



# ON TRACK

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



Winter / Hiver 2007

Volume 11, Number 4

**SPECIAL EDITION ÉDITION SPÉCIALE**

***the 75th Anniversary of  
the Conference of Defence Associations***

***le 75e anniversaire de  
la Conférence des associations de la défense***





LA GOUVERNEURE GÉNÉRALE  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

RIDEAU HALL  
OTTAWA

J'ai l'honneur d'offrir mes félicitations aux membres de la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD) qui célèbrent en 2007 ses 75 ans.

Au nombre des responsabilités de la CAD figure le souci constant d'assurer la sécurité et le bien-être de nos militaires et de faire en sorte que les Forces canadiennes reçoivent la reconnaissance qu'elles méritent.

Toujours à l'écoute des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, la CAD se fait un devoir de favoriser des débats éclairés en matière de sécurité nationale afin de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension des enjeux, des besoins et des intentions qui sous-tendent les interventions militaires. Cet exercice est primordial dans le renforcement de notre confiance et de notre fierté envers le système démocratique qui est le nôtre.

En tant que commandante en chef du Canada, je salue votre travail remarquable et trois quarts de siècle d'engagement.

I am honoured to congratulate the members of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) as you celebrate its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2007.

Among the numerous responsibilities of the CDA lies the ongoing concern of ensuring the safety and well-being of our soldiers and of making sure that the Canadian Forces get the recognition they deserve.

Ever attentive to Canadians, the CDA takes on the duty of encouraging enlightened debates about national security in order to contribute to a better understanding of the issues, needs and intentions that underlie military interventions. This exercise is essential to increasing the confidence and pride we have in our democratic process.

As Commander-in-Chief of Canada, I salute your outstanding work and three quarters of a century of commitment.

Michaëlle Jean

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER



PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

*It is with great pleasure that I extend my warmest greetings to the members of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) on the occasion of its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary.*

*Since its foundation, in 1932, the CDA has provided guidance and support in defence matters, making a positive and noteworthy contribution to the effectiveness of our Canadian Forces. Your vigilant attention to Canada's defence requirements has heightened public awareness to the necessity of maintaining adequate security measures at all times.*

*As you mark this important milestone for your organization, I would like to commend all of you for your important work.*

*On behalf of the Government of Canada, please accept my best wishes for a memorable celebration, as well as every success in meeting the challenges ahead.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Harper'.

OTTAWA  
2007

## UN MESSAGE DU PREMIER MINISTRE DU CANADA



PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

*C'est avec grand plaisir que j'adresse mes cordiales salutations aux membres de la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD), dont on célèbre le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire.*

*Depuis sa fondation, en 1932, la CAD a fourni des conseils et de l'aide aux Forces canadiennes relativement aux dossiers liés à la défense, contribuant ainsi de façon positive et notable à leur efficacité. Votre vigilance en ce qui a trait aux exigences du Canada en matière de défense a permis de sensibiliser davantage le public à la nécessité d'appliquer en tout temps des mesures de sécurité adéquates.*

*À l'heure où vous soulignez cette étape importante de votre histoire, vous méritez des éloges pour votre précieuse collaboration.*

*Au nom du gouvernement du Canada, je vous souhaite une célébration mémorable ainsi que le plus grand succès face aux défis de l'avenir.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Harper'.

OTTAWA  
2007

## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Minister  
of National Defence



Ministre  
de la Défense nationale

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0K2

DEC 07 2006

**Message from the Honourable Gordon J. O'Connor  
on the occasion of the  
75th Anniversary of the Conference of the Defence Associations**

It is my great pleasure, on the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA), to congratulate and thank you for your unwavering commitment and service to the defence of Canada.

Since 1932, the Conference of Defence Associations has not only successfully represented the interests of its constituent members; it has also promoted an awareness of defence and security issues across Canada.

Over the years, the CDA has proven to be an indispensable source of independent, expert advice on current and future requirements of our military, and on the defence interests of Canada.

For example, many CDA members are regularly called upon by the media to assist in explaining defence issues. CDA members also continue to provide expert testimony to Parliamentarians on key defence challenges facing Canada. And the CDA institute also reaches out to the academic community and Canada's youth through its regular conferences and seminars, including its annual Graduate Student Symposium.

In addition to promoting public discussion of defence issues, the CDA and its Institute also help us celebrate those who have made outstanding contributions in the area of defence through the annual Ross Munro and Vimy Awards.

The CDA, 75 years after its creation, retains its crucial role as the "Voice of Defence." In this ever-changing security environment its expertise and advice are likely to be more in demand than ever.

Thank you again for your tireless efforts to promote and enhance understanding of Canada's defence. I wish you continued success.

Canada

## UN MESSAGE DU MINISTRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

Minister  
of National Defence



Ministre  
de la Défense nationale

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0K2

07 DEC. 2006

**Message de l'honorable Gordon J. O'Connor  
à l'occasion du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire  
de la fondation de la Conférence des associations de la défense**

À l'occasion du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la fondation de la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD), je tiens à vous féliciter et à vous remercier de votre engagement et de vos services indéfectibles envers la défense du Canada.

Depuis 1932, la Conférence des associations de la défense représente avec succès les intérêts de ses associations membres tout en faisant la promotion des questions de défense et de sécurité partout au Canada.

Au fil des ans, la CAD a fait ses preuves en tant que source indispensable de conseils éclairés et indépendants sur les besoins actuels et futurs de nos forces militaires et sur les intérêts du Canada en matière de défense.

Ainsi, les membres de la CAD sont régulièrement invités par les médias afin d'aider le public à mieux comprendre les questions de défense. Ces experts continuent aussi à fournir des conseils aux parlementaires sur les problèmes essentiels de défense auxquels le Canada est confronté. De plus, la CAD et son institut se rapprochent du milieu universitaire et de la jeunesse du Canada en organisant régulièrement des conférences et des séminaires, dont un symposium annuel à l'intention des étudiants des cycles supérieurs.

En plus de susciter des discussions publiques sur les enjeux de la défense, la CAD et son institut décernent chaque année les prix Vimy et Ross Munro nous permettant ainsi de rendre hommage à des personnes ayant contribué de façon exceptionnelle au domaine de la défense.

Soixante-quinze ans après sa création, la CAD continue à jouer le rôle essentiel de «voix de la défense». Dans un monde en perpétuelle évolution, il est très probable que l'expertise et les conseils de la CAD en matière de sécurité seront plus recherchés que jamais.

Je tiens à vous remercier de vos efforts inlassables pour valoriser et faire comprendre le milieu de la défense à la population du Canada. Je souhaite longue vie à votre groupement et tout le succès mérité.

Canada

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF



Chief of the Defence Staff

Chef d'état-major de la Défense

National Defence  
Headquarters  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0K2

Quartier général de  
la Défense nationale  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0K2

21 November 2006

### CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF MESSAGE FOR THE CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

On the occasion of the Conference of Defence Association's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary, I wish to congratulate all members, past and current, on their achievements. The CDA has been an important and essential voice for defence and security issues since its establishment 75 years ago.

Over the past decades, the CDA has made, and continues to make today, many positive contributions to the understanding that Government of Canada officials and the Canadian people have of issues and challenges facing the Canadian Forces. The CDA has been an impressive advocate for the Canadian Forces, helping it meet its challenges and fulfill its responsibilities by encouraging debate and recommending solutions. The influence of the CDA today can only be attributed to the reputation of excellence, devotion and commitment it has earned throughout the years.

The CDA has also helped bring Canadians closer to their men and women in uniform by promoting the work our men and women do on behalf of our country. The CDA's role of advocate and educator is an important one, for it cultivates an environment of understanding and support for the Canadian Forces. This support is vital, and much appreciated by our men and women in uniform.

I wish to thank you for your invaluable contributions to the fulfillment of the Canadian Forces' mission and roles, and your continued support to the men and women of the Canadian Forces.

Sincerely,

R.J. Hillier  
General



National  
Defence

Défense  
nationale

Canada

## UN MESSAGE DU CHEF D'ÉTAT-MAJOR DE LA DÉFENSE



Chief of the Defence Staff

Chef d'état-major de la Défense

National Defence  
Headquarters  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0K2

Quartier général de  
la Défense nationale  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0K2

Le 21 novembre 2006

MESSAGE DU CHEF D'ÉTAT-MAJOR DE LA DÉFENSE  
À L'OCCASION DU 75<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LA DÉFENSE

À l'occasion du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD), j'aimerais féliciter ses membres actuels et ses anciens membres pour leurs réalisations. Depuis sa fondation il y a 75 ans, la CAD a été un porte-parole important et essentiel pour ce qui est des questions de défense et de sécurité.

Au cours des décennies, la CAD a fait, et continue à faire aujourd'hui, beaucoup de contributions utiles pour aider les représentants du gouvernement du Canada et le public canadien à mieux comprendre les enjeux et les défis auxquels sont confrontées les Forces canadiennes. La CAD a été un défenseur formidable pour les Forces canadiennes, les aidant à relever leurs défis et à remplir leur mandat en suscitant des débats et en recommandant des solutions. L'influence qu'a la CAD de nos jours ne peut s'expliquer que par la réputation d'excellence, de conscience professionnelle et d'engagement qu'elle a cultivée au fil des ans.

La CAD a aussi aidé à rapprocher les Canadiens de leurs militaires en faisant la promotion du travail que font ces hommes et ces femmes au nom de notre pays. Le rôle de la CAD, à titre de porte-parole et d'éducateur, a beaucoup d'importance, car il favorise un milieu de compréhension et de soutien pour les Forces canadiennes. Ce soutien est vital et nos militaires l'apprécient beaucoup.

Je vous remercie de votre contribution inestimable. Elle a aidé les Forces canadiennes à exécuter leur mission et à jouer leurs rôles. Merci aussi pour le soutien que vous continuez à apporter aux militaires des Forces canadiennes.

Sincèrement,

Le Général R.J. Hillier



National Défense  
Défense nationale

Canada





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

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

The views expressed in *ON TRACK* are those of the authors.



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

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

Les points de vues exprimés dans *ON TRACK* reflètent les vues des auteurs.

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*Our Cover**La couverture*

General Andrew George Latta McNaughton, PC, CH, CB, CMG, DSO, CD (1887 - 1966), encouraged the initiative to form the Conference of Defence Associations in 1932. / Le général Andrew George Latta McNaughton, PC, CH, CB, CMG, DSO, CD (1887 - 1966), a encouragé la création de la Conférence des associations de la défense en 1932.

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

With warmest greetings in the New Year to our donors and loyal supporters we are pleased to dedicate this very special edition of *ON TRACK* to the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Conference of Defence Associations (CDA). Throughout 2007, special activities will be held to highlight CDA's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary, beginning with the publication of this special edition. With our thanks to the Canadian War Museum we are pleased to feature a photo of Major-General A.G.L. McNaughton (b. 1887, d. 1966) on the front cover of *ON TRACK*. Major-General McNaughton, at the time Chief of the General Staff, attended the first meeting of the CDA in 1932 as an observer from the Department of National Defence Headquarters. His grandson, Lieutenant-General Andrew Leslie, is presently Chief of the Land Staff of the Canadian Forces.

We are honoured to include a message of congratulations from Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada and Patron of CDA. CDA is also pleased to have received messages of congratulations from the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada; the Honourable Gordon O'Connor, Minister of National Defence; and from General Rick Hillier, Chief of the Defence Staff.

This special edition of *ON TRACK* contains articles that focus on the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of CDA, the profession of arms, and the CDAI 9th Graduate Student Symposium. Lieutenant-General (ret'd) Richard Evraire, CDA Chairman, has provided us with an overview of the events and activities that will take place to celebrate CDA's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary, in "CDA's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary".



## MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

Colonel (ret.) Alain Pellerin, OMM, CD

Avec les souhaits du Nouvel An que nous adressons le plus chaleureusement à nos donateurs et loyaux supporteurs, nous sommes heureux de consacrer ce

numéro très spécial de *ON TRACK* au 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la fondation de la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD). Tout au long de 2007, des activités spéciales seront tenues pour souligner le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD, à commencer par la publication de ce numéro spécial. En page couverture de la revue nous avons le plaisir de publier une photo du Major-général A.G.L. McNaughton (1887-1966), pour laquelle nous remercions le Musée canadien de la guerre. Le Major-général McNaughton, alors chef d'état-major général, a assisté à la première réunion de la CAD, en 1932, en qualité d'observateur du quartier général du ministère de la Défense nationale. Son petit-fils, le Lieutenant-général Andrew Leslie, est maintenant le Chef d'état-major de l'Armée de terre.

Nous avons l'honneur d'inclure un message de félicitations de Son Excellence la très honorable Michaëlle Jean, gouverneure générale du Canada et patronne d'honneur de la CAD. La CAD a également eu le plaisir de recevoir des messages de félicitations du très honorable Stephen Harper, premier ministre du Canada, de l'honorable Gordon O'Connor, ministre de la Défense nationale, et du Général Rick Hillier, chef d'état-major de la défense.

Dans ce numéro spécial de *ON TRACK* on trouvera des articles sur le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD, sur la profession des armes, et sur le symposium des étudiants diplômés. Dans la partie « Le 75<sup>e</sup> Anniversaire de la CAD », le Lieutenant-général (à la retraite) Richard Evraire, président de la CAD nous donne un aperçu d'ensemble des événements et des activités qui entoureront la célébration du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire.

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Lieutenant-Colonel (ret'd) J. Roy Weir - RMC Club Foundation

### Compagnons de l'ICAD

Alex Morrison, CDA's Historian, has reviewed for us, in "The Conference of Defence Associations: a wonderful success", the events that lead to the creation of the Conference of Defence Associations. In his article, "The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Conference of Defence Associations", the Honourable Gordon O'Connor has noted that, while CDA's independence and willingness to speak out on issues that may or may not be in accord with government policy, CDA has shown time and again that its public advocacy for the defence of Canada and the welfare of our troops has no equal in this country.

In "The Canadian Forces: Afghanistan and Beyond", General Hillier believes that the CDA's advocacy role and the educational role of the CDA's Institute is more vital than at any time in our illustrious history. He has described Canada's aim for its role in Afghanistan, pointing out that our ultimate goal, there, is to protect Canada and Canadians. He concludes that CDA has helped educate Canadians on complex defence issues.

The public image of the Canadian Forces is currently riding the crest of a wave. General Manson, the CDA Institute's President, in "The Changing Public Image of the Canadian Forces", has asked how important is the military's image. He has reviewed, over the past sixty years, the ups and downs in public perceptions of the Forces that have made an impact on their image.

