

CANADA

At the close of W.W.II the Canadian Army ranked among the largest and most effective fighting forces in the allied camp. More than 750,000 Canadians had met the Nazis in battle after battle from Italy to Normandy, through France to Holland, and all the way to Germany itself. The record of Canadian valor and sacrifice in W.W.II remains a proud and admirable one even after nearly six decades. Their exemplary performance in the Korean War again demonstrated the qualities of fortitude and dogged courage for which the Canadian soldier is rightfully famous. A table of organization for the Canadians in the Korean War may be found elsewhere in this book along with other UN contingents. During the seemingly endless "Cold War", the Canadians maintained a Mechanized Brigade on German soil committed to NATO and the concept of collective security. Throughout the twentieth century, the proximity of Canada to the United States and the traditionally reasonable working relationship between the two countries, only occasionally marred by problems of an economic nature, has allowed Canada to maintain a relatively small military establishment. Canada has traditionally integrated its national defense policy with that of the U.S. since W.W.II and the relationship between Canadian soldiers and sailors and their American colleagues has been genuinely cordial.

A defense "White Paper" issued in 1994 called for a smaller, more efficient, allocation of resources and manpower in the unified Canadian armed forces, trimming the standing Regular Force from 84,000 to 60,000, with a greater emphasis placed on peacekeeping efforts rather than traditional military operations. Overall, however, the eighties and nineties represented a long period of administrative and financial neglect for the Canadian armed forces. This neglect led to lower morale, disciplinary problems, and a serious reduction in combat effectiveness. Canadian defense and Canada's military reputation were in a bad state by 1997. Charges of brutal treatment of personnel by their superiors, allegations of racism and other outrageous conduct, and falsification of documents requested under the Access to Information Act, came to light and the whole military leadership structure, including the military justice system, came under severe criticism. After a detailed review, former defense minister Douglas Young filed a report with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. This report contained one hundred separate recommendations. Among these were greater emphasis on maintaining proper discipline, values, ethics, and leadership. Changes were recommended in command and rank structure, operational missions, the terms and conditions of service, headquarters structure, public relations, and the military court system. Young also recommended special compulsory courses in leadership, ethics, joint operations, strategy, and resource management for Canadian officers. Lastly the number of generals and flag officers was cut by 13%. Young's recommendations were accepted with little opposition.

The 1990's saw several changes in the organization of the Canadian land forces as well. First, the number of infantry companies per battalion was reduced from four to three. Then, the Canadian Airborne Regiment (CAR) was disbanded after its deployment to Somalia, an operation that ended disastrously for everyone concerned. For Canada, the torture and death of a Somali national while in Canadian custody was a severe blow to the nation as a whole, and to its military in particular.

In January of 1995, it was announced that the size of the land field force would be increased to meet the requirements of current peacekeeping operations. This was to be accomplished by the formation of three new "light" infantry battalions in 1997. These consist of two light infantry companies, a parachute company, a headquarters and combat support company, and an administrative company. Their primary mission as part of a heavy brigade is long-range recon and fighting patrols. They are equipped with soft-skinned vehicles only, and only enough of these to move one company at a time. The abolition of the CAR and the distribution of three parachute companies to separate military districts across the country is, in effect, a throwback to the situation before the creation of the CAR in 1968.

Canada's principal operational experience in the last decade or so has been in the realm of "peacekeeping" missions at the request of the United Nations and Canada's obligations under the NATO charter. These have included:

