les Forces canadiennes et le Parlement du Canada. Cette année, nous approfondissons encore davantage la discussion en matière de relations civilo-militaires au Canada en nous penchant sur les relations entre les Forces canadiennes(FC) et le public canadien.

(voir p. 8)

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VIMY AWARD**

THE HONOURABLE BARNETT J. DANSON, PC, OC, LL.D., OM (Fr)

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L'HONORABLE BARNETT J. DANSON, PC, OC, LLD, OM (Fr)

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Compared to the legally defined and explicit relationship that the Canadian Forces has with Parliament, its relationship with the general public is less formal and more open to influence or change. The state of this relationship depends in large part on current events, the concerns or priorities of the electorate, and the recent performance of the CF in operations.

Despite this less-formal nature, the CF's relationship with the Canadian public is most important. After all, the primary function of the CF is to serve the Canadian people, to represent and promote their interests wherever the Government so directs. We are, in effect, servants of the Canadian public, operating at the behest of their elected representatives.

Moreover, our basic ability to operate effectively depends upon the public's continued interest in and support for our business. Recruiting and retention, for example, is directly influenced by how the Canadian public perceives us. In order to attract the right people, the Canadian Forces must be viewed as a first-rate organization that does important work while offering an exciting and rewarding career. In times of economic boom when jobs are plentiful, such as they are now, this challenge becomes all the more critical.

Consequently, I strongly believe that we must actively involve Canadians in our work, be responsive to their expectations, and advertise our success. The CF must communicate effectively with Canadians and nurture a healthy and constructive relationship. Military conduct must be in line with modern trends and expectations, and should reflect the contemporary values, beliefs and priorities of the Canadian people. In all respects, we must remain relevant to Canadians.

Much progress has been made in this regard over the last decade. The Forces have worked hard to adapt to the demands of the modern world and to the needs of Canadians. As a result of these efforts, the relationship between the Canadian Forces and the public is significantly better now than it was ten, five, or even three years ago.

For one thing, the Department and the Canadian Forces have responded to what Canadians want. During the last defence policy review, which helped formulate the *1994 Defence White Paper*, we consulted widely with various Canadian stakeholders and members of the general public. The result was a balanced and focused defence policy that has served us very well in these uncertain times.

Similarly, we are consistent in encouraging Canadians to study and participate in defence policy issues through programs such as the Security and Defence Forum, which funds research at universities across the country. The Department's annual Policy

(continued p. 10)

Par rapport à la relation que les Forces canadiennes entretiennent avec le Parlement, qui sont officielles et définies par la loi, celles qu'elles ont avec le public sont moins formelles et plus ouvertes à l'influence ou au changement. L'état de ces relations est en grande partie tributaire de l'actualité, des préoccupations ou des priorités de l'électorat, ainsi que de la fiche de rendement des FC au cours de leurs plus récentes opérations.

Bien qu'elles soient de nature moins formelles, les relations des FC avec le public canadien revêtent la plus haute importance. Après tout, la principale fonction des FC est de servir le peuple canadien, de représenter et de promouvoir ses intérêts dans tous les endroits qui leur sont dictés par le gouvernement. Nous sommes en effet les serviteurs du public canadien, agissant sur l'ordre de ses élus.

De plus, nous ne pouvons fonctionner efficacement que si le public continue de manifester de l'intérêt à l'égard de nos activités et de les appuyer. Par exemple, le recrutement et le maintien en poste des nouvelles recrues sont directement influencés par la perception que le public canadien a de nous. Pour attirer les bonnes personnes dans leurs rangs, les Forces canadiennes doivent faire en sorte d'être considérées comme une organisation de premier ordre qui exécute une tâche importante tout en offrant la possibilité de mener une carrière stimulante et enrichissante. En période d'expansion économique, comme celle que nous vivons actuellement, où les occasions d'emploi ne manquent pas, ce défi devient plus difficile à relever.

Par conséquent, je crois fermement que nous devons stimuler davantage l'intérêt des Canadiens à l'égard de nos activités, répondre à leurs attentes et afficher nos belles performances. Les FC doivent communiquer efficacement avec le peuple canadien et entretenir avec lui des rapports sains et constructifs. Les militaires doivent adapter leur conduite en fonction des tendances et des attentes de l'époque et respecter les valeurs, les croyances et les priorités actuelles de leurs concitoyens. Nous devons à tous les égards faire en sorte de toujours répondre aux besoins des Canadiens et des Canadiennes.

Nous avons réalisé d'énormes progrès sur ce plan au cours de la dernière décennie. En effet, les Forces ont fait des pieds et des mains pour satisfaire aux exigences du monde moderne et aux besoins des citoyens du Canada. Leurs efforts ont porté fruit, car la relation entre les Forces canadiennes et le grand public est bien meilleure aujourd'hui qu'elle ne l'était dix, cinq ou même trois années auparavant.

D'abord, le Ministère et les Forces canadiennes ont répondu aux attentes du peuple canadien. Lors du dernier examen de la politique de défense, qui a donné lieu à la rédaction du *Livre blanc sur la défense de 1994*, nous avons tenu de nombreu

(voir p. 10)

64th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM)**and****17TH ANNUAL SEMINAR****21-24 February 2001****Château Laurier Hotel, Ottawa ON**

The annual seminar, *The Canadian Forces and the Public*, will be presented by the CDA Institute on Thursday, 22 February, 2001, commencing at 0900 hrs with an opening address by the Minister of National Defence. The keynote address will be delivered by Hugh Segal, President Institute for Research on Public Policy. Speakers will include General Maurice Baril, CMM, MSM, CD, Chief of Defence Staff; General (Retd) Anthony Zinni, US Marine Corps; Major-General (Retd) Lewis MacKenzie, CD; Major-General (Retd) Reginald Lewis, CM, CMM, CD; Dr. Jack Granatstein, PhD, LLD, FRSC; Honourable Jean-Jacques Blais, PC; David Pratt, MP; Donna Winslow, Sergeant Arthur Majoor, Jocelyn Coulon, and Dr. David Haglund.

Registration Fees (including seminar luncheon and reception)

A.	<i>Association members, Associate members, CDA Institute members, Past Chairmen</i>	\$ 125
B.	<i>serving Regular and Reserve Forces, DND civilians</i>	\$150
C.	<i>Military Attachés and civilians</i>	\$ 175
D.	<i>full-time students (captain equivalent and below)</i> \$ 20 without lunch	\$ 50/ \$ 20

23 February, 0900 - 1200 hrs - Addresses by:

Chief of Naval Staff
Chief of Land Staff
Chief of Air Staff
Chief of Reserves and Cadets

Enquiries and individual registration by 1 February 2001 by tel: (613) 236 9903; fax: (613) 236 8191; E-mail: cda@cda-cdai.ca

64^{ième} ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE**et****17^{ième} SÉMINAIRE ANNUEL****21-24 Février 2001****Hôtel Château Laurier, Ottawa ON**

Le Séminaire annuel de l'Institut de la Conférence des Associations de la Défense, intitulé *Les Forces canadiennes et le Public*, aura lieu le 22 février, à 9h avec comme premier conférencier le Ministre de la Défense. Hugh Segal, Président Institut de Recherche en Politiques publiques, présentera le discours-programme. Le Général Maurice Baril, CMM, MSM, CD, Chef d'état-major de la Défense; Général (Ret) Anthony Zinni, US Marine Corps; Major-général (Ret) Lewis MacKenzie, CD; Major-général (Ret) Reginald Lewis, CM, CMM, CD; Dr. Jack Granatstein, PhD, LLD, FRSC; l'Honorable Jean-Jacques Blais, CP; David Pratt, MP; Donna Winslow, Sergent Arthur Majoor, Jocelyn Coulon, et le Dr. David Haglund sont parmi les conférenciers invités.