Dans son article « The Conference of Defence Associations: a wonderful success », Alex Morrison, historien de la CAD, a repassé en revue les événements qui ont mené à la création de la Conférence des associations de la défense. L'Honorable Gordon O'Connor a déjà noté que, même si l'indépendance et l'empressement de la CAD à s'exprimer sur les enjeux peuvent ou pas être en accord avec la politique du gouvernement, la Conférence a démontré à maintes reprises à quel point son intercession en faveur de la défense du Canada et du bien-être de nos troupes est sans égal dans ce pays.

Dans un article intitulé « The Canadian Forces: Afghanistan and Beyond », le général Hillier affirme que le rôle d'intercession de la CAD et le rôle d'éducation de l'ICAD sont plus vitaux aujourd'hui qu'en n'importe quel moment de notre illustre histoire. Il décrit l'objectif du Canada concernant son rôle en Afghanistan, en soulignant que notre but ultime, là-bas, est de protéger le Canada et les Canadiens. Il conclut que la CAD a contribué à éduquer les Canadiens sur les questions complexes de la défense.

L'image publique des Forces canadiennes vogue présentement sur la crête d'une vague. Dans l'article « The Changing Public Image of the Canadian Forces », le Général Manson, président de l'Institut de la CAD, se demande quelle importance a l'image des militaires. Il repasse en revue, sur l'horizon des soixante dernières années, les hauts et les bas de l'impact que les perceptions publiques des Forces ont pu avoir sur l'image de ces dernières.

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 Mr. W.H. Young



Jack Granatstein has reviewed, in “Canada and its Armed Forces, 1932-2007”, how Canadians have regarded their armed forces. Dr. Granatstein points out that, for a brief period during the early decades of the Cold War, Canada possessed a credible defence capability that contributed to global stability. Throughout CDA’s existence the “fortunes” of Canada’s Forces waxed and waned, as the perceived need for credible armed forces rose and fell. History seems to repeat itself and, as Dr. Granatstein has concluded, CDA’s work is not finished.

There are those who would question what could possibly be the profession of arms. We are pleased that Dr. John Cowan, Principal of the Royal Military College and a Member of the CDAI Board of Directors, has examined three incontrovertible characteristics which define a profession and how they are applied to the military profession, in “The Profession of Arms: What makes it a profession, and how may those criteria evolve?”

We are very pleased to include a book review provided by Jack Granatstein. Dr. Granatstein reviews *The Canadian Way of War: Serving the national Interest*, edited by Colonel Bernd Horn. Colonel Horn has assembled twelve essays by a group of academics and included his own introduction and afterword to look at this subject. Dr. Granatstein notes that the way to read *The Canadian Way of War* is to treat each essay as a discrete piece. He provides us with an interesting commentary on the title of this volume.

The Conference of Defence Associations Institute (CDAI) was honoured when the Honourable Gordon O’Connor presented the Vimy Award to Brigadier-General David Fraser at a formal dinner in the Grand Hall of the Canadian Museum of Civilization on 17 November. Amongst those in attendance were many of Canada’s corporate leaders who are supportive of the aims of CDA and of the CDAI to increase public awareness of the significant and outstanding contribution of a Canadian to the security of Canada and to the preservation of our democratic values.

The valuable support of our corporate sponsors and of the member Associations, together with Associate Associations, contributed to a very significant event that was appreciated by everyone who attended. Our public thanks to our corporate sponsors can be read elsewhere in this issue of *ON TRACK*. To mark CDA’s 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary the 2007 Vimy Award Dinner will be held in the Canadian War Museum on 16 November. We look forward to even more popular corporate

Jack Granatstein, dans « Canada and its Armed Forces, 1932-2007 », repasse la façon dont les Canadiens ont considéré leurs forces armées. M. Granatstein fait remarquer que, pendant une brève période dans les premières décennies de la guerre froide, le Canada possédait une capacité de défense crédible qui a contribué à la stabilité mondiale. Dans le cours de l’existence de la CAD les “bonnes fortunes” des Forces canadiennes ont culminé et chuté parallèlement à la croissance et au déclin du besoin perçu d’avoir des forces armées crédibles. L’histoire semble se répéter et, comme conclut M. Granatstein, le travail de la CAD n’est pas encore achevé.

Il y a des gens qui mettent en doute l’existence possible de la profession des armes. Nous sommes heureux que M. John Cowan, principal du Collège militaire royal, et membre du conseil d’administration de l’ICAD, ait examiné trois caractéristiques incontestables qui définissent une profession et de quelle façon celles-ci s’appliquent à la profession militaire. Voir l’article « The Profession of arms: What makes it a profession, and how may those criteria evolve? »

Nous avons le plaisir d’inclure une critique de livre que nous a fournie Jack Granatstein. M. Granatstein examine *The Canadian Way of War: Serving the national Interest*, publié sous la direction rédactionnelle du Colonel Bernd Horn. Le Colonel Horn a réuni douze essais rédigés par un groupe d’universitaires et y a ajouté sa propre introduction et une postface pour examiner ce sujet. M. Granatstein note que la façon de lire *The Canadian Way of War*, c’est de traiter chaque essai comme un morceau séparé. Il nous donne un intéressant commentaire sur le titre de ce volume.

L’Institut de la Conférence des associations de la défense (ICAD) a été honoré lorsque l’Honorable Gordon O’Connor a présenté le prix Vimy au Brigadier-général David Fraser à l’occasion d’un dîner de gala tenu dans le Grand Hall du Musée canadien des civilisations, le 17 novembre. Parmi les personnes présentes se trouvaient un grand nombre des dirigeants d’entreprises qui appuient les buts de la CAD et de l’ICAD, qui sont de sensibiliser davantage le public vis-à-vis la contribution significative et exceptionnelle d’un Canadien à la sécurité du Canada et à la préservation de nos valeurs démocratiques.

Le précieux appui de nos sociétés commanditaires et des associations membres et associées a contribué à un événement très important qui a été apprécié de tous ceux qui y ont participé. On pourra lire ailleurs dans ce numéro de *ON TRACK* les remerciements que nous adressons publiquement à nos sociétés commanditaires. Pour marquer notre 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, le dîner de remise du prix Vimy de 2007 sera tenu au Musée canadien de la guerre le 16 novembre. Nous

support of the Vimy Award Dinner in 2007.

Coincident with the Vimy Award Dinner was the presentation of the Ross Munro Media Award to Ms. Christie Blatchford, of the Globe and Mail, by Brigadier-General (ret'd) Bob Millar, President of the Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute (CDFAI). The Ross Munro Media Award was initiated by the CDA in collaboration with the CDFAI. The purpose of the award is to recognize, annually, one Canadian journalist who has made a significant and outstanding contribution to the general public's understanding of Canada's defence and security issues.

Over the past year, the CDAI has been well served by eminent Canadians who are members of the Institute's Board of Directors. We are pleased to acknowledge their membership with the listing of their names in this publication. Members of the Board have enhanced the Institute's ability to carry out its mandate to promote informed public debate on national security and defence, and we hope that they will remain as Board Members in 2007. It is gratifying that such prominent Canadians are supportive of the work of the CDAI.

I am pleased to report that the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium, *Security and Defence: National and International Issues*, 27 and 28 October, was probably the most successful we have held. The symposium was sponsored by the CDA Institute and the CDFAI. The Centre for International Relations, Queen's University; and Defence Management Studies, Queen's University supported the symposium. The Symposium was made possible through the generous financial assistance provided by General Dynamics Canada, Mr. David Scott, and the DND Security and Defence Forum Special Project Fund. Ms. Elizabeth Sneyd, the CDA Institute Intern, was the principal organizer of the symposium. Elsewhere in this publication Elizabeth has provided us with a report on the proceedings.

Three cash prizes of \$3,000 (the D Scott GD Canada Prize), \$2,000 and \$1,000 were awarded to the top three presentations. Andrea Charron, Royal Military College of Canada, earned the top prize for her paper, *Canada's 3T's of UN Sanctions Employment*.

The CDA Institute will present its 23<sup>rd</sup> annual seminar, *Canada's Security Interests*, on Thursday, 15 February, followed by CDA's AGM on Friday, 16 February, at the Fairmont Château Laurier in Ottawa. The CDA Institute's Annual Seminar is Canada's most important platform from

espérons obtenir encore plus d'appui populaire de nos sociétés commanditaires pour notre dîner du prix Vimy 2007.

Parallèlement au dîner du prix Vimy, il y a eu la présentation du prix Ross Munro pour les médias à Mme Christie Blatchford, du Globe and Mail, par le Brigadier-général (à la retraite) Bob Millar, président du Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute ((CDFAI). Le prix Ross Munro pour les médias a été institué par la CAD en collaboration avec le CDFAI. Le prix a pour but de reconnaître, chaque année, un/ e journaliste canadien / canadienne qui a fait une contribution significative et exceptionnelle à la compréhension par le grand public des questions de défense et de sécurité du Canada.

Au cours de l'année passée, l'ICAD a été bien servi par d'éminents Canadiens qui sont des membres du conseil d'administration de l'Institut. Nous sommes heureux d'accueillir comme membres ceux dont nous donnons la liste dans cette publication. Les membres du conseil ont amélioré la capacité de l'Institut de poursuivre son mandat de promouvoir un débat public informé sur la sécurité nationale et la défense, et nous espérons qu'ils vont rester comme membres du conseil en 2007. Il est gratifiant de voir que des Canadiens si bien en vue appuient le travail de l'ICAD.

J'ai le plaisir de rapporter que le 9<sup>e</sup> symposium annuel des étudiants diplômés, *Security and Defence: National and International Issues*, tenu les 27 et 28 octobre, a été probablement le plus réussi que nous ayons jamais tenu. Le symposium était commandité par l'Institut de la CAD et le CDFAI. Le Centre de relations internationales de l'Université Queen's, et les Études en gestion de la défense de l'Université Queen's ont appuyé le symposium. Le symposium a été rendu possible grâce à la généreuse aide financière de General Dynamics Canada, de M. David Scott et du Fonds de projets spéciaux du Forum sur la sécurité et la défense du MDN. Mme Elizabeth Sneyd, interne de l'Institut de la CAD, fut la principale organisatrice du symposium. Ailleurs dans cette publication Elizabeth nous donne un rapport sur les délibérations.

Trois prix en argent de 3 000 \$ (le prix D Scott GD Canada), 2 000 \$ et 1 000 \$ ont été décernés aux trois présentations qui se sont classées aux premiers rangs. Andrea Charron, du Collège militaire royal du Canada, a remporté le premier prix pour son travail intitulé *Canada's 3T's of UN Sanctions Employment*.

L'Institut de la CAD présentera son 23<sup>e</sup> séminaire annuel, sous le titre *Les intérêts canadiens en matière de sécurité*, le jeudi 15 février, qui sera suivi de l'AGA de la CAD, le vendredi 16 février, à l'hôtel Fairmont Château Laurier d'Ottawa. Le séminaire annuel de l'Institut de la CAD est la

which defence and security issues will be explored. The theme of the seminar is timely, given the ongoing debate surrounding Canada's role in the international security community. The Right Honourable Stephen Harper has been invited to deliver the keynote address.

Those attending the seminar are also invited to attend the 70<sup>th</sup> CDA Annual General Meeting, whose sub-theme, *Canada's Security Interests - Impact on the CF*, will be held on Friday, 16 February. We are very pleased that the Honourable Gordon O'Connor will address the meeting. There will also be the keynote address given by General Rick Hillier; a special address by General Peter Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the US Army; and an address by Dr. J.L. Granatstein.

It was gratifying to see the Ballroom of the Fairmont Château Laurier filled to capacity, last February, for the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Seminar and the 69<sup>th</sup> AGM. Based on that experience, I would recommend that our supporters register soon to avoid disappointment. Please refer to the notice of the CDAI Annual Seminar and the CDA AGM elsewhere in this issue, and on the CDA / CDAI website at [www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm](http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm), for more details. I urge our readers to attend what promises to be a very stimulating and informative period of discussion.

The Conference of Defence Associations Institute is a charitable and nonpartisan organization whose mandate is to undertake research and promote informed public debate on national security and defence issues. It is not secret that the Institute's mandate is not yet over and that the CF are deserving of the nation's support for their rejuvenation, more than ever. In closing I wish to thank our benefactors, particularly our patrons, companions, and officer level donors for their financial support for the work of the CDA Institute.

With your support, we can promote the study and awareness of Canadian military affairs. Please consider an increased contribution to the Institute - and introduce a colleague to the Institute. If you are not already a donor to the CDA Institute, I would ask you to become one. Donor forms are printed on the past page of this journal and are available on line at <http://www.cda-cdai.ca/CDAI/joincdai.htm>

plate-forme la plus importante du Canada à partir de laquelle les questions de défense et de sécurité seront explorées. Le thème du séminaire arrive à point nommé, étant donné le débat présentement en cours entourant le rôle du Canada dans la communauté internationale de la sécurité. Le Très Honorable Stephen Harper a été invité à prononcer l'allocation principale.

Les personnes qui assisteront au séminaire sont également invitées à assister à la 70<sup>e</sup> assemblée générale annuelle de la CAD qui, avec le sous-thème « *Les intérêts du Canada en matière de sécurité - impact sur les FC* », se tiendra le vendredi 16 février. Nous sommes très heureux de ce que l'Honorable Gordon O'Connor adresse la parole à l'assemblée. Il y aura également l'allocation principale qui sera donnée par le Général Rick Hillier, une allocation spéciale par le Général Peter Schoomaker, chef de l'état-major de l'armée des É.-U., et une allocation de M. J.L. Granatstein.

Ce fut une chose formidable que de voir la salle de bal de l'hôtel Fairmont Château Laurier remplie à craquer, en février dernier, pour le 22<sup>e</sup> séminaire annuel et la 69<sup>e</sup> assemblée générale annuelle. Fort de cette expérience, je recommanderais à nos supporters de s'inscrire tôt pour éviter d'être déçus. Pour de plus amples détails, veuillez vous reporter à l'avis de séminaire annuel de l'ICAD et de l'assemblée générale de la CAD, ailleurs dans ce numéro, et, sur le site web de la CAD / ICAD, à [www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm](http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm). J'invite fortement nos lecteurs à assister à ce qui promet d'être une période de discussion très stimulante et instructive.

L'Institut de la Conférence des associations de la défense est un organisme de bienfaisance non partisan qui a pour mission d'entreprendre de la recherche et de promouvoir un débat public éclairé sur les questions de sécurité et de défense nationales. Ce n'est pas un secret que la mission de l'Institut n'est pas encore terminée et que les FC méritent l'appui du peuple canadien pour leur rajeunissement, plus que jamais. En terminant, je désire remercier nos bienfaiteurs, particulièrement nos donateurs des niveaux patrons, compagnons et officiers pour l'appui financier qu'ils accordent au travail de l'Institut de la CAD.