1. Operation Desert Storm (1991) - in which Air Force CF-18s were used and a battalion of the 22^{ème} Regiment ("Van Doos") provided security at the Canadian base during the liberation of Kuwait.
2. Somalia - in which the Canadian Airborne Regiment deployed as a security force.
3. Yugoslavia - in which Canada provided a Brigade Headquarters controlling units from the U.K. and the Czech Republic (as part of SFOR) under the designation "2nd Canadian Multinational Brigade". The Canadian force numbered some 960 personnel with its headquarters in the Bihac pocket at Corilici, northwest Bosnia.
4. Kosovo - Initially, Canada committed 1,450 personnel to KFOR as part of the Kosovo peace settlement. They later withdrew all but one hundred of these, transferring many to their SFOR contingent. Canadian CF-18s took a significant part in the air-to-ground campaign.
5. East Timor - Canada dispatched 250 infantry to East Timor after the 1999 referendum which confirmed the desire of this area to be free of Indonesian rule. A peacekeeping force, led by Australia, was dispatched to quell the violent repression of the East Timorese by Indonesian loyalist paramilitary forces. The Canadians withdrew in April of 2000, by which time order had been restored and a considerable humanitarian aid program was in place.
6. Rwanda - The UN responded to the outbreak of civil war between ethnic Hutu's and Tutsi's in 1994 by establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). The one-hundred-man Canadian portion of this force withdrew in January of 1996, one month ahead of schedule. Ottawa claimed that the UN mandate was no longer viable.
7. Haiti - The withdrawal of American troops from Haiti in March of 1996 led to a UN request for a Canadian military mission there. This force consisted of a helicopter squadron, an airfield engineer squadron, and a medium air transport flight for a total of some five hundred personnel. They were withdrawn in early 1998.

FOREIGN WEAPONS

"Eryx" ATGM - FR; Leopard MBT - GE; 35mm/2 "Oerlikon" - SZ; 81mm L-16, "Javelin" ATGM - UK; 155mm M109A2, M901, 81mm M125, M113, M577, "TOW" ATGM - US, Iltis - GE, G-Wagen - GE (2004).

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT CANADIAN MECHANIZED BRIGADE: 1991-1998

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 70, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Infantry Company:	4xTL3 Infantry(A)/M113
Support Company:	2xM901 (ITV), 1x81mm M125 Mortar(4), 1xTL3 Engineer Infantry/M113
Tank Squadron:	4xLeopard-IA3

Recon Squadron: 4x"Lynx"[R]
 Recon Company: 3x"Cougar"[R], 1xTL3 Infantry(R)"/"Grizzly", 1x81mm L-16 Mortar(2)"/"Grizzly"[R]
 Engineer Company: 4xTL3 Engineer Infantry/M113
 Light Infantry Company: 4xTL3 Infantry(R)
 Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry (B) HQ/M577, 4xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company, 2x"Cougar"[R]
 Armored Regiment: 1xM577 HQ, 3xTank Squadron
 Light Armored Regiment: 1xTL3 Infantry (B) HQ/"Grizzly", 3xRecon Company, 2xTOW/Jeep
 Artillery Regiment: 4x155mm M109A2(3)
 Light Infantry Battalion: 2xLight Infantry Company, 1xLight Infantry Company (parachute trained), 4xLight Truck

Brigade 1991+: 1xTL3 Infantry (B) GHQ/M-577, 1xArmored Regiment, 3xMechanized Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment, 1xEngineer Regiment, 1xRecon Squadron, 1x35mm/2 "Oerlikon"/Truck

OR: 1xTL3 Infantry (B) GHQ/M-577, 1xLight Armored Regiment, 3xMechanized Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment, 1xEngineer Regiment, 1x35mm/2 "Oerlikon"/Truck

Brigade 1996+: 1xTL3 Infantry (B) GHQ/M-577, 1xArmored Regiment, 2xMechanized Battalion, 1xLight Infantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment, 1xEngineer Regiment, 1xRecon Squadron, 1x35mm/2 "Oerlikon"/Truck

Notes: 1) The number of companies per Mechanized Battalion was reduced from four to three during the 1990's.
 2) There are currently three Mechanized Brigades quartered in Edmonton, Petawawa, and Valcartier
 3) One attached "Javelin" ATGM (MP) or one attached "Eryx" ATGM (MP) is allowed per infantry, light infantry, support, recon, or engineer company.
 4) Canada's Leopard-I's were replaced by Leopard-IA5's during the 1990's.
 5) The LAV-III "Kodiak" and other vehicles are currently replacing M113's. See the "Current Canadian Arsenal" for details.