Frais d'inscription (incluant le déjeuner et réception)

A.	<i>membres, membres associés, membres de l'Institut du CAD, anciens présidents</i>	\$ 125
B.	<i>membres des Forces canadiennes - réguliers et réserves, et civils du MDN</i>	\$ 150
C.	<i>Attachés militaires et civils</i>	\$ 175
D.	<i>étudiants à temps plein (équivalent du grade capitaine ou inférieur)</i> \$ 20 sans déjeuner	\$ 50/ \$ 20

23 février, 09h - 12h - Présentations par:

Chef d'état-major des Forces maritimes
Chef d'état-major de l'Armée de terre
Chef d'état-major de la Force aérienne
Chef-Réserves et Cadets

Renseignements et enregistrement avant le 1 février 2001 par tél: (613) 236 9903; télécopieur: (613) 236 8191; Courrier électronique (E-mail): cda@cda-cdai.ca

Forums also work to engage and solicit opinions from the expert community on specific security and defence issues that we face.

Not only have we been responsive to the needs of Canadians through policy development, we have also greatly improved our ability to communicate with them. In fact, the Canadian Forces has one of the most progressive public affairs policies in the federal government, allowing military members to comment publicly and directly to any media source on issues pertaining to their work.

To further improve communications with Canadians, we have built a state-of-the art media briefing room, launched the quarterly *Canadian Military Journal*, and set up regional public affairs offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. Extensive media, stakeholder, community and parliamentary outreach programmes have also been created. The Canadian Forces is being actively promoted at fairs, exhibits and major events across the country. Moreover, as Chief of the Defence Staff, I am presently working on producing the third Annual Report on the state of the CF, an initiative that I introduced two years ago. This document is tabled in Parliament and released for public consumption.

Make no mistake – the Canadian Forces has much to publicize. It has come through a difficult period of adjustment to better reflect the needs, values and priorities of Canadians. Armed with new equipment and better training, our forces are consistently performing to the highest standards both at home and abroad. What is more, the CF is bringing the voice and interests of Canadians into more and more operational theatres around the world, helping to transform the course of world events.

Our recent success is reflected in the renewed support and positive response from Canadians. Our forces were given positive national coverage during the war in Kosovo and during the recent funeral of the Unknown Soldier. There are also plans for an expanded Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. A recent *Pollara* survey found that 94 percent of Canadians believe that Canada needs the Canadian Forces, and 81 percent have a positive overall impression of CF personnel. These are all encouraging signs that demonstrate an improved relationship between the Canadian Forces and the public.

In spite of the good news, we cannot be satisfied with the status quo, and the next few years will continue to be busy and challenging for the Canadian Forces. We are looking at ways, for instance, to meet the growing challenge in attracting, recruiting and retaining new members. We are also beginning to implement the ambitious Land Force Reserve Restructure. This

(continued p. 11)

ses consultations avec des intervenants canadiens et des gens du public. Cette démarche nous a permis d'établir une politique de défense équilibrée et bien ciblée qui s'avère des plus pertinentes en ces temps incertains.

De même, nous invitons sans cesse les Canadiens et les Canadiennes à étudier les questions liées à la politique de défense et à donner leur avis dans le cadre de programmes comme le Forum sur la sécurité et la défense, qui finance les recherches menées dans diverses universités du pays. Les Forums sur la politique que le Ministère organise chaque année visent également à solliciter l'avis des experts sur les questions de sécurité et de défense auxquelles nous faisons face.

Non seulement avons-nous répondu aux besoins des Canadiens grâce à la politique que nous avons établie, mais nous avons aussi grandement amélioré notre capacité de communiquer avec eux. En fait, la politique d'affaires publiques des Forces canadiennes est une des plus novatrices du gouvernement fédéral. Elle autorise en effet aux militaires à donner publiquement et directement, via n'importe quel média, leur avis sur les questions touchant leur travail.

Dans le but d'améliorer encore davantage nos communications avec les Canadiens, nous avons aménagé une salle des médias ultramoderne, lancé la *Revue militaire canadienne*, qui est publiée tous les trois mois, en plus de créer des bureaux régionaux d'affaires publiques à Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montréal et Halifax. Nous avons également mis sur pied d'importants programmes de relations avec les médias, les intervenants, la communauté et le Parlement. Les Forces canadiennes se font très présentes dans les foires, les expositions et lors des grands événements organisés à travers le pays. De plus, en qualité de Chef d'état-major de la Défense, je travaille actuellement à préparer mon Rapport annuel sur l'état des FC, une initiative que j'ai débutée il y a deux ans. Ce document est présenté au Parlement et est par la suite rendu public.

Il ne faut pas se leurrer – les Forces canadiennes ne manquent pas de sujets sur lesquels attirer l'attention du public. Elles ont dû traverser une dure période de changement pour mieux s'adapter aux besoins, aux valeurs et aux priorités des Canadiens. Maintenant dotées de nouveaux équipements et bénéficiant d'une meilleure formation, nos forces atteignent les plus hautes normes de rendement tant au pays qu'à l'étranger. Qui plus est, les FC font valoir les intérêts et les vues des Canadiens dans un nombre croissant de théâtres opérationnels dans de nombreux pays, contribuant ainsi à influencer le cours des événements sur la scène mondiale.

Le succès que nous avons remporté dernièrement fait sentir ses effets dans l'appui renouvelé que nous accordons les Cana

(voir p. 11)

initiative will not only improve operational capabilities, but also increase the number of Reservists and thereby strengthen existing links between the Canadian military and the public.

These and other issues and activities cannot be planned or carried out in isolation from the Canadian public. Their involvement and support is critical.

With this in mind, the Canadian Forces will continue to actively communicate with and engage Canadians in defence matters, and will work hard to further enhance the solid links that have been built over the years with the Canadian public. A healthy and supportive relationship between the Canadian Forces and the public will be the foundation for our continued success.

THE ARMED FORCES' DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Hugh Segal, President Institute for Research on Public Policy

Canada faces a series of difficult decisions in the area of foreign and defence policy in the months ahead. The fact that the most recent election campaign saw no discussion of foreign or defence issues only makes the framework for this discussion more critical. The need to upgrade air, sea and land kit, the requirement to sort through a more precise relationship between foreign policy and strategic capacity has never mattered more. A new parliament, a treasury healthier than at any time in the last twenty years on a current basis, the revolution in military affairs and the increasing pressures of the multi-polar world on middle power armed capacity represent both a challenge and opportunity.

While it is not hard to anticipate what role the political parties, officers' associations and media and think tanks make play, a more pressing question relates to the role in the debate that Armed Forces leadership might assume. In the end in a liberal democracy, it is the duly elected government that holds the confidence of parliament that will make the critical decisions and be held accountable for them. Which is precisely as it should be. But how well informed can Parliament or Canadians be if the very people who make the command decisions, who manage the logistical pressures, who assess the risks and strategic contexts are unable to participate in the debate because they wear uniforms? Who benefits if the front line leadership of the Armed Forces feel that they cannot speak frankly and in public about the real capacities, strengths and weaknesses of

diens et dans l'attitude positive de ceux-ci à notre égard. Nos forces ont fait l'objet de reportages positifs à la grandeur du pays pendant la guerre du Kosovo et lors des cérémonies tenues dernièrement pour la mise au tombeau du Soldat inconnu. On prévoit également agrandir le Musée canadien de la guerre, à Ottawa. D'après un récent sondage *Pollara*, 94 p.100 des Canadiens croient que le Canada a besoin des Forces canadiennes et 81 p. 100 ont une impression générale positive du personnel des FC. Ce sont là des signes encourageants qui témoignent de l'amélioration des relations entre les Forces canadiennes et le public.