Avec votre appui, nous pouvons promouvoir l'étude et la sensibilisation aux affaires militaires canadiennes. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir considérer une augmentation de votre contribution à l'Institut - et de présenter un/e collègue à l'Institut. Si vous n'êtes pas déjà un des donateurs de l'Institut de la CAD, je vous demanderais de le devenir. Des formulaires de donateurs sont imprimés sur la dernière page de cette revue et on peut se les procurer en ligne à <http://www.cda-cdai.ca/CDAI/joincdai.htm>.

## CDA's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

by Lieutenant-General (ret'd) Richard Evraire, CMM, CD



The year 2007 will mark the Conference of Defence Associations' 'Platinum-plus' 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of existence; an accomplishment to be marveled at and reason enough to celebrate and laud the CDA's many accomplishments; reaffirm its commitment to promoting sound Canadian defence and security policy and viable Canadian Forces; and spread the good news of the important contribution made since 1932 to the defence and security policy development process by those many individuals who followed in the footsteps of the Founders of the CDA:

- ❖ Colonel the Honourable Mr. Justice John A. Hope, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., A.D.C.
- ❖ Brigadier A. Warwick Beament, C.B.E., V.D., C.D., Q.C.
- ❖ Colonel the Honourable George A. Drew, P.C., C.C., Q.C., LL.D.
- ❖ (then) Major-General the Honourable Andrew G.L. McNaughton, P.C., C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.D., M.Sc., D.Sc., D. Eng., D.C.L., LL.D., PSC, IDC.

BGen (Ret'd) Paul Hayes, our Senior Vice President, has championed the development of a plan of activities designed to kick off celebrations during the CDAI Seminar and the CDA's Annual General Meeting to be held, as usual, at the Fairmont Château Laurier Hotel in Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday, 15-16 February, 2007. It should be noted that the plan is designed on the principle that celebrations will centre principally on what we do now – that is, we will limit ourselves to enhancing the events already on the CDA's annual calendar because of the recognition that we do not have additional substantial funds nor the staff resources needed to organize, manage and support large additional initiatives. Despite that sobering admission, we will not be left wanting!

Here are the main elements of this year-long celebration:

Annual CDAI Seminar and CDA AGM 15-16 Feb 2007  
(<http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm>)

- The start of the celebrations;
- Given the very long history of the CDA with the Chateau Laurier Hotel, we will attempt to engage the Hotel in joining our celebration in some visible way;

*Lieutenant-General Richard Evraire is the Chairman of the Conference of Defence Associations*

## Le 75<sup>e</sup> Anniversaire de la CAD

par Le lieutenant-général (ret) Richard Evraire, CMM, CD

L'année 2007 marquera le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la création de la Conférence des associations de la défense. Voilà un événement qui nous permet

de :

- célébrer et de chanter les louanges des nombreuses réalisations de la CAD;
  - réaffirmer son engagement à promouvoir une politique canadienne judicieuse en matière de défense et de sécurité, y compris l'importance de Forces canadiennes viables; et
  - rappeler aux Canadiens et Canadiennes la contribution faite depuis 1932 au processus de développement des politiques de défense et de sécurité par les nombreuses personnes qui ont suivi les traces des Fondateurs de la CAD dont les noms suivent:
- ❖ le colonel et juge John A. Hope, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., A.D.C.
  - ❖ le brigadier A. Warwick Beament, C.B.E., V.D., C.D., c.r.
  - ❖ le colonel et honorable George A. Drew, P.C., C.C., c.r., LL.D.
  - ❖ le général et honorable Andrew G.L. McNaughton, P.C., C.H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.D., M.Sc., D.Sc., D. Eng., D.C.L., LL.D., PSC, IDC.

Le Bgén. (ret.) Paul Hayes, premier vice-président de la CAD, a parrainé l'élaboration d'un plan d'activités visant à inaugurer les célébrations lors du symposium de l'ICAD et l'assemblée générale annuelle de la CAD qui auront lieu, comme d'habitude, à l'Hôtel Fairmont Château Laurier d'Ottawa, les jeudi 15 et vendredi 16 février 2007. Nous soulignons que le plan part du principe que les célébrations se concentreront principalement sur ce que nous faisons maintenant — c'est-à-dire que nous nous bornerons, à une exception près, à mettre en valeur les activités qui figurent déjà sur le calendrier annuel de la CAD, vu que nous ne disposons pas de l'important financement supplémentaire, ni du personnel nécessaire pour organiser, administrer et appuyer des initiatives supplémentaires d'envergure.

Voici les principaux volets de cette célébration qui durera toute l'année :

*Le lieutenant-général est le Président de la Conférence des associations de la défense*



- We have chosen themes for the AGM (Canada's Security Interests: The Impact on the CF) and Seminar (Canada's Security Interests) that focus on the CDA's principal mission over the last 75 years;
- We have invited the Prime Minister as CDAI Seminar keynote speaker;
- The MND has agreed to be keynote speaker at the AGM. He will also unveil a plaque for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, hopefully to be placed beside the CDA's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary plaque located in the main banquet room hallway of the Fairmont Château Laurier hotel. We hope to do this in front of the delegates and media and as many past presidents of CDA as possible.
- The CDS will also address the AGM and attend the Seminar.
- Jack Granatstein has agreed to provide, during the AGM, a retrospective of the CF since 1932.
- As many past chairmen as possible will be invited to the CDA's AGM and mess dinner.

#### Vimy Dinner – 16 November 2007

- 2007 will mark the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of Vimy Ridge. On the recommendation of the President of the CDAI, General (ret'd) Paul Manson, next year's Vimy Dinner will be held in the Lebreton Gallery at the Canadian War Museum. Your Executive has approached the office of Her Excellency the Governor General, the Patron of the CDA, in the hope that she will accept to act as host and guest of honour for the dinner.
- A principal theme of the dinner will be the recognition of our Veterans.

#### DONATIONS

To make a donation to the  
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forward your donation to:  
359 Kent Street, Suite 502  
Ottawa ON K2P 0R7

AGA de la CAD et séminaire annuel de l'ICAD du 14 au 16 février 2007 (<http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm>)

- Inauguration des célébrations.
- Vu la collaboration de longue date de la CAD avec l'Hôtel Château Laurier, nous nous efforcerons de rallier l'hôtel à notre célébration et ce, d'une manière visible.
- Nous avons choisi un thème pour l'AGA (« Les intérêts du Canada en matière de sécurité : répercussions sur les FC ») et le séminaire (« Les intérêts du Canada en matière de sécurité »), qui portent sur la mission principale de la CAD au cours des 75 dernières années.
- Nous avons invité le premier ministre fédéral à prononcer le discours-programme.
- Le ministre de la Défense nationale sera l'orateur principal à l'AGA; une plaque marquant le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire sera dévoilée et, avec un peu de chance, placée à côté de la plaque du 50<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD, qui se trouve dans le couloir des salles de banquet de l'Hôtel Château Laurier. Nous espérons le faire en présence des délégués et des médias, et d'autant anciens présidents de la CAD que possible.
- Le CEMD sera aussi présent. À ce stade, il a convenu de participer au séminaire et de prononcer une allocution à l'AGA.
- Jack Granatstein a accepté de donner, au cours de l'AGA, une rétrospective des FC depuis 1932.
- Autant d'anciens présidents du conseil que possible seront invités au dîner militaire et de l'AGA de la CAD.

#### Dîner Vimy – 16 novembre 2007

- L'année 2007 marquera le 90<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la bataille de la crête de Vimy. À la recommandation du président de l'ICAD, le général (ret.) Paul Manson, le dîner Vimy aura lieu, l'an prochain, à la galerie Lebreton du Musée canadien de la guerre (MCG). La direction a communiqué avec le bureau de Son Excellence la gouverneure générale, présidente d'honneur de la CAD, dans l'espoir qu'elle acceptera l'invitation d'être l'hôtesse et l'invitée d'honneur du dîner.
- Un des principaux thèmes du dîner sera de rendre hommage à nos anciens combattants.

#### Autres initiatives traditionnelles

- Le Symposium annuel des étudiants diplômés. Le thème que nous suggérons pour cette activité sera le suivant : « Les intérêts du Canada en matière de sécurité – ce que les 75 dernières années nous ont appris ».
- Nous inviterons les participants du programme de stage du Forum sur la sécurité et la défense à se pencher sur

## Other Traditional Initiatives

- The Annual Graduate Student Symposium. The suggested theme for this event will be “Canada’s Security Interests – What Have We Learned in 75 Years”;
- We will invite the Security and Defence Forum Internship Program participants to focus on the contribution the CDA and other defence and security advocacy organizations have made to Canada’s defence and security policy development process.
- A special *ON TRACK* 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary article, by Alex Morrison, the CDA’s own historian and author of “*The Voice of Defence: The History of the Conference of Defence Associations, The First Fifty Years, 1932-1982*”, is included in this edition of *ON TRACK*.

## Other New Initiatives

In addition to the above, your Executive has chosen to launch a book prize competition (to be called the “CDA 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Book Prize Competition”) to mark the CDA’s 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. A concept for the Award has been drafted and was discussed at the 18 November CDA Council Meeting. This Award is conceived as a ‘one-off’ undertaking the winner of which will be presented with a cash prize of \$5000 during the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary closing events scheduled to occur during the 2008 AGM and Seminar. For details please see p. 40.

And that’s not all!

## Communication and Promotion

With the generous help and advice of the Royal Canadian Legion Public Affairs office, the CDA has:

- Developed a unique anniversary cover for the AGM Seminar 2007.
- Engaged national VIPs (HEGG, the Prime Minister, etc.) in sending congratulatory messages.
- Developed an anniversary lapel pin; logos for CDA and CDAI to go on letterhead; Thank You/Appreciation Certificates; an anniversary banner to be used at CDA and CDAI events.
- Explored speaking opportunities to reinforce CDA’s objectives.
- Produced special name tags for the AGM and Seminar 2007.
- Developed themes for speeches by principals of CDA and CDAI.

les contributions de la CAD et des autres organismes de promotion des intérêts en matière de défense et de sécurité, au processus d’élaboration des politiques du Canada en matière de défense et de sécurité.

- Un article spécial marquant le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire par Alex Morrison, l’historien de la CAD et auteur de l’ouvrage intitulé *The Voice of Defence : The History of the Conference of Defence Associations, The First Fifty Years, 1932-1982*, est inclus dans cette édition de l’*ON TRACK*.

## Autres initiatives

Outre ce qui précède, la direction de la CAD a décidé de lancer un prix du livre pour marquer le 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD (il s’appellera « Le Prix du livre du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD »). Nous avons rédigé un avant-projet pour ce prix qui a été discuté à la réunion du conseil de la CAD, le 18 novembre dernier. Il s’agira d’un prix unique, dont le lauréat recevra un prix en espèces de 5 000 \$ lors des activités de clôture du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, qui devraient avoir lieu lors de l’AGA et du séminaire 2008. Pour plus de renseignements voir p. 41, s.v.p.

Mais ce n’est pas tout !

## Communication et promotion

Grâce à l’aide généreuse et aux conseils du Bureau des affaires publiques de la Légion royale canadienne, la CAD a fait ce qui suit :

- Elle a mis au point une couverture anniversaire originale pour l’AGA et le séminaire 2007.
- Elle a invité des dignitaires nationaux (Son Excellence la gouverneure générale, le premier ministre fédéral, des premiers ministres provinciaux et d’autres) à envoyer des messages de félicitations.
- Elle a créé une épinglette d’anniversaire, des logos pour la CAD et l’ICAD qui figureront sur le papier à en-tête, des certificats de remerciements et de reconnaissance, et une bannière qui sera utilisée aux activités de la CAD et de l’ICAD.
- Elle a étudié des possibilités d’allocution qui renforceront les objectifs de la CAD.
- Elle a créé des insignes porte-nom spéciaux pour l’AGA et le séminaire 2007.
- Elle a développé des thèmes pour les allocutions données par les directeurs de la CAD et de l’ICAD.

- Enhanced our web site with relevant photographs and other items.
- Developed news releases and editorial fact sheets featuring the CDA's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary date (November 18, 2007) and events.

### Y'All Come!

The help of the Member and Associate Member Associations of the CDA will allow your Executive to give these 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations the importance and the significance they should have. Please review the events and other initiatives noted above and do everything you can to help enhance their visibility and importance – recommending local journalists who regularly report on defence issues for a 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 'Thank You' certificate might be a place to start.

I trust that this notice of plans for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations will allow you enough time to join in and add to the events that are planned. Let us make a special effort to acknowledge the importance of the effort made by the founders of the CDA, in 1932.

- Elle a amélioré le site Web en l'enrichissant de photos et d'autres éléments pertinents.
- Elle a rédigé des communiqués et des feuilles d'information éditoriales qui soulignent les activités et la date du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la CAD (18 novembre 2007).

### Venez tous, venez nombreux !

L'aide des associations membres et des membres associés de la CAD permettra aux dirigeants de donner aux célébrations du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire l'importance et la signification qu'elles méritent. Veuillez passer en revue les activités et autres initiatives énumérées dans le présent document et faire tout votre possible pour en accroître la visibilité et l'importance; un bon point de départ serait de recommander des journalistes locaux qui couvrent les enjeux de la défense à recevoir un certificat de remerciement du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire. Vous pourriez également envisager de tenir l'assemblée générale annuelle de votre association à Ottawa, en même temps que l'AGA et le séminaire 2007 de la CAD.

J'espère que ce long préavis des plans de célébration du 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire vous donnera le temps nécessaire pour vous joindre aux activités planifiées et même y ajouter quelque chose. Faisons tous un effort spécial pour reconnaître l'importance des efforts menés par les fondateurs de la CAD en 1932.

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## The Conference of Defence Associations: “a wonderful success”

by Alex Morrison, MSC, CD

It is good to see the picture of General Andrew McNaughton on the cover of this issue of *On Track* devoted to the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA). Although many others were involved in initiatives that resulted in the army corps, navy and air force associations coming together for the greater good of Canada's Armed Forces, it was Major-General McNaughton, Chief of the General Staff who encouraged the initiative, paved the way with Donald M. Sutherland, the Minister of National Defence, and ensured that the CDA received all possible support from politicians and Permanent Force staff officers

alike. When one thinks of the CDA, one should also always think of McNaughton.

There were three other officers, all members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM - today's Reserve force), who were extremely active in bringing together the diverse associations, each with its own interests, rules and regulations, into a single, coherent grouping.

The first was Colonel the Honourable John A. Hope, Vice-President, (later President) of the Canadian Infantry Association who would go on to become a Justice of Appeal for the Supreme Court of Ontario. He served as the first CDA Chairman. Hope was a decorated veteran of the First World War, being awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

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*Alex Morrison, MSC, CD is the CDA Historian and author of The Voice of Defence: The History of the Conference of Defence Associations, The First Fifty Years 1932-1982 (from which this article is drawn). He is also the President of the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies and the President of the Army Cadet League of Nova Scotia.*

Next came Colonel the Honourable George A. Drew, President of the Canadian Artillery Association in 1932 and 1933, also a veteran. He would be the CDA's second Chairman and would go on to be a distinguished federal politician, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons and then our High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

The third of the four NPAM founders of the CDA was Colonel (later Brigadier) A. Warwick Beament, also a veteran. He, too would go on to chair the CDA and eventually was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 1911, nine days after becoming Minister of Militia and Defence in the new government of Robert Borden, Sam Hughes, even then one of Canada's most colourful figures but one who would later take the word "colourful" to a new height of meaning and interpretation, called for a conference of senior militia officers. This was the starting point for actions that would result in the formation of the CDA some two decades later. To be sure, the establishment of the army corps associations in the previous century, when coupled with the efforts of the Canadian Defence League, the Canadian Military Institute, the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the United Services Club among others, were necessary steps on the path; however, any history of the CDA must include the 1911 meeting in Ottawa and the follow-on gathering held two years later.

These two meetings were grand occasions. For example, in 1911, the government called parliament in session. Attendees and "their wives and unmarried daughters" were hosted by Hughes at an opening reception. All were invited to a "Drawing Room" offered by the Governor-General. Hughes made sure those attending wore "full dress uniform" and he also sought to influence their choice of accommodation by supplying the names of "the best hotels in Ottawa - the Russell, Grand Union, Windsor, Cecil and Alexander".

By the time of the 1913 gathering, the media gushed extensively in describing the events. The *Ottawa Evening Citizen* noted, in an article headlined "Big military week, many gatherings and dinners will characterize session". The article itself proclaimed "it is believed that never in the history of the city will so many meetings of military importance be held here in one week....It will be a great week for the city featuring...leading gentlemen from every district in the Dominion".

The intent of Hughes was to have attendees at the first meeting discuss "questions affecting recruiting and other matters relating to the Canadian Militia". In his opening address in the Railway Room of the House of Commons, Hughes said he wanted to hear clear views, look at the "weak spots" and

"strong points", and he wanted "to try to bring about cooperation". He told the NPAM officers that "the right of free speech, of honest, frank criticism of your superior officers is absolutely yours under the laws of the country". Later, Chief of the General Staff, Major-General Colin MacKenzie tried to weaken Hughes' words in this regard.

In keeping with the celebratory atmosphere of the meeting, delegates were hosted at lunch in the parliamentary restaurant at which Hughes, Governor-General HRH the Duke of Connaught, Prime Minister Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were present.

Near the end of the 1911 substantive sessions, Hughes asked his officers "why not have one central association composed of all these different associations?" He extended his willingness to help and asked for views on the matter. His offer was met with many expressions of "hear, hear".

Two years later, at the second meeting held during military week, the notion of a central organization was not discussed. Although minutes of the meeting have not been found, views expressed during the establishment of the CDA indicate that many of the members of the various individual associations were not eager to cede any responsibility, prerogatives or autonomy to an umbrella group.

However, those who favoured some degree of cooperative action kept up the pressure during the following years. Various combinations of meetings, constitutional arrangements and informal gatherings ensured that the idea did not die. Progress was made in 1931 and early 1932 with the continued direct assistance of McNaughton. He met with individual advocates of a united organization and advised them as to procedures to be gainfully employed. In an explanatory memorandum for the Minister, the CGS stated his preference for the Navy and Air Force to be included in any new organizational grouping. Those involved in the negotiations agreed that the new group would be a federation, meaning that individual associations would retain all rights and privileges they currently enjoyed. Thus the adoption of the name "Conference of Defence Associations", clearly indicating the preference for an organization that would meet once per year as a gathering of the individual army corps and navy and air force groups.

The first meeting of the CDA was held at the Chateau Laurier hotel in Ottawa on 18 November 1932. Hope was chosen as the first Chairman and the name of the new body was adopted. Minister Sutherland agreed that the attendees could be given confidential information. McNaughton welcomed the formation of the CDA as now the headquarters staff officers had "for the first time in the history of Canada an opportunity to meet the responsible officers of the several Non-Permanent organizations, and to take them completely into our



confidence.”

Following the meeting, McNaughton gave an order that delegates would receive only a precis of the minutes compiled by a military stenographer and that “all draft copies of the originals (meaning the complete minutes) were to be collected and destroyed.” That order was not carried out and the originals are in the archives of the Department of National Defence.

In December of 1932, the CDA wrote to the department informing it officially of the establishment of the CDA and asking “that the Conference of Defence Associations receive the recognition of the department as a medium through and by means of which the opinion of the Non-Permanent Defence Forces of Canada as a whole may be obtained.” The Deputy Minister replied that the department was pleased CDA had been formed and affirmed that resolutions would receive “the fullest consideration possible.”

Thus, CDA was well and truly launched.

For seventy-five years, it has been “The Voice of Defence”. Individual associations and their members have attempted, often with success, sometimes not, to advance the cause of the men and women who serve in the various organizations and units that make up our Canadian Armed Forces. At the very beginning, it was privy to the planned reorganization of the Army that would be presented to the International Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Just after the end of the Second World War, it succeeded in delaying implementation of a force reduction until it had been consulted.

Annual meetings of the CDA listened to expert speakers and then delegates formulated resolutions on various aspects of national strategy, military operations, armouries, equipment, pay, uniforms and the like. The resolutions were passed to the national military headquarters for comment and possible implementation. There were debates as to whether Regular Force personnel could participate in activities or even attend meetings. Politicians and senior military officers alike began to feel that perhaps CDA had outlived its usefulness as the organization seemed to many to be spending a great deal of its time criticizing governments and military headquarters in a less than positive fashion. The Department of National Defence reacted by lowering its financial support.

At last, there was a realization within CDA that corrective measures needed to be taken. In a revitalization effort that lasted a number of years, the organization underwent a very productive renaissance. The Conference of Defence Associations Institute (CDAI) was established to provide research support to the CDA. The parent body derived much benefit from the endeavours of serving and retired officers who took the measures necessary to restore it to a position of prominence in defence and security matters. The national office staff provides wide and deep informed comment to the media and to the general public. The annual meetings are exceptionally well attended and attract international speakers. Governments and the Canadian Forces as a whole appreciate the positive attitude of the CDA and see it as making an effective contribution to public discussion.

At the conclusion of that first meeting in November of 1932, one of the delegates declared that “this conference has been ...a wonderful success”. That sentiment is as true today as it was then.

## THE 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFERENCE OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS

by the Honourable Gordon O'Connor, PC, MP

I would like to congratulate the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. Since 1932, the CDA has truly been the “Voice of Defence” in Canada, representing the interests and co-ordinating the activities of its constituent members and allowing their com

(continued p. 23)

*The Honourable Gordon O'Connor is the Minister of National Defence*

## LE 75<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ASSOCIA- TIONS DE LA DÉFENSE

par L'honorable Gordon O'Connor, CP

J'aimerais féliciter la Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD) à l'occasion de son 75e anniversaire. Depuis 1932, la CAD a véritablement été la « voix de la défense » au Canada; elle a représenté les intérêts de ses membres et coordonné leurs activités tout en permettant à leurs voix

(voir p. 23)

*L'Honorable Gordon O'Connor est le Ministre de la Défense nationale*

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bined voices to speak all the louder. Today, speaking on behalf of some 600,000 members in 31 associate and member associations and representing all branches of the Canadian Forces as well as the Royal Canadian Legion, the CDA successfully continues to pursue its mission of studying and raising the profile of defence and security issues, and promoting the efficiency and well-being of Canada's military.

While defence is the most fundamental responsibility of the federal government, it nonetheless must share the spotlight with other pressing concerns. Moreover, it is a complex and demanding subject, one in which few Canadians can claim true expertise. Throughout much of its history, Canada has been spared direct attack, with some notable exceptions. For some, this has led to a false sense of security, suggesting that Canada could safely ignore the responsibilities of defence. In 1924, Senator Raoul Dandurand famously summed up this attitude before the League of Nations, when he stated that Canadians lived "in a fire-proof house, far from inflammable materials." This belief was particularly prevalent throughout the inter-war years, with the sacrifices of the Western Front still fresh in peoples' minds.

Public support for defence expenditures was, not surprisingly, a hard sell. It was into this environment that the Conference of Defence Associations was born. The aim of the CDA was to increase public awareness of important defence issues, especially those that rose above the narrower interests of its individual service associations.

The agenda of the CDA's first meeting in November 1932 would in many ways be familiar to anyone attending the Annual General Meeting today. Besides the regular "housekeeping" of elections and reports of the constituent associations, two other items from that first meeting have continued to seize the attention of the CDA: the peace-time organization of Canada's defence forces, and the need for a knowledgeable House of Commons Standing Committee on Defence.

For the last 75 years, CDA has been providing expert advice on the current and future requirements of our military, and advocating that Parliamentarians take a more active role in the study of defence and security issues. At the same time, it has promoted public discussion and debate on defence matters through publishing, media engagement, conferences, and seminars. The CDA has shown time and again that its public advocacy for the defence of Canada and the welfare of our

combinées de mieux se faire entendre. Aujourd'hui, elle parle au nom de quelque 600 000 personnes faisant partie de 31 associations membres ou affiliées et représentant toutes les branches des Forces canadiennes ainsi que la Légion royale canadienne. Elle continue avec brio à remplir sa mission, soit d'étudier et de faire connaître les questions de la défense et de la sécurité, de souligner l'efficacité de l'organisation militaire canadienne et de favoriser le bien-être des militaires canadiens.

Bien que la défense soit la plus fondamentale des responsabilités du gouvernement fédéral, elle doit tout de même partager la vedette avec d'autres problèmes pressants. De plus, la défense est un sujet complexe et exigeant dont peu de Canadiens peuvent se dire experts. Au cours de son histoire, le Canada a été largement épargné par les attaques directes, sauf dans quelques circonstances notables. Pour certains, cette situation a mené à un faux sentiment de sécurité, laissant à penser que le Canada peut, sans danger, délaissier ses responsabilités de défense. En 1924, le sénateur Raoul Dandurand a résumé cette attitude avec éclat devant la Société des Nations en affirmant que les Canadiens vivaient « dans une maison résistante au feu, loin des matériaux inflammables ». Cette croyance était particulièrement répandue pendant l'entre-deux-guerres, alors que les gens se souvenaient encore des sacrifices de la Grande Guerre.

Ainsi, comme on pouvait s'y attendre, il était difficile de faire accepter les dépenses de défense. C'est dans ce contexte que la Conférence des associations de la défense a vu le jour. Le but de la CAD était de sensibiliser davantage le public aux questions importantes de la défense, surtout à celles qui dépassaient les intérêts plus restreints de chacune des associations individuelles.

L'ordre du jour de la première réunion de la CAD en novembre 1932 pourrait sembler familier à bien des égards pour bon nombre des personnes qui assistent à l'assemblée générale annuelle de la CAD aujourd'hui. Outre les points relatifs à la « cuisine interne » comme les élections et les rapports des associations membres, deux autres points discutés à la première réunion continuent de capter l'attention de la CAD : l'organisation des forces de défense canadiennes en temps de paix et le besoin d'avoir, au Parlement, un comité permanent bien informé sur les questions de défense.

Depuis 75 ans, la CAD fournit des conseils éclairés sur les besoins actuels et futurs des forces militaires et réclame que les parlementaires adoptent un rôle plus actif dans l'étude des questions de la défense et de la sécurité. Parallèlement, elle encourage les discussions et les débats publics sur les questions de la défense au moyen de publications, d'interventions médiatiques, de conférences et de séminaires. La CAD a démontré maintes fois qu'aucune autre organisation au Canada



Canadian Forces has no equal in this country.

Over the last 75 years, the relationship between the Conference of Defence Associations and the Department of National Defence has waxed and waned. The CDA's own official history, published on its 50th anniversary, noted that the Department was interested in bending the CDA to its own will from the very outset. In the years immediately preceding the Second World War, the Department established Ministerial Honorary Advisory Committees in an apparent effort to supplant the CDA's independent expertise, but these fell away with the outbreak of hostilities.

In the post-war era, departmental and government officials began to warm to the idea of having independent, expert advisors with whom to consult and discuss defence issues. These were tumultuous years for National Defence, from the Korean War and the establishment of NATO and NORAD, to the nuclear question and armed forces unification. On most occasions, Ministers of National Defence have been pleased to have the Conference of Defence Associations on their side. At other times, some of my predecessors have no doubt found irksome the CDA's independence and willingness to speak out on issues with which they did not agree.

The relationship has swung back and forth, eventually reaching a point in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the Conference of Defence Associations actually had office space in National Defence Headquarters. This is no longer the case. After all, a key strength of the CDA is its ability to provide independent and expert advice and promote public debate outside of the confines of government.

To further support this independent ability, the Conference of Defence Associations created the Conference of Defence Associations Institute in 1987 – the security and defence studies and public information arm of the CDA. A non-profit charity dedicated to the study of our forces both at home and abroad, the Institute aims at ensuring that all sides of national security issues are explored and discussed so that the public may arrive at their own informed conclusions.

ne se compare à elle pour ce qui est de son rôle de protecteur de la défense du Canada et du bien-être des Forces canadiennes.

Au cours des 75 dernières années, la relation entre la Conférence des associations de la défense et le ministère de la Défense nationale a connu des hauts et des bas. Dans l'historique officiel qu'elle a elle-même publié à l'occasion de son 50<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, la CAD a noté que le Ministère avait voulu dès le début que la CAD se conforme à sa volonté. Pendant les années précédant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Ministère avait établi des comités ministériels honorifiques de consultation apparemment dans le but de supplanter la CAD et ses conseils indépendants, mais ces comités se sont éteints lorsque les hostilités ont commencé.

Après la guerre, les représentants du Ministère et du gouvernement se sont habitués à l'idée d'avoir des experts indépendants qu'ils pouvaient consulter pour discuter d'enjeux relatifs à la défense. Ce furent des années tumultueuses dans le domaine de la défense : la guerre de Corée, l'établissement de l'OTAN et du NORAD, les questions de l'ère nucléaire et l'unification des forces armées. Pour la plupart de ces sujets, les ministres de la Défense nationale ont trouvé utile d'avoir la Conférence des associations de la défense à leurs côtés. À d'autres moments, certains de mes prédécesseurs ont sans aucun doute trouvé ennuyeux d'avoir à composer avec les conseils indépendants et les idées exprimées franchement par la CAD relativement à des points sur lesquels ils n'étaient pas d'accord.

Les rapports entre le Ministère et la CAD ont été parfois difficiles et parfois privilégiés à la fin des années 1980 et au début des années 1990, alors que la Conférence des associations de la défense avait des bureaux au quartier général de la Défense nationale. Ce n'est plus le cas aujourd'hui. Après tout, une des forces de la CAD, c'est sa capacité de fournir des conseils éclairés et indépendants, et d'encourager les débats publics à l'extérieur du cadre gouvernemental.