Malgré tous ces résultats positifs, nous ne pouvons pas nous asseoir sur nos lauriers. Les Forces canadiennes maintiendront la cadence au cours des prochaines années, qui s'annoncent tout aussi stimulantes. En effet, nous cherchons par exemple des moyens de relever le défi de plus en plus ambitieux qui consiste à recruter de nouveaux militaires et à les maintenir dans nos rangs. Nous commençons aussi à mettre en œuvre la restructuration de la Réserve de la Force terrestre, un projet d'envergure s'il en est un. Cette initiative permettra non seulement d'améliorer les capacités opérationnelles, mais aussi d'augmenter le nombre de réservistes et, par conséquent, de resserrer les liens qui existaient déjà entre les Forces canadiennes et le public.

Ces activités et autres projets ne peuvent être planifiés ou exécutés sans la participation du public canadien. En fait, l'appui de ce dernier est essentiel.

C'est dans cet esprit que les Forces canadiennes continueront de communiquer activement avec les Canadiens et les Canadiennes et de solliciter leur opinion sur les questions de défense. Les FC s'efforceront de resserrer encore davantage les liens solides qu'elles ont bâtis au fil des ans avec le public canadien. C'est en entretenant des relations saines et cordiales avec le public canadien que les Forces parviendront à demeurer sur la voie du succès.

our actual military reality.

The Chief of the Defence Staff and the government are to be congratulated for some initiatives that appear to be creating a more open culture for communication and exchange. Weekly publications, the CDS' report to Parliament, active public affairs offices in five cities, outreach to media, announced parliamentary initiatives to better inform and brief parliamentarians all represent excellent progress. But in a sense these are framework initiatives of significant impact. The challenge here is to dot

(continued p. 12)

the i's and cross the t's with honest and frank talk about our true strategic capacity. Often senior officers and the CDS embrace the 'can do' spirit of doing the best one can with the resources at hand, maximising the leverage from a well trained armed force and a history of discipline and 'ready aye ready' will to serve the national interest at home and abroad. And while that is certainly praiseworthy, being frank about the limitations imposed by existing kit and complement would also be seen as telling it like it is at a time when on military and foreign policy issues, it is only the truth about capacity and costs that will inform the policy debate.

Some examples of areas where men and women in uniform could be of immense assistance to the democratic process in the weeks ahead would include the following issue areas:

- *What are the strains on families with shorter rotations at home as a result of reduced complement?*
- *If we are to sustain interoperability with NATO forces, especially the Americans and British, what is the bill for technical upgrades and procurement, and what priorities should be addressed first?*
- *From the field commander's perspective, are UN or NATO operations more efficient or sustainable?*
- *What is the precise impact of the force reduction numbers now being considered upon:*
 - § strategic capacity?
 - § training infrastructure?
 - § force mobility?
 - § unit cohesion?
 - § response capacity?
- *How much a price do we pay for no long reach lift capacity in terms of our sovereignty and military flexibility?*

These are but a few of the areas where straight talk from the military in public fora like Parliamentary Committees, the media and community groups would be of great value.

It is very much in the British tradition for senior soldiers, airmen and sailors to worry that any expression of opinion on matters of public policy is in some way disloyal to the democratic civil power, or worse, potentially partisan. Frank talk about strategic capacity need not be either disloyal or partisan. In fact, one could argue that the decision not to engage or to abdicate from the public debate could be a more serious, if unwitting, disloyalty. The chain of command, the line that links the Chief of the Defence Staff with the soldier, sailor or flyer in the field has a particular vantage point and privileged understanding of logistical, tactical and technical realities in theatre. That view must be expressed clearly and precisely and be on the public record. None of which diminishes for one moment the role of the elected leadership in making the decisions they must. Nor does it diminish the role of the civilian bureaucracy in PCO, Finance, DND, Treasury Board or External Affairs in the discrete advice they offer their ministers. But Parliament and the country have the right to understand the technical calculations and physical realities on the ground faced by the men and women of the Canadian Armed Forces. The Chief of the Defence Staff speaks for the chain of command and is the only unelected person who can speak on behalf of the men and women who risk their lives in support of Canada's international, strategic and humanitarian interests.

It is also vital that this debate not be a defensive one, in which the integrity of existing budgets is defended while the case for expanded funding is left unaddressed. There are a host of issues, like national technical training, bridging youth to the workforce, enhancing the independence of Canadian foreign policy, Strategic Missile Defence, the impact on NATO of European Security planning that require a coherent and creative airing where the men and women who lead our forces should be active parts of the national debate. Are there risks in engaging in a more open and direct way on the technical and practical underpinnings of these issues? Nothing of value is ever accomplished without risk. Are there risks on the other side, if the reality on the ground is not a fulsome and frank part of the public debate? Those risks are infinitely more serious and hazardous for Canada and for the men and women who serve her in uniform around the world and at home.

THE ‘DEFENCE LAMENT’: HOW THE CANADIAN FORCES VIEW THE CANADIAN PUBLIC

Major-General R.W. Lewis (ret'd)

I have been asked to provide a “Reservists point of view” of the Canadian public. I am presenting these comments in light of the theme for this year’s CDA seminar, which echoes a most common lament within defence circles in this country: Canadians appear not to care much about defence. One could call this perception the “defence lament.”

It is true that the most heated Parliamentary debates tend to focus on public issues such as health care, education, roads and gas prices, rather than on matters of our military. It is equally true that this is not a new phenomenon. The sentiments inherent in Senator Raoul Dandurand’s oft-quoted remark to the League of Nations about the fire proof house far from flammable materials have always tempered Canada’s defence and foreign policies.

As a country, we choose to participate in international strategies for collective security and defence, not under threat of a muzzle, but rather because we have an interest in a stable international system. We also have pride as a nation within that system, and want to “do our part” in the world. We understand the benefits of “doing our part.”: More influence in the councils of the world, the ability to maintain uncompromised sovereignty and, perhaps most importantly, the strong external message we send that Canadians, when push comes to shove, back up our belief in freedom, democracy and stability with “hard power.”

That is our official national position on defence. That is our stance in the eyes of the world. But domestically, the questions linger: Are Canadians apathetic about defence? Is the average Canadian uninformed about Canada’s military history, in particular, the role that the Reserves have played in shaping that history? Are most Canadians out of touch with current CF operations?

Do these questions linger for Reservists? Do Reservists share the “defence lament” with other members of the military? I would have to question that they do. Reservists may feel that more could be done to raise public awareness of Canada’s military role, but Reservists do not necessarily believe that Canada lacks the national will to engage in defence. It may just be that the practitioners of, say, education and health care, do a better job than those within the military profession of garnering sympathy from the public for their causes. Many Reservists may feel that the military has retreated into a shell in the arena of public policy and, in so doing, has pushed Reservists and the broader reserves community to the sidelines.

Therefore, an issue to bring forward for discussion is how the CF could more effectively utilize the good will, energy and organization of the Reserves. The Reserves represent just one of the levers that the CF could better use to gain public, and Parliamentary, support.

AT THE POINT OF BALANCE

Sergeant Arthur Majoor

The Canadian Armed Forces has a curious lack of recognition in the public eye for one of the largest of all the Federal Departments. While people know there is a military when we deploy to assist in a natural disaster, or when a scandal erupts in the news, the military could effectively not exist in people’s minds for most of the time. Many people could not describe the duties and tasks of the Canadian Armed Forces, or how the Canadian Military relates to their lives, much less identify specific units or formations.

The reasons for this lack of recognition are not hard to find. Few people have served in the Canadian Armed Forces. Only a small number of people interact with service members on a regular basis outside of the military communities, and the bulk

of the military is located away from Canada’s major urban centres.

As direct experience in the military is limited, and memories of Canada’s contributions in the conflicts of the 20th century fades, the public’s image of the military is increasingly dominated by American popular culture. Newspapers use American terminology like “Fatigues” and “Foxholes” to describe “Combats” and “Trenches”. Movies like “Saving Private Ryan” draw far larger audiences than the CBC movie “Dieppe”. The public image of modern war are more likely to be CNN inspired visions of American led air armadas, rather

(continued p. 14)

than the day to day grind of vehicle check points, OPs, and patrols of modern peace enforcement deployments.

While this neglect has had serious consequences in terms of political support for sustaining the Armed Forces, from the point of view of the rank and file, there are other problems to how the public views us.

When the public do look at the military, they see an alien culture. The motivations of service members are quite different from the typical Canadian living a comfortable urban existence. While most Canadians look for security and comfort, the service members are seeking challenges. In a time when the typical Canadian is motivated by personal gain, service members still, for the most part, look to the ideal of service to country. If asked, most service members would truthfully say they do not like the long hours, separations from families and loved ones, and harsh working conditions. They would also say, there is no other place they could do what they do now, no other job with the amount of challenge, no other place they can achieve the same sense of accomplishment.

But this is not the message the public gets. As taxpayers and our ultimate employers, they are treated to sensational stories in the media playing up the latest scandal or crisis. The Public Affairs branch has to switch between fire-fighting each new crisis, and presenting new policies or initiatives from the “top”. The thrust of recruiting is to treat the Armed Forces as a great place to gain an education, or skill, but not too different from other civil service jobs.

The results at the sharp end are a shrinking pool of recruits, as people do not make an emotional connection to the Armed

Forces or service to the nation. People who do make the decision to join the Armed Forces are often motivated by the “free” education and training. This translates into constant turbulence, as these people leave, and replacements have to be found and trained at great expense. On the BOTC course I taught in St Jean in the summer of 2000, over half the candidates indicated they were planning to leave the Armed Forces once their contracts were over.

While there are positive moves to connect the Armed Forces with the public to a greater extent than has been done in the past; service members standing between the public and the higher headquarters can and should be used to a far greater extent in forging the bond to the public. There should be little fear of allowing service members to speak freely and frankly in public forums. Most service members are quite proud of their abilities and accomplishments, and would welcome opportunities to present themselves to the public. This is not to say people may say negative things, but we must understand that this is often an act of desperation when the person or persons involved feel the chain of command has ignored problems or concerns. If the public were exposed to the ethos of service members, perhaps there would be a stronger connection, more informed discussion of the role and nature of the Armed Forces and a more informed pool of potential recruits to draw from. Improving the human capital of the Armed Forces is perhaps the greatest contribution opening dialogue between the service members and the public can produce.

If there is one message the service members would like to give to the public, it would be one of pride in service and self, and a challenge to others to match these accomplishments.

La société canadienne et ses Forces armées - Une relation schizophrénique

Lieutenant-General (à la retraite) Richard Evraire

ENTRÉE EN MATIÈRE

Il n'est pas question, ici, d'entreprendre une analyse exhaustive des éléments de cette psychose qu'est la schizophrénie (caractérisée par la perte de contact avec la **réalité**), et de l'adapter à la relation qui a existé et existe toujours entre le citoyen canadien, les responsables politiques et les Forces armées. Qu'il suffise de déclarer que cette relation a connu, depuis toujours, des moments difficiles, voir douloureux, ainsi que des moments forts, dont les caractéristiques ont reflété incompréhension, désintérêt, animosité et incrédulité, ainsi qu'adulation, reconnaissance et fidélité.

Voilà qui est normal et qui sans doute s'applique à tous les pays et leurs Forces armées à un ou plusieurs moments donnés dans leur histoire, me direz vous! Mais, sûrement, un tel état de chose mérite bien d'être étudié afin que cette relation, déterminante dans le fonctionnement de toute démocratie, soit améliorée; afin que cette psychose soit enrayerée.

Pour bien comprendre les raisons qui continuent de motiver cette schizophrénie (perte de contact avec la **réalité**) dont souffrent le citoyen canadien, le responsable politique et le militaire, il serait utile, au départ, de très rapidement passer en

(voir p. 15)

revue les missions traditionnellement assignées aux Forces armées en général, et celles assignées aux Forces armées canadiennes en particulier. Je me pencherai ensuite sur les responsabilités du citoyen, du responsable politique et du militaire dans le traitement de cette psychose.

L'HISTOIRE

Aussi loin que l'on remonte dans l'histoire, la force physique a malheureusement servi à résoudre les conflits. Or, l'histoire nous porte également à penser - mais, faut-il lui faire confiance ? - que, plus une société est ordonnée, plus l'application de la force tend à prendre des formes ordonnées. On peut donc conclure que, dans la plupart des pays démocratiques, la fonction de l'appareil militaire consiste à appliquer la force de manière ordonnée en vue de résoudre les conflits.

On peut dire aussi, sans risquer l'exagération, que les Forces armées et la façon de les employer ont profondément évolué. Une telle évolution n'a été possible que comme corollaire d'une évolution parallèle; celle du processus politique du groupe social dont le corps militaire est issu. Règle générale, le rôle principal des Forces armées est d'assurer la sécurité de la nation par la dissuasion et, lorsque celle-ci échoue, par des actions défensives et offensives. L'ampleur des effectifs militaires nationaux, leur structure et leur potentiel est fonction de la vision et de l'ambition stratégiques d'un pays, lesquelles sont tempérées par les contraintes économiques et autres.

Au deuxième plan des fonctions qui échoient aux militaires figurent celles qui ont trait à la sécurité intérieure. A ce titre, ce que nous appelons l'aide au pouvoir civil peut comprendre le maintien de l'ordre public, la lutte antiterroriste et un certain nombre d'autres missions touchant à la sécurité intérieure et à la police. Cependant, dans les régimes à tendance démocratique de l'Occident, les militaires sont plus connus pour les secours d'urgence qu'ils apportent en cas de catastrophe nationale, dans le cadre de ce que nous appelons, au Canada, l'aide humanitaire.

Au plan international, ce sont les orientations de la politique étrangère d'un pays, les engagements pris en vertu de ses alliances, des accords bilatéraux et des missions humanitaires entreprises à l'échelle mondiale, qui dictent les circonstances dans lesquelles les forces armées nationales sont mises à disposition.

Dans une société démocratique, l'autorité politique a la prééminence sur les Forces armées. Cela signifie que ces dernières ne sont jamais habilitées à déborder du cadre fixé par le gouvernement, et que toute activité politique leur est interdite. Qui plus est, le rôle des Forces armées est régi par la législation nationale. En outre, en cas de conflit interne, ce

rôle doit en principe se limiter à l'appui des forces nationales de l'ordre. **Toutefois, lorsqu'il impose de telles restrictions au corps militaire, le gouvernement doit à son tour veiller à ce que les Forces armées soient adéquatement représentées au sein du Cabinet.**

LA SITUATION ACTUELLE

Au Canada, et selon le plus récent Livre blanc sur la défense (paru en 1994), les tâches des Forces armées canadiennes, selon leur plus simple expression, sont les suivantes:

défense et souveraineté du Canada;
coopération canado-américaine en matière de défense; et
contribution à la sécurité internationale.

Inutile d'énumérer les éléments de chacune de ces tâches. Le lecteur peut facilement les trouver au site www.dnd.ca/admpol/pol_docs. Qu'il suffise de dire que la très grande majorité des citoyens canadiens n'ont qu'une notion très rudimentaire des tâches attribuées aux Forces armées canadiennes, et peu ont idée de l'importance des crédits et des ressources (en personnel et en matériel) nécessaires à leur exécution. Voilà qui révèle certains éléments cruciaux (incompréhension, désintérêt?) dans le diagnostic et l'élaboration d'un traitement de la psychose qui afflige les Forces armées du Canada. À moins de mobiliser l'opinion publique en faveur des crédits nécessaires au maintien de Forces armées, il ne peut vraisemblablement pas exister de volonté politique à les fournir. Or, certains sondages révèlent un appui favorable aux Forces armées. Maintien de la paix; interventions lors de la crise du verglas, en Ontario et au Québec et des inondations au Manitoba; voilà sur quoi repose, en large mesure, cet appui. (Adulation, reconnaissance et fidélité ?). Pourtant, les crédits octroyés sont insuffisants à l'accomplissement des tâches attribuées aux Forces armées, par les responsables politiques (Incrédulité ?), dans le Livre Blanc de 1994.