Pour favoriser davantage cette capacité d'indépendance, la Conférence des associations de la défense a créé en 1987 l'Institut de la Conférence des associations de la défense. Celui-ci constitue la partie de la CAD qui s'occupe de mener des études sur la défense et la sécurité et d'informer le public. Organisme sans but lucratif spécialisé dans l'étude des militaires canadiens au pays et à l'étranger, l'Institut vise à ce que tous les aspects des questions portant sur la sécurité nationale soient explorés et discutés afin que le public puisse en arriver à ses propres conclusions en toute connaissance de cause.

After the First and Second World Wars and, more recently, the Cold War, there emerged a school of thought in Canada that we could reap a “peace dividend” and no longer make the investments required to maintain a robust and capable military force. Each time, our forces have had to react to a changing world, including the outbreak of hostilities, without the necessary resources and equipment – indeed, sometimes without even full public and parliamentary understanding of the continuing need for our armed forces. Despite these challenges, the Conference of Defence Associations has remained a leading national voice on Canada’s defence requirements. Today, the CDA continues to speak out on the problems of defence, and helps raise awareness of the national and international developments that affect Canada’s peace and security.

Perhaps more than ever, the healthy functioning of a democratic society requires public discussion and debate of our security requirements. As Minister of National Defence, I fully understand the need to encourage and support this discussion, for it is only by involving our military experts, the defence studies community, decision makers, and the public as a whole, that we will help find the national resolve required to continue to defend this great country. It is for this reason that the Department of National Defence will continue to support the Conference of Defence Associations.

I am strongly committed to developing a national competence in security and defence issues in Canada. In my view, all citizens should help determine the role of the Canadian Forces in our society. Our annual grant to the Conference of Defence Associations directly contributes to the fostering and nurturing of a national pool of expertise and interest in defence issues. In addition, the grant helps the Department and the Canadian Forces facilitate active public dialogue on military and defence issues and promote a better understanding of the contributions the Canadian Forces make as a vital national institution.

The CDA and its research Institute have clearly taken up the challenge in this new millennium. Since the attacks of September 11th, the CDA has been more active than ever, providing expert commentary to the media, engaging Parliament through testimony, and helping foster a national debate among Canadians from coast to coast to coast. Through the CDA’s Institute,

À la suite des deux guerres mondiales et, plus récemment, après la guerre froide, une école de pensée a fait son chemin au Canada selon laquelle on pouvait récolter les « dividendes de la paix » en ne faisant plus les investissements nécessaires pour maintenir une force militaire robuste et capable. Depuis, chaque fois que nos militaires ont dû s’adapter aux circonstances de notre monde en évolution, comme le déclenchement d’hostilités par exemple, ils ont dû le faire sans les ressources et l’équipement nécessaires, et parfois même sans l’appui du public ou des politiciens qui ne comprenaient pas tout à fait le besoin de continuer à soutenir l’existence de nos forces armées. Malgré ces difficultés, la Conférence des associations de la défense a continué à défendre sur le plan national les besoins du Canada en matière de défense. La CAD continue à ce jour de parler haut et fort pour faire connaître les problèmes de la défense ainsi que les développements nationaux et internationaux qui ont des répercussions sur la paix et la sécurité du Canada.

Nous pourrions soutenir que, plus que jamais, il faut qu’il y ait des discussions et des débats publics sur nos besoins en matière de sécurité pour assurer le sain fonctionnement de notre société démocratique. À titre de ministre de la Défense nationale, je comprends tout à fait le besoin d’encourager et de soutenir ces discussions; ce n’est qu’avec la participation des experts militaires, des chercheurs dans le domaine de la défense, des décideurs et du grand public que nous trouverons la détermination nationale nécessaire pour continuer à défendre notre beau et grand pays. C’est pourquoi le ministère de la Défense nationale continuera d’appuyer la Conférence des associations de la défense.

Je suis résolument engagé à créer des compétences en matière de sécurité et de défense ici au Canada. Selon moi, tous les citoyens et toutes les citoyennes devraient aider à déterminer le rôle des Forces canadiennes dans notre société. Grâce à la subvention que nous accordons annuellement à la Conférence des associations de la défense, nous contribuons directement à l’épanouissement et au perfectionnement d’un ensemble national d’experts s’intéressant aux questions de la défense. De plus, cette subvention permet au Ministère et aux Forces canadiennes de faciliter le dialogue public sur les questions touchant les militaires et la défense et de faire mieux comprendre l’apport des Forces canadiennes à titre d’institution nationale essentielle.

De toute évidence, la CAD et son institut de recherche sont prêts à relever le défi que présente le nouveau millénaire. Depuis les attentats du 11 septembre, la CAD est plus active que jamais; ses membres fournissent des commentaires d’experts aux médias, interpellent le Parlement par des témoignages et aident à susciter des débats nationaux parmi

it has continued to support defence studies via its annual Graduate Students' Symposium, its national seminars that accompany its Annual General Meeting, and its regular publications. With the Institute's annual Vimy Award—presented this year to Brigadier General David Fraser—the CDA recognizes Canadians who have made a significant and outstanding contribution to the defence and security of our nation and the preservation of our democratic values. The annual CDA Ross Munro media award—presented to Ms. Christie Blatchford for 2006—recognizes Canadian journalists who have contributed to the general public's understanding of Canadian defence and security. Together, the CDA and the CDA Institute's ongoing activities are helping to ensure that defence issues are understood and receive the prominence they deserve.

For my first major speech as Minister of National Defence, I was very pleased to have the opportunity to address the 2006 Annual General Meeting of the Conference of Defence Associations. In this, your 75th anniversary year, I am also very pleased to acknowledge the outstanding work you perform on behalf of Canada's defence and, indeed, of all Canadians. May you continue to be the "Voice of Defence" for the next 75 years.

les Canadiens d'un océan à l'autre. Par l'Institut de la CAD, elle continue d'appuyer les études sur la défense en organisant annuellement un symposium à l'intention des étudiants des cycles supérieurs et des séminaires nationaux à l'occasion de son assemblée générale annuelle, ainsi qu'en préparant des publications. Avec le prix Vimy de l'Institut, remis cette année au Brigadier-général David Fraser, la CAD rend hommage aux Canadiens ayant contribué de façon exceptionnelle à la défense et à la sécurité de notre pays et à la préservation de nos valeurs démocratiques. Avec le prix annuel Ross Munro à l'intention des médias, remis à M<sup>me</sup> Christine Blatchford en 2006, la CAD reconnaît les journalistes canadiens ayant aidé le public à mieux comprendre les questions de défense et de sécurité au Canada. Grâce aux activités de la CAD et l'Institut de la CAD, les questions de la défense sont mieux comprises et se voient accorder l'importance qu'elles méritent.

Lors de mon premier discours important en tant que ministre de la Défense nationale, j'ai été très heureux d'avoir eu la possibilité de parler ici à l'assemblée générale annuelle de 2006 de la Conférence des associations de la défense. En ce 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire, je suis également très fier de reconnaître le travail exceptionnel que vous faites pour la défense du Canada et, de fait, pour tous les Canadiens et les Canadiennes. Je vous souhaite de continuer à servir de « voix pour la défense » pendant encore 75 ans.

## THE CANADIAN FORCES: AFGHANISTAN

by General R.J. Hillier

### *Importance of the CDA*

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Conference of Defence Associations on its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Established in 1932, just 15 years after the epic battle of Vimy Ridge, the Conference has stayed true to its founding principles, promoting Canadian defence and security, and the efficiency and well-being of Canada's armed forces. In the first decades of its existence, the CDA spoke to and for a large segment of the Canadian population that had first-hand military knowledge, a hard-won legacy of the two World Wars when Canada mobilized massive numbers of troops for overseas duty.

Today, with the Canadian Forces engaged in combat in Afghanistan, I believe the Conference's educational and advocacy role is more vital than at any time in the organization's illustrious history, particularly when one bears in mind the relatively small number of Canadians who know

from personal experience the challenges our soldiers, sailors, airmen and airwomen face on a daily basis. The CDA and its members play an essential role, connecting with Canadians, educating them about issues that affect our nation's defence and security, and advising on measures needed to protect the freedoms that we often take for granted.

### *The Security Environment*

The world has changed dramatically since the CDA's founding. While there is no major conventional threat to Canada, we now face more insidious challenges to our security. Since the end of the Cold War, the international security environment has been unstable and chaotic, particularly following the attacks of 11 September, 2001.

Global terrorism has become the weapon of choice for extremists who despise everything that Canada and its allies

*General R.J. Hillier is the Chief of the Defence Staff*

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**23<sup>rd</sup> ANNUAL SEMINAR of the CDA Institute****and****70<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CDA****15-16 February 2007****Fairmont Château Laurier, Ottawa ON**

The 23<sup>rd</sup> annual seminar, *Canada's Security Interests*, will be presented by the CDA Institute on Thursday, 15 February 2007, commencing at 0830 hrs. The Prime Minister has been invited to deliver the keynote address. Other participants will include Dr. Douglas Bland, General (ret'd) John de Chastelain, Senator Colin Kenny, Dr. Rob Huebert, Dr. Alexander Moens,

Dr. Stéphane Roussel, Lieutenant-General Eric Findley, Mr. Terry Colfer, Mr. Peter Harder, Major-General Jonathan Riley, and Brigadier-General David Fraser.

16 February, 0830 - 1530 hrs - *Canada's Security Interests - Impact on the CF*. Addresses by: the Honourable Gordon O'Connor, General Rick Hillier, General Peter Schoomaker, Dr. J.L. Granatstein, Lieutenant-General Michel Maisonneuve, Lieutenant-General J.C.M. Gauthier, and Lieutenant-General M.J. Dumais.

**Registration Fees** (includes reception, 15 February):

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|--|-------|
| • CDA Institute donors, CDA Members and Associate Members                                      | \$150 |
| • serving Regular and Reserve Force personnel, DND civilians, Military Attachés, and civilians | \$200 |
| • participant from non-sponsoring industry   | \$250 |
| • luncheon   | \$25  |
| • full-time students (captain/Lt (N) and below - includes luncheon)                            | \$20  |

**Enquiries and individual registration** by 1 February 2007, by tel: (613) 236 9903; fax: (613) 236 8191; e-mail: [projectofficer@cda-cdai.ca](mailto:projectofficer@cda-cdai.ca); website: <http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm>

**23<sup>e</sup> SÉMINAIRE ANNUEL de****l'Institut de la CAD****et****70<sup>e</sup> ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE de la CAD****15-16 Février 2007****Fairmont Château Laurier, Ottawa ON**

Le 23<sup>e</sup> Séminaire annuel de l'Institut de la CAD, intitulé, *Les intérêts canadiens en matière de sécurité*, aura lieu jeudi, le 15 février, à 8 h 30. Le premier ministre du Canada a été invité à présenter le discours-programme.

M. Douglas Bland, le général (ret) John de Chastelain, le sénateur Colin Kenny, M. Rob Huebert, M. Alexander Moens, M. Stéphane Roussel, le lieutenant-général Eric Findley, M. Terry Colfer, M. Peter Harder, le major-général Jonathan Riley, et le brigadier-général David Fraser, feront aussi partie du séminaire.

16 février, 08h 30 - 15h - *Les intérêts canadiens en matière de sécurité - répercussions sur les FC*. Présentations par: l'honorable Gordon O'Connor, le général Rick Hillier, le général Peter Schoomaker, M. J.L. Granatstein, le lieutenant-général Michel Maisonneuve, le lieutenant-général J.C.M. Gauthier, and le lieutenant-général M.J. Dumais.

**Frais d'inscription** (incluant la réception du 15 février):

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|---|--------|
| • membres, membres associés   | 150 \$ |
| • donateurs de l'Institut de la CAD   |        |
| • membres des Forces canadiennes, réguliers et réservistes, civils du MDN, attachés militaires, et civils | 200 \$ |
| • représentant d'industrie  | 250 \$ |
| • le déjeuner   | 25 \$  |
| • étudiants à temps plein (équivalant du grade capitaine / Lt (N) ou inférieur - incluant le déjeuner     | 20 \$  |

**Renseignements et enregistrement**, avant le 1 février 2007, par tél: (613) 236 9903; télécopieur: (613) 236 8191; courrier électronique (e-mail): [projectofficer@cda-cdai.ca](mailto:projectofficer@cda-cdai.ca); website: <http://www.cda-cdai.ca/defenceseminars.htm>



stand for – human rights, democracy, tolerance, free speech and the rule of law. One of the greatest challenges currently facing Canada is the phenomenon of failed and fragile states, which threaten regional stability, provide sanctuary for international terrorist and criminal organizations, and oppress their citizens who are often subject to unspeakable human rights violations. The threat to Canada posed by the spread of weapons of mass destruction is underlined by North Korea's recent detonation of a small nuclear device, and the certainty that other dangerous regimes are actively pursuing their own nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs.

### ***Transformation: Operational Commands***

To meet the security and defence challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the Canadian Forces are transforming to become more operationally focused and better able to achieve the government's strategic objectives. We have stood-up an integrated national operational command headquarters, Canada Command (Canada COM), which allows us to better coordinate with civil agencies and deploy military resources from across Canada to deal with a crisis or threat no matter where it occurs in our country or within North America. For overseas missions, the Canadian Expeditionary Force Command (CEFCOM) is now planning and conducting CF international operations. Canadian Special Operations Forces Command (CANSOFCOM) is now directing the missions conducted by Joint Task Force 2, the Canadian Special Operations Regiment, 427 Special Operations Aviation Squadron and the Joint Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defence Company. Finally, the Forces have put in place an organization that can support and sustain Canada's deployed military forces at home and abroad, the Canadian Operational Support Command (CANOSCOM).

Collectively, these new structures permit the Canadian Forces and the government to respond faster and more effectively to the whole range of defence and security challenges faced by Canada.

### ***Integrated Approach to Operations***

It is not just the Canadian Forces that are changing the way they do business. The government is pursuing an integrated strategy towards failed and fragile states. Simply put, there is no strictly military solution to the problems posed by these countries.

Operational success requires carefully orchestrated interagency cooperation to increase the capacity of regional governments; re-establish the rule of law; put in place self-sustaining bureaucratic, police and military structures; build critical infrastructure; foster an education system; develop

the local economy; and, provide essential humanitarian aid. Unless we can get all these pieces in place, then the stability and security that the Canadian Forces and their allied counterparts can deliver on the ground are only a short-term fix. The only true exit strategy in such circumstances is to empower the local population to manage their own affairs in a constructive manner. Reviving a failed state is a monumentally complex and difficult task. Success depends on bringing together all the instruments of national power in Canada and combining these with the corresponding capabilities of our allies in order to deliver assistance that has the breadth and depth that is needed to help these countries to help themselves.