Nonobstant les résultats de sondages, le citoyen canadien s'intéresse peu à la défense de son pays, et encore moins aux autres tâches attribuées aux Forces armées. Manque de menace à l'intégrité du territoire canadien; superpuissance amie à nos côtés; Forces armées professionnelles, et par conséquent, aucune nécessité d'un recours au service militaire obligatoire; Forces de réserve en désarroi et, par conséquent, contact mitigé avec la population civile; éloignement, dans le temps, des événements historiques militaires; anciens combattants de moins en moins nombreux; bas niveau d'importance accordé aux Forces armées par les responsables politiques; voilà quelques unes des causes pour cet état de chose.

(voir p. 16)

Le citoyen canadien s'intéresse peu ou pas aux Forces armées. La campagne électorale fédérale tenue en octobre et novembre derniers en est une preuve. Les sujets qui l'intéressent, sondages à l'appui, sont le régime de santé, les réductions d'impôt, l'assurance emploi, et la diminution de la dette. Faut-il ajouter que la classe politique ne s'est pas, elle non plus, penchée sur le sujet. Nous pouvons donc conclure que le citoyen canadien et la classe politique sont satisfaits du niveau d'appui accordé aux Forces armées ou qu'ils font preuve de désintérêt envers elles. Ils s'attendent, néanmoins, à ce que les Forces armées répondent fidèlement et efficacement à tout ordre de déploiement.

Exception faite de certains scandales qui les ont sévèrement éprouvées au courant de la dernière décennie (Animosité ?), les Forces armées canadiennes jouissent, au Canada et à l'étranger, d'une réputation fort enviée dont le Canada a raison d'être fier. Mais, depuis quelques années, le stress (associé aux missions au Rwanda et en Ex-Yougoslavie, et amplifié par les très fréquentes absences du foyer) s'ajoute aux coupures en personnel qui ont déjà eu un impact négatif sur le moral de la troupe en général et sur les membres de l'Armée de terre en particulier. Il nous est permis de comprendre, malgré leur qualité de volontaire, l'incrédulité des militaires face à une augmentation du "rythme opérationnel" dans l'absence de ressources accrues. (Animosité ?). N'ont-ils pas à s'inquiéter aussi du manque de ressources et du temps nécessaire à l'entraînement pour les missions en dehors du domaine du maintien de la paix. Nous est-il donc aussi permis de croire que cette excellente réputation est sur le point de disparaître ? (Incrédulité ?)

Schizophrénie - Psychose caractérisée par la perte de contact avec la réalité.

La réalité: Le citoyen canadien jouit d'une liberté qui lui est octroyée par les institutions démocratiques de son pays, dont le Parlement et les Forces armées lesquels ils ont le devoir d'appuyer. Or, le citoyen canadien s'intéresse peu aux Forces armées (Incompréhension, désintérêt ?), et peu nombreux sont ceux ou celles qui œuvrent à parer cette incompréhension et ce désintérêt.

La réalité: Sous l'autorité politique, les membres des Forces armées sont tenus de protéger et de préserver la souveraineté nationale, même si cela leur demande le sacrifice ultime. Or, les membres des Forces armées n'ont pas les ressources nécessaires à l'accomplissement de cette tâche. (Incompréhension, incrédulité ?).

La réalité: Le gouvernement du Canada doit pourvoir aux besoins des Forces armées afin de leur permettre de rencontrer leurs obligations professionnelles. Or, le

gouvernement du Canada choisit d'imposer aux Forces armées un régime financier qui mène à une perte de professionnalisme et de capacité opérationnelle. (Incompréhension, incrédulité, désintérêt ?).

LE SYLLOGISME

La fin de la Guerre froide a permis au gouvernement canadien de diminuer d'une façon substantielle les crédits accordés aux Forces armées. Ce régime financier a eu comme résultat, entre autres, une diminution des cadres, une augmentation dans les délais prévus pour certains genres de déploiements, et la remise à plus tard de certains projets d'achat de matériel propres aux déploiements stratégiques. Qui plus est, il n'existe pas, ni au niveau politique, ni ailleurs au pays, sauf au sein des quelques organismes favorables aux intérêts de la sécurité nationale et, par conséquent, des Forces armées (telle que la Conférence des associations de défense), de groupes de pressions susceptibles de convaincre le gouvernement de l'importance d'un redressement du désarroi dans lequel se trouvent les Forces armées et à cause duquel elles ne pourraient intervenir adéquatement et ponctuellement en cas de crise.

Or, il est extrêmement difficile de convaincre les responsables politiques de participer à une levée de boucliers en faveur d'un tel redressement sans l'appui de bons nombres de citoyens canadiens.

Donc, afin de convaincre les responsables politiques à entreprendre leur responsabilité à pourvoir adéquatement aux besoins des Forces armées, il n'existe aucun autre moyen sauf celui de créer un réseau favorable au projet au sein de la population canadienne.

Vous me direz que bon nombre d'intéressés ont tenté un tel exploit. Mais, tour à tour, ils ont échoué ou n'ont obtenu que des succès mitigés. Voilà qui démontre l'énorme difficulté d'une telle entreprise. En vaut-elle la chandelle ? Ceux et celles qui comprennent l'importance des Forces armées au bon fonctionnement de notre démocratie sur les plans de la sécurité nationale et de la souveraineté en sont convaincus. Malheureusement leur nombre est trop petit. Il s'agit donc de l'augmenter. Pour ce faire, une stratégie d'envergure monstre doit être mise en place au niveau national. Rien d'autre ne suffira en cette période de paix, de calme et de sérénité relative dont jouit le Canada.

LE PROBLÈME DE L'HEURE

Le parti Libéral a reçu, lors du dernier scrutin, une majorité écrasante et un mandat très clair basé en large partie sur les
(voir p. 17)

énoncés parus dans le mini budget d'octobre dernier dans lequel brillent par leur absence les éléments susceptibles d'enrayer les nombreuses contraintes budgétaires du ministère de défense.

Un nouveau Cabinet est en place, et la préparation du discours du Trône est à l'ordre du jour. Il est envisageable que ce discours n'offre aux Forces armées le redressement espéré. Par conséquent, voici quelques éléments clés d'une stratégie visant à combler, d'ici la fin du nouveau mandat gouvernemental, les lacunes existantes.

STRATÉGIE

Énoncer l'objectif visé (clairement élaborer le redressement espéré).

Identifier, dans toutes les régions du pays, les individus/groupe intéressés à participer à une campagne à convaincre le citoyen et le responsable politique de combler les lacunes des Forces armées, et former l'équipe.

Identifier les parlementaires et autres groupes influents dans la prise de décision gouvernementale qui devront faire l'objet d'un lobbying.

Préparer les argumentaires.

Élaborer un budget, un plan de levée de fonds; formuler un plan.

Lancer le projet.

CONCLUSION

Si ce projet vous paraît farfelu, sachez qu'il n'est bien évidemment qu'esquisse, et qu'à mon avis, une fois élaboré, il devra être très étoffé et s'échelonner sur plusieurs années, compte tenu des réticences auxquelles j'ai déjà fait allusion. Et son ampleur aura à prendre l'allure de la campagne menée en faveur du redressement du système de santé.

MOT DE LA FIN

Sans l'appui de la population, il n'existera pas de volonté politique. Les conditions propices à la réussite du projet élaboré dans ce texte ne sont donc actuellement pas en place. En revanche, les conditions propices à la psychose (schizophrénie) le sont, puisque les parties prenantes ont une idée différente de ce qu'est la réalité.

À vous la mise!

CDA INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM

Colonel A. Sean Henry (Retired) Senior Defence Analyst CDA

The third annual graduate student symposium, sponsored by the CDA Institute (CDAI), was held in Ottawa on November 3 - 4, 2000. Eighteen papers on defence-related topics were presented by masters and doctoral candidates from the Security and Defence Forum (SDF) programs at universities across the country. The seminar was originally founded as a platform to showcase the work of students in these programs, since there are few opportunities to do it elsewhere. The CDAI seminars encourage cross-pollination of ideas, and raise the levels of pride and confidence in the new generation of young scholars who have elected to enter the important field of national security studies.

Opening remarks were delivered by **Major-General Cameron Ross**, Director General International Security Policy, at NDHQ. He underlined the importance of the symposium and the need for continuing studies in the fields of foreign and defence policy, against a background of change in international relations following the end of the Cold War. He then provided brief summaries of developments in most of the regions of the world. He alluded to the present difficulties of the Canadian Forces in the face of budget cuts, and noted that

CDAI and SDF have mandates to inform the public on defence issues. It was not known whether a review of defence policy would occur after the federal election. If it did, members of the pro-defence community would have the opportunity to be heard.

The keynote address for Day 1 was delivered by **The Honourable Jean-Jacques Blais**, former Minister of National Defence. His theme was examination of the role of the military in assisting application of the Rule of Law, within the context of increasing interventions to ensure human security. He noted Bosnia as an example of a country where the rule of law and the framework to administer it were absent. The success of OSCE-supervised elections was due in large part to the framework of stability provided by the 30,000 well-equipped troops in the NATO-sponsored Stabilization Force (SFOR).

Military assistance to the rule of law only works properly when served by democracies where there is no question of the

(continued p. 18)

military being subordinate to the civil authority. Even in democracies there may be occasions when governments will need to threaten or impose force that only the military can deliver. Canada provides a prime example of adherence to democratic principles and the rule of law, in that a party advocating separation served as the Official Opposition.

Military assistance to the rule of law should not be misinterpreted as martial law. In fact, civil law remains in force. International civil authorities, such as OSCE, must be invoked to apply the civil law, with the military in an assistance role. A point to note is military forces in international coalitions, such as SFOR remain ultimately under the control and law of their home nations. In this respect problems have arisen, such as in Bosnia, over a lack of co-operation among national military contingents to capture war criminals. The military should not provide the framework for the rule of law forever. There must be a plan (in advance) to re-impose civilian control. The reverse occurred in Kosovo, and the price is being paid in the form of ongoing dangerous instability. In summary, military forces need to be inculcated with the vital nature of the rule of law, and their obligations under it. Finally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will remain the authority for imposition of the universal rule of law.

Panel 1 - *NGO s, Humanitarianism and International Humanitarian Law* was chaired by **M. Yvan Conoir**, of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre. The first paper was presented by **Mr. Lee Seymour**, of the North-South Institute. His topic was, "Financing the New Humanitarianism." His central thrust was that the problems of recent intervention operations could be reduced by greater reliance on regional military forces, funded in large measure by exploiting the resources found in those regions. **Mr. Mark Power**, of the University of Ottawa, spoke on, "La Protection de l'Environnement en Droit International Humanitaire: Le Cas du Kosovo." His paper studied the immediate and long term damage resulting from modern weapons, such as depleted uranium projectiles, graphite bombs and sophisticated mines. **Ms Sarah Tarry**, of Dalhousie University, presented her topic, "All NGOs are not created equal: Implications for Civil Military Cooperation. She reviewed the remarkable increase in the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at work in areas where military forces are often deployed. She posited the need for a new methodology to bring order into the situation and ensure that large sums of money and expertise were not wasted or misapplied.

Panel 2 - *Conflict Resolution* was under the direction of **Colonel Douglas Fraser (Retired)**, Executive Director of the Canadian Centre for International Peace and Security. The first speaker was **Captain Patrick Rechner** currently serving at NDHQ. His topic was, "Conflict Transformation,

Peacekeeping and the Former Yugoslavia." Against the background of Yugoslav political history and the experience of the UN in Bosnia, he examined the inter-relationship of peacekeeping, peace building and peace making. **Ms. Patti Lenard**, of the University of Toronto, presented a paper, "Philosophies of Trust in Trust Building and Conflict Resolution." In it she argued that trust is the key component of conflict resolution. **Sergeant Sean Pollick**, Directorate of Defence Analysis NDHQ, presented, "Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC): A New Tool for Peacekeepers." His thesis addressed the major problem of trying to coordinate the efforts of the military and NGOs in humanitarian operations. He suggested more use should be made of the Reserves and, *ergo*, the need for job protection legislation. **A/Slt Mitch de Savoye** of the Royal Military College reviewed his paper, "Canadian Security Policy Evolution in the Former Yugoslavia." He argued that foreign and defence policies must converge to create an effective national security policy. It is then necessary to ensure military forces are credible and sustainable. The Yugoslavia experience has been a painful reminder to Canada that one cannot simply "throw peacekeepers" at problems and expect success. Canadian credibility suffered as soft power proved ineffective without strong military backing.

Panel 3 - *The Impact of Technology* was chaired by **Dr. Roman Jakubow**, Director Strategic Analysis, NDHQ. **Mr. Brahim Saïdy**, Université Laval, discussed his topic, "Le Système américain de défense antimissile NMD." He covered the diplomatic and technical aspects in some detail, with emphasis on the potential impact on Canada's security and its security policy. He noted an apparent divergence between the positions of the ministers of foreign affairs and of defence. He warned that Canada should be careful not to undermine its policy on nuclear non-proliferation. **Mr. Andrew Turner**, Norman Patterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, presented a paper on, "The Impact of the RMA on Peacekeeping." He noted that, in particular, Canadian army peacekeeping operations were already relying on applications of high technology, such as the Coyote reconnaissance vehicle. Further developments in the fields of satellites, surveillance and communications would all benefit peace support operations.

Panel 4 - *Politics and Diplomacy* was chaired by **Dr. Martin Rudner**, Director, Centre for Security and Defence Studies, The Norman Patterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University. **Mr. Todd Hataley**, Queen's University, presented his paper on, "Bureaucratic Politics and DND." He examined the vast, secretive and complex system influencing federal government policy making, and assessed

(continued p. 19)

the degree to which it influenced defence policy and DND. He referred to the Management Review Group of 1972 as the watershed event which saw a shift of policy formulation from the military to the bureaucrats, and noted that the emergence of “Canada as peacekeeper,” human security and the landmines saga pointed to the success of bureaucratic politics and particularly the skill of those in the foreign affairs department. **Mr. Aaron Plamondon**, Royal Military College, made a presentation on, “An Illustration of Nascent Diplomatic Competence: Canada and Genesis of NATO.” He reviewed in detail the evolution of NATO from the end of World War II until the mid-1950s. He indicated the growing influence of Canadian input, especially in the person of Lester Pearson, Canada’s foreign affairs minister. He made important contributions to the final wording of the treaty, especially the provisions which took it beyond military affairs and into politics and economics. This signalled a maturing of Canadian independent foreign policy. The next paper was by **Mr. Steven Lowe**, Royal Military College, “Peacekeeping, Peacebuilding, and Human Security: Why Canada Remains the Prolific Peacekeeper.” He discussed in detail the Canadian situation regarding peacekeeping contributions, noting that there were two surges: the first after the Pearson intervention at Suez in 1956; the second after the end of the Cold War, and extending to the present. In the current era he linked peacekeeping to the evolving concept of human security and noted that the latter also has a component of political self-interest. **Mr. Bill Watkins**, Carleton University, explored the topic, “Canada’s Influence on International Security.” After a very active period on the international scene post-World War II, Canada’s influence waned during the Cold War, and has been in steep decline over the past decade. The concept of liberal internationalism has seen its flowering under Lloyd Axworthy and his human security agenda – and his apparent dismissal of hard power. A coherent Canadian international security strategy seems to be lacking – due in part to bureaucratic in-fighting between various departments. There is a need for a National Security Council to remedy this.