### ***Reconstruction in Afghanistan***

One example of this integrated approach to operations is our mission to Afghanistan. This effort is not just a one dimensional military campaign to drive the enemy from the country; it is a coordinated push to bring all elements of national and international power to bear on the situation in Afghanistan.

The ultimate goals of our mission to Afghanistan are very simple: to protect Canada and Canadians by confronting terrorists and denying them safe-havens where they can organize, train and plan attacks; to empower the people of Afghanistan to live with dignity and security; to help establish a democratic government that can sustain itself; and to assist in putting in place a functioning economy. Whereas the enemy has only offered destruction, intimidation and death, Canada and the international community are working with the Afghan government to give the local people hope for a better future.

Perhaps the best example of Canada's integrated strategy is the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). The PRT uses a multi-agency approach, bringing together specialists from Canada's military, diplomatic, international aid and law enforcement communities, and leverages their skills to play an important leadership role within Kandahar province. The main goal of the PRT is to strengthen the authority and capabilities of the local government so that the Afghans can take ownership of their country and their future. Canada's Kandahar PRT is making a positive contribution in ways both large and small every single day. Its fine work is winning the confidence of the people and helping to care for, educate and offer hope to the most vulnerable citizens, particularly children on whom the future of Afghanistan depends.

### ***The Conflict in Afghanistan***

Security is a pre-condition for reconstruction. Today, Canadian and coalition forces are combating the Taliban and other insurgent forces in Afghanistan, who threaten to again subject

the local population to brutal oppression and turn their country into a staging ground for terrorist attacks against the democratic world. Our brave men and women in uniform are also confronting the warlords and drug barons, who thrive on chaos and export misery. It is a mission with noble aims, and we can all be proud of our armed forces, which will remain in Afghanistan until at least February 2009.

Those who have deployed in the service of Canada know how the wider goals of an operation can be obscured by the fog of war or distorted when observed through the camera's lens. Combat is ugly: people die; lives are ruined. Our enemy knows this fact, and purposefully targets the innocent and the weak. They want destruction and they want the public to ask why we are there. But I am confident that the people of Canada will not be fooled by these despicable tactics, and that they will see clearly the enemy we confront — the suicide bomber who targets children and the assassin who kills women daring to ask for basic human rights.

Canada, its coalition partners and the Afghan security forces are attacking this evil. Our sons and daughters are leaving the wire, taking the fight to the enemy and defeating them on the battlefield. For example, in September 2006, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, spearheaded Operation MEDUSA, the largest ground combat engagement in NATO's history, which ejected entrenched enemy forces from Panjwayi, inflicting heavy losses upon them. Allied forces will stay on the offensive and keep the enemy on the run.

## The Way Ahead

While the men and women of the Canadian Forces are superbly trained and equipped, National Defence and the government must look at the totality of Canada's future defence needs, both at home and within the evolving international security environment.

The government's Canada First Defence Strategy will help ensure Canada's military is an operationally focused, multi-role, combat capable force, including through the expansion of the Regular and Reserve Forces by 13,000 and 10,000 personnel respectively. I believe the commitments made earlier this year by the government for tactical and strategic airlift, medium-heavy lift helicopters, Joint Support Ships and new trucks will empower our people and set the conditions for mission success, at home and abroad. Investing in defence tells the men and women of the Canadian Forces that the government and people of Canada support them and will give them the tools to succeed in today's challenging operational environments. The ability to make a real difference, to make our nation and our world a better place, is the driving force that motivates those who serve in uniform, and this is why I am so proud and honoured to lead the Canadian Forces.

## Conclusion

These are challenging times in which we live. In an age of "spin doctors" and instant communications, it is no wonder that average Canadians find it difficult to know where the truth lies on vital security and defence issues. For seventy years, the CDA has helped educate Canadians on complex defence issues. I am confident that this will be true for many years to come.

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## The Changing Public Image of the Canadian Forces

by General (ret'd) Paul Manson



The outstanding operational performance of the Canadian military in Afghanistan has helped to lift the public image of our armed forces to its highest level in recent decades. This is all the more impressive considering the depths to which that image had descended over the sad Somalia episode only thirteen years ago. This sudden swing, however, is not all that surprising. It is in fact consistent with the historical record, which over the years has seen much variation in how our

military has been viewed by the Canadian public.

For its part, the Conference of Defence Associations has consistently deliberated on this question in one form or another throughout its seventy-five years of operation. It is not a trivial matter. But just how important is the military's image, and what factors influence it, for better or worse?

In one respect, at least, how the Canadian Forces are perceived is vitally important. Being heavily dependent on taxpayer dollars for their utility and effectiveness, the military must

General (ret'd) Paul Manson is the President of the Conference of Defence Associations Institute

present a favourable image to the voting public and to the government of the day; otherwise, budgetary support is at risk.

Given this reality, it is interesting to examine the way in which the Canadian military has been seen, both historically and in the current context, by those who pay the bills.

A cursory examination of Canada's military history illustrates the volatility of the elusive entity called "image", as it applies to the Canadian military. In the first place, of course, there having been no navy or air force in this country until the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and because the army was essentially a militia, made up of part-time soldiers and centred in the larger communities, the military establishment in those earlier days was very much a part of the mainstream of national and local society. Many leading citizens – doctors, lawyers, businessmen – donned their uniforms for weekly drills and annual training concentrations. Being so closely integrated into community life, the militia was not so much looked upon as a separate and distinct entity as it was seen to be a normal constituent of the social core of the nation. In this regard, "image" was not a matter of particular concern.

The fact, also, that Canada is blessed with a geography that ensured great security against invasion, together with a friendly neighbour to the south, meant that there was no real need for large standing armed forces, a situation that prevailed until the imperatives of the Cold War. This imparted a sense of comfort on the part of Canadians about their soldiers. To the extent that the average citizen thought about them, there was a relatively warm regard. More often than not, this translated into benign neglect, for which a heavy price was paid when major wars came along. At such times, for example during the South African War and the two World Wars, patriotic duty brought Canadians to hold their soldiers, sailors and airmen in the highest esteem. But these, by and large, were civilians in uniform, most of whom returned to their prewar jobs and lives following the end of hostilities.

It was only with the advent of a relatively large, full-time professional military establishment in the post Second World War era that Canadians began to look upon their armed forces as a group quite apart from the mainstream of society, an institution to which could be assigned an "image" of its own. Looking back over the past six decades, one can discern a pattern of ups and downs in public perceptions of the forces in general, and of the people therein.

To be sure, the image has generally been a good one. Those who served in Korea, with NATO and NORAD, and in numerous peacekeeping operations through to the end of the Cold War conveyed an image that generated pride on the part

of most Canadians, in spite of the persistent efforts of the so-called "peace movement" to portray them as part of the problem, or at worst as warmongering members of the military industrial complex. Increasingly during this era, however, the high cost of a large standing military force led to public concerns which sometimes translated into discomfort and even antipathy.

With the turmoil in the late sixties over the unification of the navy, army and air force into a single service called the "Canadian Forces", internal bewilderment and dissension within the military, often publicly expressed, played heavily on public perceptions, sometimes in a negative sense. Veterans in particular were dismayed to see the disappearance of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army (together with some of its most revered regiments), and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and they disparaged the dressing of all military personnel in a non-traditional and uninspiring green uniform. It was a difficult time, and the military community's discomfort was shared by the public.

The collapse of the Soviet Empire and the end of the Cold War, with its promise of a "peace dividend", also brought negative public sentiments to the fore in a powerful way. Unfairly, perhaps, the military was now seen by many to be imposing a huge burden upon the taxpayer for no good reason. Who needed expensive tanks, frigates and fighter aircraft at a time when there were so many real social problems to be addressed, both domestically and internationally? Budgets were cut drastically during the nineties, and the size of the forces reduced substantially.

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*...it is important to examine the factors that contribute to external perceptions.*

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In such a climate, the Canadian Forces were squeezed into a state of isolation. This was exacerbated by the closure of numerous bases and stations, especially those located in or near the large urban areas. With most major bases now located well away from the major population centres, the average Canadian rarely saw a member of the military in uniform. The image was not so much a negative one as it was non-existent.

That changed greatly, and very much for the worse, with the sad Somalia affair, in which a few criminals in uniform brought terrible disgrace upon the entire military and its leadership. This episode was surely the nadir of the Canadian military image in modern times. Since then, Canadian military involvement in the restoration of stability in the former Yugoslavia, and the current mission in Afghanistan, have gradually brought the Canadian Forces once more into high regard.

With its history of volatility, however, there can be no assurance that the public image of our nation's armed forces will remain at that high level. Thus it is important to examine the factors that contribute to external perceptions. There are many, of course.

As Afghanistan has demonstrated, a vital determinant is the quality of operational performance. Whether in a shooting war, in deterrence, maritime patrols, peacekeeping, an ice storm, flood relief, search and rescue, sovereignty operations or international humanitarian operations, it is true that whenever the Canadian Forces makes a favourable difference, the image soars.

Public perceptions of individual service members also matter, from the Chief of the Defence Staff on down to the newest recruit. Canadians want to think that their military personnel are the best, as a matter of national pride. By and large, the men and women of today's military meet the demand. Old stereotypes have largely been discarded. Today's soldiers, sailors and air personnel are not generally subjected to the unfavourable portrayals so often presented in war novels and Hollywood movies. Instead, they are seen to be articulate, well educated, dedicated and highly skilled.

To be sure, the image of the forces, both individually and collectively, is greatly influenced by how it is projected by the media, and the result is not always sympathetic. The military is seen to be fair game in the search for scandal and other flashy stories. As big time spenders of tax dollars, the Canadian military establishment is an obvious target of journalists who sometimes go to great lengths to portray its members as wasteful, profligate spenders. Others create headlines out of the most inoffensive activities. A junior headquarters officer who writes a memo to his boss speculating on some low probability future scenario, in other words simply doing what a staff officer is supposed to do, can find himself in the centre of public controversy over a headline that might begin with "Forces Considering Drastic...". The story might be forgotten in a day or two, but the insidious and cumulative impact on public impression cannot be disregarded.

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*The Canadian Forces...must practice openness to the greatest extent possible.*

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The media, with some justification, often see the military as being uncommunicative to a frustrating degree. Old traditions die hard, and the forces have always genuflected to national security as a reason for withholding information. All too often the security mantra has been used on questionable grounds to keep sensitive information out of the public domain. Inevitably, the journalists have the last word, and the image of the military suffers when it is perceived to be stonewalling.

Another source of difficulty for the Canadian Forces was the rise of human rights as a powerful social movement in the final decades of the twentieth century, as epitomized by the Charter and the Canadian Human Rights Act. The military must subordinate individual human rights to the collective imperatives of military action. This is an understandable legacy based on tough historical experience in warfare. In the eighties conflicting positions arose over such questions as the employment of women in combat, the acceptance of homosexuals in the forces, the retention of personnel with serious medical disabilities, and low representation of linguistic and visible minorities, all of which seemed to set the military against the flow of social change in Canada. Internally, this resistance was reflected in the commonly heard adage that "the CF is not a social laboratory", a perception that led to a decline in the service's public image.

Within the machinery of government there lurks another adverse reflection of the military's esteem, one that has the potential for serious damage to the CF. Occasionally, senior bureaucrats and cabinet ministers are heard to express the view that "the military can't get its act together", especially when it comes to proposing the expenditure of capital on big ticket items. Whether this is simply a natural disposition towards resisting mega-buck expenditures on equipment that may never be used, or a real concern about the justification offered in support of a given program proposal, what matters is that the Department of National Defence can face a perception problem in moving these through government.

To summarize, it is fair to say that the public image of the Canadian Forces is currently riding the crest of a wave. Rarely in recent years has the military in this country been seen in such a favourable light.

History tells us that the military image in Canada is rather tenuous. It could take a quick turn for the worse as the result of a single episode, or it might be eroded over the longer term because of misguided policies or indifference to the importance of public support. The Canadian Forces, if they are to retain high standing in the eyes of their fellow citizens, must practice openness to the greatest extent possible. Community relations must be fostered deliberately and with full sincerity. Recruiting and training must be such that high standards of competence are displayed by all who serve. And excellent leadership must be displayed throughout the service. All in all, in spite of occasional bad times and setbacks in the relationship over the years, the members of Canada's armed forces enjoy a healthy and favourable image in the eyes of the citizens of this country.

Keeping it that way will always be a challenge, but it will be worth the effort.



# Canada and its Armed Forces, 1932-2007

by J.L. Granatstein



That the Conference of Defence Associations has existed for 75 years is testimony to the dedication of a select group of Canadians who have maintained the Associations' voice of defence, in spite of the challenges placed in their way. Formed during the Great Depression at the absolute nadir of the Canadian

military and the Canadian economy, CDA brought together military associations from across the country to call for Canada to have skilled and equipped armed forces similar to that required by any nation. This was a difficult argument to make in the 1930s. Canada was poor, large, and sparsely populated (only 10.4 million people). To compound matters, the population was for the most part resolutely uninterested in the military. Seventy five years later, unfortunately, not much has changed. Canada is larger, more populous and richer, but opinion polls do not suggest that realism or even pro-militarism are national traits.

In 1932, a decade and a half after the end of the Great War, the Canadian military scarcely existed. The regular force consisted of a few thousand ill-trained, ill-armed soldiers organized in three grossly understrength regiments of infantry and other arms, along with the barest minimum of services. The 22 year-old Navy had two modern destroyers, acquired in 1931, but only a few more ratings than was required to man them. The 8 year-old Air Force's strength was under seven hundred officers and men and at least half its flying time was devoted to civil air operations. Not surprisingly, the reserves were no better off. Beyond the destroyers, there was no modern equipment anywhere. Training hours were curtailed because of the Depression. Reserve units continued to exist only because officers and men contributed their pay. The defence budget in 1932-3 was \$14 million—which in current dollars and tripled to equalize population might amount to \$600 million. If a nation was ever disarmed, it was Canada.

What must be said, however, is that encompassed within the pathetic remnants of the Great War Canadian forces which were struggling to survive the interwar years, were the leaders

of the Canadian military during the Second World War. Andrew McNaughton was Chief of the General Staff to 1935, Harry Crerar was a staff officer, as was E.L.M. Burns. Guy Simonds was a Permanent Force artillery captain, Bruce Matthews was a young officer in the Toronto garrison artillery and Bert Hoffmeister was a junior officer in the Seaforth Highlanders in Vancouver. The same story was true for the RCN. Officers like Percy Nelles, Harold Grant, and Harry de Wolf learned their trade on Canada's coasts or with the Royal Navy. In the RCAF, leaders such as Roy Slemmon and Black Mike McEwen somehow found reason to stay in uniform.

Indeed, as the 1930s turned from a postwar decade into a prewar one, the Canadian military even began a slow expansion beginning in 1936. The Mackenzie King government put in more money, mostly for the navy and air force. The budget doubled in 1937 and doubled again in the last peace budget of 1939. The RCN somehow persuaded Ottawa to purchase five destroyers and the Naval Volunteer Reserve and the RCNR began a slow growth towards 2000 officers and ratings by 1939. The RCAF began establishing Auxiliary Squadrons and by 1939 had twelve in operation, along with eight regular squadrons. None of the RCAF's 53 aircraft, however, could be considered anything other than obsolescent.

Only the army was left behind in the slow process of renewal. Politicians worried that to have an army was to presuppose an expeditionary force. Overseas commitments suggested casualties, and casualties, given the 1917 experience, implied conscription. This was politically unacceptable for the King government and to French Canada; so although planning did go ahead for overseas deployments in Ottawa, it was conducted in quiet corners of Defence Headquarters almost surreptitiously. This is not to say that the army was non-existent. The Militia had reached a paper strength of some 46,000 and the Permanent Force had 455 officers and 3714 other ranks in its ranks by the declaration of war on September 10, 1939.

The war changed everything—but not immediately. The government declared that this was to be a war of "limited liability," rather than a total war. The RCAF was tasked with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and the RCN was deployed to escort convoys. What of the army? Initially it was decided that the army might stay home to defend Canada and might not even send troops overseas. This position lasted only a week before public and governmental pressure compelled the prime minister to agree to despatch an infantry division to Britain. The war effort was in second gear until

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*Historian J.L. Granatstein writes Canadian military history. He was Chair of the Council for Canadian Security in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Director and CEO of the Canadian War Museum. He is also a Member of the Board of Directors of the CDA Institute.*

Dunkirk and the fall of France, but then the motor of mobilization began to purr. Numbers eventually reached 1.1 million men and women in uniform, some ten percent of the population, with 100,000 sailors, 250,000 airmen and three-quarters of a million people in khaki. Fifty thousand women put on uniform, doing every job except combat. There was conscription—first for 30 days service, then 90, then for the duration, first for North America only and, from November 1944, for 16,000 infantry only, for service overseas.

The battle record was good. The RCAF served everywhere and operated all types of aircraft. Its major contribution was to command and staff No. 6 Bomber Group. The Navy had periods of rough operations, but learned on the job and ended the war escorting half of the North Atlantic convoys, operating destroyers and cruisers, and even aircraft carriers. The First Canadian Army, with five divisions and two armoured brigades, had a corps in Italy and another in Northwest Europe and fought and defeated the SS and Wehrmacht in a succession of fierce battles. For a small nation, the war effort was simply extraordinary.

And then everything disappeared, almost as in 1919. The boys came home, the units disbanded, the equipment was tossed out, and the great events became fleeting public memories. The regular forces shrank to 32,600 in July 1947, with 14,000 in the army. The reserves once again scarcely existed, certainly not in units with much military capacity.

It was not until the Soviets began to make seriously threatening noises that the military spirit began to stir. Canada joined NATO in 1949 and raised a Special Force for Korea the next year. In 1951 a brigade group and air division went to Europe, and the RCN's role in the North Atlantic grew. In 1957-58, Canada struck an agreement with Washington to manage jointly the air defence of North America, a clear indication that the United States had replaced Britain as the nation's senior defence partner. The strength of the regular forces grew towards 120,000, and defence spending by the mid-1950s had reached 7 percent of Gross Domestic Product. For the first and only time in peace (if the Cold War can be called peace), Canada had military power and a well-trained, well equipped professional military.

But it could not last. By the end of the 1950s governments were looking for ways to scale down and save money; by then, after Suez and Lester Pearson's Nobel Peace Prize, peacekeeping was beginning to become the Canadian public's preferred form of overseas operation. The public loved it because it won kudos and didn't involve killing (or at least not much); governments liked it because it won international praise and some influence and, shrewd ministers could see, it cost little.

Then there was unification, the cause of organizational turmoil, and the imposition of long-overdue bilingualism. Both were crises of an organizational and moral sort, and they would be followed by efforts, post-Charter of Rights and Freedoms, to make the Canadian Forces open to women. The impact of all these measures on efficiency was palpable, and only sociologists expressed pleasure at the changes.

What truly hurt, however, was that by the end of the 1960s, the regular forces' strength, budgets, and NATO commitments began to be cut. The reserves had been turned into national survival units at the height of the Cold War, and their condition was parlous everywhere. Certainly no one any longer thought of the militia as a basis of mobilization, except a few militia stalwarts, most connected to the CDA.

For the next forty years, the struggle was for money. Every government, whatever its political complexion, cut back. Some promised more; none delivered. Personnel numbers fell to 90,000, then 70,000, before finally bottoming out at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century at 62,000. Budgets as a percentage of GDP dropped year after year, with the Chretien government finally applying the coup de grâce by allotting defence 1.1 percent of GDP or just above \$300 per capita, the lowest figures in NATO. No one appeared to care, except the Conference of Defence Associations and its constituent members, along with a few other pro-defence groups.

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*No one, except soldiers fighting in Somalia or Croatia, appeared to notice the post-Cold War turn from peacekeeping to dangerous peace enforcement.*

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The astonishing thing is, that just as in the 1930s, good men and women stayed in the Canadian Forces despite the obsolete equipment, the indifferent pay, and an apparently uncaring nation that believed that all the military did was blue beret "traditional" peacekeeping. No one, except soldiers fighting in Somalia or Croatia, appeared to notice the post-Cold War turn from peacekeeping to dangerous peace enforcement.

Did the events of 9/11 change matters? Yes and no. The government paid more attention to security concerns and by the turn of the century had begun to realize at last that the CF was on the verge of collapse. That was one excuse for staying out of Iraq in 2003, though the government offered no rationale for the decision to reject participation in Ballistic Missile Defence. Clearly, the Afghan commitments, all three of them, stirred controversy and, as casualties mounted, they fed anti-Americanism and sentiment against combat roles for the Canadian Forces in the Canadian population. The

peacekeeping myth remained hugely powerful, fostered by the NDP every day, but also by Liberals.

Even former Martin government ministers who had accepted the Kandahar combat role in 2005, now claimed publicly—and appeared to genuinely believe—that the mission there was peacekeeping and that the Harper government had changed it when the deployment was extended to 2009.

So, after 75 years, where are we? Despite the best efforts of the Conference of Defence Associations, the Canadian Forces are only slightly better off than in 1932, still underfunded, understrength, and badly equipped. Public support superficially supports the troops, but there is a vast storehouse of misinformation and woolly thinking amongst members of the public and politicians. Neither the defence of Canadian national

interests nor the defence of North America are understood or agreed to by Canadians, in part because no prime minister has ever explained their importance to the electorate. Certainly, no political leaders have tried to explain why Canadians are in Afghanistan or involved in the War on Terror.

If the Canadian Forces are to be revived, if Canadians are to take up a role of pride and importance in the world, our leaders must lead. And the CDA must continue to do what it has done—holding politicians to account, calling for the best for the troops, and encouraging discussion and debate. The work, begun in 1932, is not finished.

(Historian J.L. Granatstein's new book is Whose War Is It? The Defence and Foreign Policies Canada Needs.)

## The Profession of Arms: What makes it a profession, and how may those criteria evolve?

by Dr. John Scott Cowan



As the Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) turns 75, Canada turns 140. For 136 of those years we have been responsible for our own defence (since 1871). We have engaged in serious education for the profession of arms for 131 years (since the founding of Royal Military College of Canada in 1876 (RMC)). It is more than a century since our first serious

and identifiably Canadian expeditionary military effort (South Africa). On April 9 it will be 90 years since the Canadian Corps began its attack at Vimy Ridge. And it will, on 7 July 2007, be 90 years from what I view as a key moment in the development of Canadian independence, which was the decision by Sir Arthur Currie to decline General Horne's order to take Lens.

Most of our military traditions have British roots. So, following British assumptions of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, when Canada was young we tended not to doubt that military service

was a profession, at least for the officer corps. Because it has been a voluntary force (except for the latter portions of both World Wars) we have had the good sense over time to extend the notion of profession to all who serve.

Within the Defence Community we speak easily of the profession of arms. But there are significant portions of Canadian society who find the term curious or pretentious, and have been reluctant to accept that it is a profession. What could possibly make them think otherwise?

There are, of course, the usual red herrings about social status and money. Some naive folk assume that "real" professionals are self-employed and wealthy. These are silly criteria, and would rule out many physicians and lawyers, and most engineers, as well as virtually all clerics. Obviously, many professionals are employees. And certainly there are professionals who are definitely not wealthy.

True professions, however, have three incontrovertible characteristics. First, a profession must be, at least to a degree, self-regulating. In addition, its practitioners must know, use and codify a definable and substantial body of higher knowledge relevant to that profession. And, finally, its existence must serve a higher public purpose.

*Dr. John Scott Cowan is Principal at the Royal Military College, Vice-President of the CDA Institute and Member of the Board of Directors of the CDA Institute*



Let us compare the profession of arms to some other professions, using these three criteria.

First, the test of self-regulation. Within, for example, medicine, law and engineering, there are professional bodies which set minimum standards for practice, certify those who are qualified to carry out certain professional tasks, and apply sanctions to a few of those who fail to adhere to the standards. The members of those professions are still subject to the broader laws of the land, and both statute and political processes may affect how, where, and under what conditions they practice.

The profession of arms does rather better, having the most detailed and explicit certification for carrying out all military tasks, and a rigorous system for assessing performance and, where it is inadequate, correcting it or applying sanctions. It has a fully developed legal and justice system for those issues not covered by the ordinary criminal or civil law, and, in contrast to other professions, its internal sanctions tend to be more severe than those meted out by external entities. One doubts the even-handedness of those who would cite various inquiries or commissions examining defence matters as proof of the failure of self-regulation of the profession, but would not draw a similar conclusion, for example, in the health care field, from the existence of the commissions or inquiries chaired by Horace Kreever, Don Mazenkowski, or Roy Romanow. Public interest and public accountability are not inconsistent with professional status.

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*Even the severest critics of the Canadian Forces don't doubt the existence of the relevant body of knowledge*

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On the second criterion, there is not the slightest doubt that there exists a definable and substantial body of higher knowledge relevant to the profession of arms that its members must know, use and codify. In no other profession do the members spend such a large fraction of their careers receiving professionally relevant education and training. It is a lifelong process. The existence of RMC, Canadian Forces College (CFC), the Canadian Forces Leadership Institute (CFLI), the published work in the Canadian Military Journal (CMJ), the activities of the Canadian Defence Academy (the other CDA), the schools for the Military Occupational Categories, the very existence of the Officer General Specification, and all of the establishments working on doctrine or higher competences are aspects of this. Even the severest critics of the Canadian Forces don't doubt the existence of the relevant body of knowledge, because they're constantly going on about how they think we haven't disseminated it well enough.

And then there is the third criterion. It implies that no true profession exists unless the work of the profession serves a

higher public purpose. Hence the medical profession exists to safeguard our health and treat disease. The legal profession exists to build and maintain the framework for legislation, law, and justice. And engineers assure us that the physical world we've built meets society's standards for safety and function. This criterion ought to be the easiest to meet for the profession of arms, which exists to protect national sovereignty, to maintain conditions for peace, order and good government, and to make certain that the interests of Canada and of Canadians are not trampled upon by aggressors. And yet, curiously, it is this criterion which lies at the heart of the dilemma, because that portion of Canadian society which doubts the existence of the profession also doubts the higher public purpose.

There have been many manifestations of these doubts. At the height of the Cold War, few doubted that there were threats to Canada, but some Canadians felt we could do little to protect ourselves. They assumed that whatever imperfect protection we had was due to the US and its nuclear umbrella. How could the tiny Canadian Forces have a real role, and hence a higher public purpose? Some of the doubters also scoffed at peacekeeping during the same era, viewing it as a sort of muscular foreign aid unrelated to Canada's real interests. It was fashionable in some circles to argue that maintaining armed forces for Canada was hopeless or pointless.

And then the Iron Curtain parted and the Cold War was over. Those who had even doubted the need for the Canadian Forces (CF) during the Cold War now believed that the world was suddenly a safe place for Canada and Canadians, and they sought to take the peace dividend one more time. Canada could protect all its interests in this new golden age with trade and talk.

They were wrong. The post Cold War world is a very dangerous place indeed. The receding threat of global nuclear war gives way to other threats, including new waves of ethnic struggle, economically motivated conflict or ideologically motivated non-state actors using all manner of vile methods to attack perceived opponents, including the citizens or forces of developed states. Today, geography is no shield, and neutrality is no exemption.

But the doubters were engaged in the very human act of suppressing their own fears. This "whistling past the graveyard" is a form of wilful blindness which is the reflex defence of the terrified. But as wrong as they are, there is a certain nobility in their wish for a better, saner world. They doubted the higher public purpose of the profession of arms because they desperately wanted to believe that they were safe without it.



The doubters of the higher public purpose are now declining in numbers. The portions of the Canadian body politic which used to be so insistent upon disarmament now claim to be supportive of a more capable CF, and have sublimated their former views into calls for focussing only on homeland defence and blue beret operations. But they no longer challenge the existence of a profession of arms.

Professions, including the profession of arms, must evolve. The new conditions of conflict impose huge demands for even broader and deeper professionalism. The increased political dimension even in the midst of fairly intense conflict and the constant and close scrutiny made possible by the communications revolution are factors. The use of numerically small forces pushes the need for professionalism steadily down the chain of command. But there is evidence that Canada leads in the maintenance of the professional ethos. "Duty with Honour", developed by CFLI as the key statement of

professional values, may be unsurpassed as a summary of what constitutes professional practice. It is so admired that it is being copied (with Canadian permission) by other nations.

And the CF is finally putting behind it the last remnants of an older anti-education bias. Learning (sometimes even at the master's or Ph.D level) is becoming accepted and valued in the Canadian Forces. Furthermore, there is now little resistance to seeing all ranks as being within the concept of profession. Just as the health professions span a range of occupations, specialties and subspecialties, so can the profession of arms encompass all manner of member, from high level leader down to those without command responsibility but with high skills, tested values and proven leadership potential.

It's a profession, or perhaps even a family of professions. It will continue to be. Get used to it, Canada.

## Notes on the 9<sup>th</sup> CDAI Graduate Student Symposium

by Elizabeth Sneyd



Discussion filled the air at the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual CDAI-CDFAI Graduate Student Symposium as 35 graduate students from around the world presented their research to their peers and members of Canada's security and defence community. Many attendees commented that

the quality of these presentations was outstanding. An impressive range of topics was covered, all relevant in today's security environment:

21<sup>st</sup> century security challenges ● The World after September 11 ● The Canadian Forces - Past, Present and Future ● Europe – Alliances and Continental Security Concerns ● The Privatisation of Military Affairs ● Canada in the World ● Terrorism ● Afghanistan ● Peace Operations and the United Nations ● The Challenges facing Military Intervention

Some presenters were veterans of many conferences, others presented for the first time. All were clearly passionate about their subjects, both during the presentations and during the subsequent question period.