The keynote address on Day 2 was delivered by **Dr. Dean Oliver**, Senior Historian, Canadian War Museum. His topic was, “The Nature of War and Human Security.” He delivered a wide-ranging examination of the nature of war and peacekeeping in the Canadian context since the start of the Trudeau era. In the early years of the latter period, there was a determination to avoid the term “war” in discussions of Canadian national security policy. This factor haunts us still. Altering this outlook is a major challenge, given the strong influence of the media and academia in presenting and preserving it. He then discussed the place of generalship and leadership and how these factors were adversely affected by the onset of circumstances leading to the dominance of soft power today.

He then examined the nature of war, and presented four classifications: wars of annihilation; wars of attrition; just wars; and, wars of conscience. It was noted the latter were in ascendance today.

Dr. Oliver reinforced his arguments by presenting a number of charts which demonstrated the relationships of levels of violence vs peace and war; degrees of difficulty vs peace, diplomacy and war; and, the current situation of no major wars, but series of major conflicts short of war, occurring in a compressed time frame. Overall, he demonstrated the way in which diplomacy and peacekeeping relate to the onset of wars, and are used to try and avoid dealing with the realities of war.

He demonstrated clearly the way in which guided public opinion and a shortage of money dominate Canadian defence policy and effectively block consideration of major war. Instead, it forms a “peacekeeping box” in the middle of the conflict spectrum in which the Canadian Forces are forced to plan and operate – with possible long term damage to themselves and Canada.

Panel 5 - Naval Strategy, was guided by **LCdr R. Gimblett**, NDHQ. **Mr. Chris Bullock**, University of Calgary, presented his paper on, “A Canadian Naval Strategy for the 21st Century.” He undertook an extensive review of concepts of naval strategy and noted that Canada needs to consider this, but is in fact “an imperfect maritime power.” In general, it fails to understand the degree to which Canadian well being depends upon naval capabilities. It must be decided now what Canada’s maritime strategy will be, because of ship replacement needs. **A/SLt M. McKinley**, Royal Military College, then presented, “The UPHOLDER Acquisition: Why it was the Deal of a Lifetime.” By discussing the factors relating to submarine operations, and the value to Canada, as well as funding strategy, he argued that the acquisition was a bargain. He pointed to the public disinformation campaign against the submarines, and denied they would adversely affect social programs.

Panel 6 - Capabilities, was chaired by **Mr. Charles Morrissey**, Directorate of Defence Analysis, NDHQ. **LCol Richard Giguère**, Université Laval, spoke on the topic, “De la resurgence de l’armée.” He covered a wide-ranging review of the post modern military, and the surge in intervention operations of various types. He also spoke of the onset of asymmetric threats. He then argued that the role of the army was still of vital nature for success, and that Canada needs to bring its policy into line with this. He then made a proposal to satisfy this requirement. Victory comes to those who foresee

(continued p. 20)

the changes in war. **Ms. Roberta Abbott**, Norman Patterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, spoke on, "From Shell Shock to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder." She noted that, unfortunately, Canadians are generally unaware of the form and functions of the military. Moreover, they have no concept of the psychological effects of combat. It is important that the social and financial costs of these casualties be recognized, and that preventive measures be taken.

Colonel Sean Henry (Retd) spoke on the background, content and future utilization of the recently released CDA study, "Stability and Prosperity: The Benefits of Investment in Defence." He noted that it would be a crucial tool to convince government that more money was still needed by DND to avoid serious reductions to Canadian Forces' capabilities. As well it would form the basis for CDA input to a defence policy review, should one be called after the federal election.

The Chairman CDA, **LGen Charles Belzile (Retd)**

delivered closing remarks to the symposium. He congratulated all participants on the quality of their work, and their enthusiasm in presenting it. He reiterated the importance of establishing a new generation of experts in the field of national security studies. He also extended thanks to all of those who took part in organizing the event. Overall it had been an outstanding success.

He then treated a number of topics which he believed needed to be reinforced. In spite of the rapid pace of change and new developments in military affairs, a number of first principles remain sound. The first of these is that a soldier is not in any way merely a civilian in uniform. Moreover, Canadian servicemen have proven the benefits of their high level of professionalism in the past, and this must continue into the future.

It has been shown many times that troops highly trained in combat operations can handle peacekeeping tasks quite well.

From Shell Shock to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: What are we asking of our Armed Forces Personnel?

Roberta Abbott - MA Student, Norman Patterson School of International Affairs

It is my preliminary observation that Canadians are largely oblivious to the form and function of their military and only shift their perception of its cost or benefit to them when something very good or something very bad is reported in the media. The questions that are being asked within the military today with regard to lack of personnel, lack of equipment, unclear mandates etc. all beg the questions of society "What do we expect from our military?" and perhaps less obviously "What are we willing to ask of our Armed Forces Personnel?" There is no better indicator of the difficulties inherent in the job of soldiering than the psychological effects on military personnel and civilians in peacekeeping and combat, and none more thoroughly ignored in history and at present.

Last year I undertook an historical study of what has come to be called post traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD, and found that it has a centuries old recorded history, primarily within the medical profession and keeps being rediscovered by the military and largely ignored by society. I believe that our ignorance of the issue is largely the result of the need of the military to maintain an image of invulnerability both for itself and for society. This image allows Canadian citizens to maintain the fiction that our role in the new world-order is one of heroic idealism and that the military is otherwise a necessary evil that protects us from the dangers present in the international system. The lack of attention paid to PTSD is an example of the disconnect between the image that Canadians

have of their military's purpose and actions and the reality of the military profession.

The idealized image of military heroism that most Canadians hold is largely undisturbed and taken for granted until a scandal appears in the papers or on the evening news, or occasionally when commendation is given for an overseas mission or aid in a domestic natural disaster. Earlier this spring General Romeo Dallaire gave interviews on the CBC with regard to his experiences in Rwanda and they generated a great deal of sympathy from the audience. More recently the National Post has picked up his story and advertised it with a front page headline that can only be described as disrespectful and misleading in its sensationalism: From National Hero to Park Bench Drunk. This is a very clear example of how we dishonour the individual because we are unwilling to accept the larger issue. We are more comfortable dealing with a fallen hero, than a vulnerable one. There is a danger in seeing General Dallaire's difficulty in coping with the aftermath of Rwanda as an anomalous event because of the extreme nature of the atrocities that he and his colleagues witnessed. In fact his experience is all too common.

Leonard Cohen and Alexander Moens at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, pointed out in their examination of

(continued p. 21)

the UNPROFOR mission, that the incidence of depression and PTSD was 'unusually high' amongst Canadian troops. Had there not been so many other problems with UNPROFOR, would we have been informed of PTSD amongst its participants? The symptoms suffered by peacekeepers in the former Yugoslavia are strikingly similar to the invisible injuries of soldiers as early as the American Civil War and WWI. Writing in 1917, Dr. G. Eliot Smith connected the fear inherent in trench warfare with the high rate of psychological casualties:

A man has seldom a personal enemy whom he can see...the assaults made upon him nowadays are impersonal, indiscriminating and unpredictable...The noise of the bursting shells, the premonitory sounds of approaching missiles during the exciting periods of waiting, and the sight of those injured in his vicinity whom he cannot help all assail him, while at the same time he may be fighting desperately with himself.

When compared to the findings of a Board of Inquiry into Croatia the stressors appear very similar.

...desperate efforts to build defensive structures in Sector South, frequent shelling and small arms fire, the constant threats posed by landmines, the horrors of recovering the bodies of victims of ethnic cleansing and weeks of living and operating in dire circumstances without a break.

These are not unusual conditions of warfare, but they are not conditions we associate with the traditional peacekeeping mandate. Because we attach the descriptive term 'peacekeeping' to what Canadian soldiers are doing, we consider it a projection of Canadian values, as well as a safer, more peaceful undertaking rather than recognizing it as stressful, dangerous and at times ill conceived.