This year, the Symposium attracted 53 submissions from around the world. The chosen presenters represented 18 institutions, the highest number ever. They were:

**American Military University** - Capt Nils French\*

**Canadian Institute of International Affairs** - Karen Lu

**Carleton University** – Jay Joshi, Jon Baker, Liz St-Jean

**Dalhousie University** – Sean Clark, Anita Singh†

**McGill University** – Jessica Nicole Trisko†, Sarah-Myriam Martin-Brûlé

**Oxford University** -Megan Bradley†

**Queen's University** – Capt Steve Nolan, Justin Massie

**Royal Military College of Canada** – Emma Csák, Lawren Guldemon\*, Chad Kohalyk†, Mils Farmus, Andrea Charron\*, Heather Hrychuk, LCol Stephen J. Mariano

**United Nations World Maritime University** – Karsten von Hoesslin†

**Université de Montréal** – Claude Vuille-Lessard

**Université d'Ottawa** – Papa Samba Ndiaye

**Université du Québec à Montréal** – Charles Letourneau, Chantal Lavallée\*, Yannick Quéau†, Elise Leclerc-Gagné, Philippe Münch

**University of Calgary** – Adam Lajeunesse, Jeremy Lammi

**University of Hawaii** – 2Lt Michael Kolton†

*Elizabeth Sneyd is the Department of National Defence-sponsored Security and Defence Forum Intern with the Conference of Defence Associations Institute*



*Mlle Chantal Lavallée, UQÀM, accepts fourth prize at the 9<sup>th</sup> Graduate Student Symposium from General (ret'd) Paul Manson, President CDAI*

**University of Northern British Columbia** – 2Lt Melanie Graham

**University of Utrecht** - Jason Burke

**University of Western Ontario** - Steve Davis†

**York University** - Chris Hendershot, Michael Skinner

As always, the Symposium was enhanced by edifying keynote addresses. Mr. Claude Leblanc, Director-General Policy Planning at



*Monsieur Claude LeBlanc, Director-General Policy Planning at the Department of National Defence, answers a question from one of the participants, following his keynote address at the 9<sup>th</sup> Graduate Student Symposium*

the Department of National Defence, spoke on October 27th about the direction of defence policy under the new Conservative government. Dr. John Scott Cowan, the Principal of RMC, spoke on October 28<sup>th</sup> on the ties between piracy and modern-day terrorism.

The top eleven presentations are available online at [http://www.cda-cdai.ca/symposia/2006/presentations\\_06.htm](http://www.cda-cdai.ca/symposia/2006/presentations_06.htm)

\* - prize winners

† - honourable mentions

## Book Review

# The Canadian Way of War: Serving the National Interest

Colonel Bernd Horn

reviewed by J.L. Granatstein

“War made Canada.” That was how the first sentence of a book of which I was co-editor, Battle Lines, put it in 2004. The overarching theme of the exhibits at the Canadian War Museum similarly is that Canada’s wars shaped the country’s geography, history and people. War matters, in other words, and it always has and always will. Canadians are not a warlike people, but they can be roused to anger and, when their blood is hot, they have demonstrated ferocity and military skill. Unfortunately, the history and practice of war is not studied very much in our schools and universities and, where it is taught, it tends to be looked at askance. This is unfortunate, so when scholarly books on the Canadian experience of war

appear, there is cause for celebration.

We should be pleased at the appearance of The Canadian Way of War, edited by Colonel Bernd Horn of the Canadian Defence Academy’s Canadian Forces Leadership Institute. He has assembled twelve essays by a group of academics and included his own introduction and afterword to look at his subject. Colonel Horn tries gamely to find a coherent argument in the papers, all by professors or students at or once connected with the Royal Military College, the Directorate of History at NDHQ, or the Canadian Forces. Some of the essays appear to have been written expressly for this volume, but several

others clearly have been pulled from works in progress. The square pegs are lined up neatly alongside the round holes, but the time period covered by the articles stretches from New France to yesterday, and the approaches are so many and varied as to make coherence hard to achieve. Moreover, sometimes there is duplication, a few times the research wobbles, and occasionally the writing is less than stylish. So, without consistent theme and research, the only way to read—and enjoy—this volume is to treat each essay as a discrete piece. And if we do this, there is much to appreciate.

First, I must admit that there are several points that do recur in many of the essays. It is very clear that Canadians have never wanted to pay for their own defence. We wanted the French to do it, then the British, and now the Americans. As a colony, exploited by (someone else's) empire, we believed ourselves entitled to be protected with soldiers, sailors, fortresses, and diplomacy that aimed to protect Canadians in safety. It's a great idea if you can carry it off, but the difficulty was that the politicians in charge of the Empire (whichever one it was) almost always wanted to cut costs and usually had more pressing concerns than Canada. If Canadian safety and sovereignty was the goal, only Canadian dollars and soldiers could do the job. That is a lesson we have yet to learn.

Then, there are national interests. The colonial habit of mind is to assume that the imperial power will always put its colony's interests first or, at least, ahead of those of other nations. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century during the South African War, for example, Canadian leaders somehow assumed that because Canada had sent its sons to fight on the veldt, Britain would try to protect Canada's claims to the Alaska Panhandle. Unfortunately, London decided that winning the favour of the United States, an emerging great power, was more important than satisfying Canada which might be expected to be (and was) loyal in any case. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government had gone to war in 1899, however reluctantly, because it thought doing so might advance Canadian national interests, it did not take long to discover that the broader imperial interests would always outweigh those of a colony. That too is a lesson to remember.

Another point that recurs is that, from Confederation onwards, Canadians wanted to fight their wars elsewhere. Our wars were overseas, Canadian territory threatened only marginally. That makes eminent sense, of course, since the destruction and most of the death is visited on others, not us. That still is the Canadian preference, but it does require the ability to see the emerging threats before they land on our shores and a military force that is capable of operations abroad. Only rarely have our political leaders had the necessary foresight to ensure that Canada had such military forces when they were needed.

But defence on the cheap, trying to bargain with the imperial metropolis to protect Canadian interests, and fighting overseas does not make "a Canadian way of war." Such a phrase surely must encompass the racial, regional, and religious strains that have shaped the way Canadians fought Canada's wars, and it must treat the strategic culture within which we planned and fought our battles. First, there has never been much of a strategic culture in Canada primarily because colonies let their mother countries lay down the military rules and guidelines. Secondly, the difficult wartime relations between French and English Canadians, scarcely touched on in these essays, shaped the way we mobilized and fought in the world wars and operated during the Cold War. There might be in all these points collectively something that could be characterized as a Canadian way of war; if so, no one has yet written this book.

This having been said, let me turn to a few of the essays. One of the most interesting is by Ronald Haycock and Michael Hennessy, both RMC historians. They examine "The Road from Innocence", Canada's role during the Cold War to 1963. Most of their paper is an unexceptionable and familiar story, touching on the formation of NATO, the Korean War, and the defence relationship with the United States. But Haycock and Hennessy challenge the conventional view when they discuss the North American Air Defence Agreement of 1957-58. The RCAF's leadership, they argue, sought to "keep up with the Joneses" and hence wanted a joint air defence arrangement "purely on the basis of operational necessity rather than the larger national security implications...." and moreover, the air force generals did this so effectively that they "determined Canada's strategic and national security policy." It is likely fair comment to suggest that the RCAF (and the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff, General Charles Foulkes) hustled the brand new Diefenbaker government into accepting NORAD. But did NORAD determine Canada's strategic and national security policy? And shouldn't operational necessity shape that policy? What after all were the alternatives? Do nothing? Defend Canadian airspace on our own? Surely efficiency, cost, and the inescapable fact that the United States would do the air defence job if Canada did not make NORAD essential? The editor's sub-title is "Serving the National Interest," and it is very difficult for me to see how NORAD did not do this.

Also of particular importance is Sean Maloney's chapter on peacekeeping which, he argues, was "In the Service of Forward Security." Canada, in other words, did peacekeeping to serve Western alliance and coalition interests, carrying the torch where the United States in particular could not. This is a familiar argument, primarily because Maloney, yet another Royal Military College historian, has been making it very effectively in a succession of books, articles, and most recently in *Maclean's*. Here, he traces the story in brief from Canada's first peacekeeping efforts through to the post-Cold War peace

enforcement operations. “The UN,” he notes baldly but correctly, “was discredited in many ways by 1995,” and other mechanisms of stability had become necessary, some led by NATO. This article is one that should be force-fed to parliamentarians and school teachers who continue to believe in the myths of Canada as the globe’s pre-eminent peacekeeper. Maloney is right, but this is one case where his harsh reality has unfortunately failed to overcome the popular myths.

Finally, there is Scot Robertson’s “Years of Innocence and Drift,” an examination of Canada in the post-Cold War era. This piece is notable for its full-throated attack on the Canada 21 Committee, a group of high-powered notables that in 1992 produced an influential paper on defence policy. Led by former diplomat and Trudeau adviser Ivan Head and University of Toronto political scientist Janice Stein, Canada 21 recommended a force structure for the future it saw coming. As Robertson observes, their report helped shape the 1994 Defence White Paper and got almost everything wrong. And he adds, the question that I asked in my book, Who Killed the Canadian Military? might have been answered by pointing “an accusing finger at the Canada 21 Committee.”

There are some additional well-done papers here. Douglas Delaney’s examination of the relationship between Generals Bernard Montgomery and Harry Crerar is based on solid research, and the Horn and Haycock article on Canada and the Boer War is a well written analysis. But few of the essays truly fit with the supposed theme of the book.

A long time ago when I was a graduate student at Duke University in North Carolina, my colleagues used to say that the books published by the Commonwealth Studies Center there were held together only by their bindings. A variety of essays on the Commonwealth and Empire by New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians, Britons, and occasional Africans, grouped very loosely by topic, would be slapped together—and presto! a few aspiring scholars had a publication for their curriculum vitae. Today some university presses insist that there must be a real theme and genuine intellectual coherence if they are to be publish collections of essays. A good principle, that, and one that the editor and publisher of this volume should consider.

(Historian J.L. Granatstein writes on defence and foreign affairs and military history.)

**We are MOVING to a new address, effective 1 March, 2007.**

Where? **222 Somerset Street West, Suite 400**  
**Ottawa ON K2P 2G3**

Some of our members may recognize our new address as that of the National Office of the Air Force Association of Canada - and it still is. The Air Force Association of Canada has agreed to lease some of their office real estate to the Conference of Defence Associations and Institute.

We are very pleased with the new arrangement for the accommodation of the National Office of the CDAI and the CDA, for many reasons, two of which are:

*a better location*  
*more space.*

While a movement plan has not, as yet, been formulated it is anticipated that the functions of the National Office will be confined to the activities associated with the move, from 1-15 March 2007.

Please note that our e-mail, telephone, and fax numbers will not change; thus:

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## GUIDELINES FOR THE CDA 75<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY BOOK PRIZE

*General Statement: The Conference of Defence Associations (CDA) will mark its 75<sup>th</sup> year by an Anniversary Book Prize. The Prize will recognize the Canadian author deemed to have made the most significant positive contribution to the general public's understanding of Canadian foreign policy, national security and defence during the past quarter century.*

### Eligibility:

- The author must be a Canadian citizen or must have been Canadian at the time of publication.
- Works must have been published in French or English in Canada, or have been reprinted for Canadian publication during the eligibility period 1 October 1982 to 30 September 2007.
- Published works may include, but are not limited to: compilations of essays, histories, biographies, memoirs, textbooks, studies, or theses.

### Selection:

The Selection Committee's decision will be final, and at their sole discretion;

- Jointly authored work(s) may be considered.
- The prize may be based on a single title or for a body of work.
- In the case of new authors, the work's potential significance may be judged based on the quality of research, analysis and presentation, rather than on its historical impact (as may apply in the case of earlier works).

### Prize:

The presentation will be at the time of the 2008 CDA Annual General Meeting.

The selected author will receive:

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### Nominations:

- Nominations may be made formally by any of the CDA Member Associations (See [www.cda-cdai.ca](http://www.cda-cdai.ca) for contact information) and by any other Canadian citizen, student, author, publisher and others through one of the CDA Member Associations or directly to CDA National Office (See address below).
- With the exception of the selected recipient(s), nominators and nominees will not be advised of their status or placement.
- **Deadline for nominations is 15 October 2007.**
- Formal nominations should be addressed to:

### CDA 75<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY BOOK PRIZE

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or

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## LIGNES DIRECTRICES POUR LE PRIX DU LIVRE DU 75<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA CAD

*Énoncé général : La Conférence des associations de la défense (CAD) marquera son 75<sup>e</sup> anniversaire par un prix du livre. Le prix reconnaîtra l'auteur/e canadien/ne dont on aura jugé qu'il/elle a le plus contribué à faire mieux comprendre par le grand public les questions de politique étrangère canadienne, de sécurité nationale et de défense pendant le dernier quart de siècle.*

### Admissibilité :

- L'auteur doit être citoyen canadien ou avoir été canadien au moment de la publication.
- Les ouvrages doivent avoir été publiés en français ou en anglais, au Canada, ou avoir été réimprimés pour publication canadienne pendant la période d'admissibilité, du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1982 au 30 septembre 2007.
- Les ouvrages publiés comprennent, mais sans s'y limiter : des compilations d'essais, des livres d'histoire, des biographies, des mémoires, des manuels, des études ou des thèses.

### Sélection :

La décision du comité de sélection sera finale et à sa seule discrétion ;

- Les oeuvres d'auteurs conjoints peuvent être considérées.
- Le prix peut être basé sur un seul titre ou pour un ensemble d'ouvrages.
- Dans le cas de nouveaux auteurs, la signification potentielle de l'ouvrage peut être jugée sur la base de la qualité de la recherche, de l'analyse et de la présentation, plutôt que sur son impact historique (comme cela peut s'appliquer dans le cas de travaux plus anciens).

### Prix :

La présentation se fera au moment de l'assemblée générale annuelle 2008 de la CAD.

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- Des mentions supplémentaires qui peuvent être accordées à la discrétion des juges.

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- Les mises en candidature peuvent être présentées formellement par n'importe quelle association membre de la CAD (Voir [www.cda-cdai.ca](http://www.cda-cdai.ca) pour l'information contact) et par tout autre citoyen canadien, étudiant, auteur, éditeur et autres, par l'entremise d'une des associations membres de la CAD ou directement aux bureaux nationaux de la CAD (voir l'adresse ci-dessous).
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