The unseen enemy is an increasing factor of warfare as it is being conducted at greater distances and with increasingly lethal technology. There is no more lethal, invisible and frightening development in 20th century warfare than chemical and biological weapons. Soldiers returning from Croatia with mysterious ailments due, it was thought, to contaminated soil have exhibited classic symptoms of PTSD, quite similar in physical manifestation to those of soldiers with Gulf War Syndrome or Vietnam Veterans who encountered Agent Orange. As with railway spine and shell shock, it seems that we search for answers to unexplainable illness by attaching environmental causes. And we seem more comfortable accepting the notion that the state is deliberately or unwittingly poisoning its service men and women by exposure to toxins, than accepting that chemical weapons are just plain terrifying. Canadians are more comfortable applying characteristics of deception to our politicians-admittedly sometimes deserved-

than vulnerability to our soldiers. Medical research has determined that the physical illness suffered by veterans of the Gulf War, Croatia and Vietnam cannot be conclusively explained by exposure to toxins. Frequently the methodology used in clinical tests is not designed to determine a pathogen, but rather to examine the symptoms.

The fact that toxins may not have been present in Croatia or in Iraq is secondary to the fear that soldiers face in anticipation of being exposed to toxins. With chemical and biological attack being an increasing possibility in modern warfare, the fear of such an attack alone can be enough to debilitate an army beyond efficient functioning.

The inaccurate and idealized image of soldiering that Canadians hold is also perpetuated within the military. We no longer shoot soldiers for cowardice as was the practice at the beginning of the First World War. And the Department of National Defence has taken numerous and concrete steps in recent years to create a military that more closely reflects the society it defends-at times to the chagrin of the military. But the military ethos, the style of training and discipline still reflects an image of toughness and invulnerability that I believe is counter productive to preparing for and treating post traumatic stress. If we demystify the inevitability of PTSD, and recognize that it is not necessary to be emotionless to be a soldier—frankly it may be undesirable particularly in terms of peacekeeping—perhaps we could better prepare for psychological distress and treat it.

During my research last year I was heartened to learn the Department of National Defence has opened treatment centres across the country. The press release in the fall of 1998 referred to them as dedicated to providing support and assistance to sufferers of PTSD and their families. I recently followed up that research and found that the one in Ottawa, referred to simply as "The Centre," is one of five "post-deployment centres" mandated to treat returning and retired members of the CF for a wide variety of complaints. The website of The Centre notes that "It has been known since the American Civil War that veterans returning from conflicts frequently experience problems with fatigue, memory, concentration, sleep, chest pain, joint and muscle pain, dizziness and shortness of breath. In recognition of the fact that these types of complaints are common to veterans of any deployment and to provide access and follow-up, the Post-Deployment Clinics were opened."

The vague language used to describe the Centre's mandate and the thick screen of confidentiality provided for anyone wishing to access it, suggests that CF members ought still to

(continued p. 22)

accept the unexplainable nature of their ailments and ought to feel embarrassed by the possible causes. I begrudge no one the right to confidentiality regarding psychological treatment. But I wonder are we protecting the Canadian Forces Personnel from others wishing to pry into their personal lives? Or are we

protecting the image of the invulnerable soldier because it is a consequence of the job that we are unwilling to face? Finally, are we willing to face the truth that many of those who engage in humanitarian intervention, those who protect our nation, soldiers and civilians alike, are frequently suffering lasting psychological debilitation as a result?

THE BENEFITS OF INVESTMENT IN DEFENCE

Lieutenant-General Charles Belzile (Retired), Chairman CDA

National defence, and the armed forces which implement it, need to rank as one of the highest priorities of government. It is a central component of the national framework which assures our security and well-being, and promotes Canadian interests and values elsewhere in the world. The Conference of Defence Associations has recently released a study, *Stability and Prosperity: The Benefits of Investment in Defence*, which shows in detail that investment in defence is a necessary expenditure which benefits all Canadians, either directly or indirectly.

With the sudden end of the Cold War, and collapse of its accompanying bi-polar framework, the world has entered a watershed of uncertainty. Globalization of economic and financial affairs is moving ahead quickly, assisted by the *information revolution*. World security continues to revolve around the interests of the most powerful nations, but a host of non-traditional threats such as crime, pollution, exploding populations, etc. will produce a complex and volatile mix. Overall, the situation is made more dangerous by the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Military forces must also grapple with the immense changes imposed by the Revolution in Military Affairs, generated by high technology. Finally, a doctrine of humanitarian intervention, the *human security* agenda, is evolving to address problems of instability within and between nations, and an assortment of humanitarian disasters.

Canada needs to stay engaged internationally and play a leadership role both to serve and advance its national interests and to discharge its international responsibilities, especially in enforcing and keeping the peace. This implies maintenance of flexible combat-capable armed forces, able to be deployed rapidly worldwide.

The federal government Main Estimates for fiscal year 2000-01 allocate \$ 11.2 billion to the Department of National Defence (DND). This equates to roughly 1.1 per cent of Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although the sum appears large, evolving world events, the ensuing high

operational tempo of the Canadian Forces, and neglect of the Canadian Forces over three decades, mean that it is still well short of what would be required to rebuild the defence establishment to serve Canada's national interests. Canada has recently become less influential in international affairs, which can be linked to its recent military shortfalls. This has impacted negatively on both Canadian diplomacy and trade.

It is therefore appropriate for the government to rehabilitate and invest in the DND budget so as to restore the Canadian Forces to a reasonable level of operational effectiveness. A start was made in federal budgets for 1999 and 2000 after cuts of some 23% since 1995. In particular, the 2000 budget allocated an additional \$2.3 billion, over the next four years, to DND.

However, the range of shortfalls is so extensive and deep that this sum amounts to only 50% of what is needed to stop the erosion of the Canadian Forces. It will address only the most critical items. The additional funds are welcome, but another \$2 billion needs to be added over the next few years to halt the serious decline of the Canadian Forces, including the Reserves. Unless this is done, even the existing weak Canadian Forces will continue to be unaffordable, and further cuts to military capabilities will be necessary.

The first priority of any national government is to provide security for its citizens. The Canadian Forces are the primary instrument created to discharge this responsibility. The DND budget is disbursed in support of that mandate by having the Canadian Forces engage in domestic and international military operations. Domestically, the focus is on countering the non-traditional threats noted earlier, and on maintaining national sovereignty over Canada's sea, land and air space, mainly in alliance with the US. The Canadian Forces also make numerous contributions to public safety by operating search and rescue facilities, and by rendering assistance during natural disasters, etc.

(continued p. 23)

Internationally, the Canadian Forces engage in operations, normally under the United Nations, NATO or coalitions of allies, to reverse aggression and enforce or maintain the peace. These actions contribute to the well being and prosperity of Canadians by establishing stability to support beneficial trade relations and international development. They also contribute to humanitarian objectives in support of democracy and an end to human suffering.

Canada has also an economy more dependent than most on foreign trade. In fact, both exports and imports are equivalent to 70% of GDP, compared with 24% in the US and 21% in Japan. Moreover, some 85% of Canadian trade is with the United States. This factor means that Canadian prosperity is linked closely with US prosperity and by extension world stability.

For these reasons we say it is important not to consider money spent on the Canadian Forces, and money available for social programmes, as being in competition, instead, they complement each other for the benefit of all Canadians. Social programs rely on prosperity, and the Canadian Forces contribute to the maintenance of stability, which is a vital precondition for our prosperity.

The Canadian Forces, both Regular and Reserve, are an essential component of the framework of our nation. The Canadian Forces assist in defining Canada as a sovereign nation and provide an array of vital benefits to the Canadian population. In this light, and in view of the budget surplus, the Canadian Government can and should provide an additional \$2 billion to DND over the next few years, without negatively affecting other social programmes.

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