TACTICAL NOTES

The Canadian Land Force reflects a tactical doctrine essentially unchanged since the early 1980's, although combined arms training was greatly enhanced with the creation of the Combat Training Centre in Gagetown New Brunswick (opened 1991). Technological improvements have been made and much experience has been gained from the nation's many peacekeeping missions worldwide, but Canada's operational philosophy has remained remarkably static. Play the Canadians using standard NATO combined-arms tactics, keeping in mind this army's primary weaknesses. Their artillery arm is remarkably under-powered and there is a complete lack of an "Attack Helicopter" capability. The recent reduction of their tactical air power by over 30%, combined with abandoning the ADATS anti-aircraft system has left them vulnerable to any enemy with a modern air force. We therefore recommend that Canadians be pitted against light enemy forces only, unless integrated within a multinational force employing all-arms support including attack helicopters and a considerable air arm.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Major changes have been made in Canada's defense budget and procurement policy since 1997. The "Defense Strategy 2020" document in 1999 established both long range objectives and short range defense goals. In this document, the mission of the Canadian armed forces was defined as to "defend Canada and Canadian interests and values while contributing to international peace and security". In February 2000, Finance Minister Paul Martin allocated an additional C\$1.5 billion to the military budget spread over the next three years, including C\$146 million for costs associated with Canadian peacekeeping missions to Kosovo and East Timor. However, Brig. General Douglas Dempster (Force Planning Director and Program Coordinator for the Canadian armed forces) has stated that the severe budget crunch Canada has experienced over the past several years has forced service restructuring, reduced readiness, and the sale or "mothballing" of military equipment. The governmental mandate for fiscal austerity has included several extreme measures such as disbanding the army's three new "Light Infantry" battalions, mothballing the ADATS low-level anti-aircraft system, and major cutbacks to the FA-18 fighter and CP-140 maritime patrol aircraft upgrade programs as well as the "laying-up" of several warships. In February 2002, this latter document was taken under review to "Take into account funding restrictions, previously unforeseen terrorist threats, the security needs of North America, and the will of the population". The review should be complete by the end of the 2002.

The Canadian Forces use a "unified" command structure consisting of the Maritime, Land Force, and Air Commands. The Land Force Command uses a regional structure with authority divided among four geographical areas (Western, Central, Quebec, and Atlantic). The Land Force headquarters is collocated with the National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa. The Canadian Forces Joint Operations Group (CFJOP) was formed in July of 2000, located at Kingston, Ontario. The CFJOP consists of a joint headquarters and Signal regiment and is controlled by General Raymond Henault (appointed Chief of Defense Staff in 2002, subsequently appointed chief of staff, NATO, in 2004) and the office of the "Chief of Defense Staff". Its mission includes providing a structure around which multinational peacekeeping forces can be organized and deployed. The current Canadian fiscal crisis looms very large over all current and future military planning, and the only certainty we can foresee is "change".

2002 CANADIAN ARSENAL

(All numbers below should be assumed as approximate due to ongoing reductions in many types of weapons and equipment.)

Vehicles: 114xLeopard-IA5 (C2) (plus nine each AVLB, AEV, and ARV), 203x"Coyote", 100x"Cougar" (Armoured Reserve regiments only), 341xM-113 (out of service with Infantry regiments, replaced by LAV-III), 62xM-557, 269x"Grizzly", 199x"Bison", 330xLAV-III (651 LAV-III "Kodiak" vehicles are on order.) 802 Mercedes-Benz G-Wagens currently on order, with an unknown portion in service.
 AT Weapons: 863x"Carl Gustav", 69xTOW(Ground Mounts), 71xM-901 (IPV), 435x"Eryx", 96x"Javelin"
 Artillery: 200x105mm Howitzer (Towed), 76x155mm "M-109A2"

Anti-Aircraft: 20x35mm/2 "Oerlikon", 34x"ADATS"

Combat Aircraft: 80xCF-18A (Reflects a planned reduction of forty-two aircraft.), 200+ (CH-146, CH-135, CH-136) Utility Helicopters

Small Arms: 9mm H&K MP5A2 Submachineguns, 5.56mm C7-C9, 7.62mm FN/HB GPMG

- Notes:
1. Most "Grizzly" and "Bison" vehicles will be converted into various special-purpose types. The rest will be "cut".
 2. The "Lynx" was replaced by the German "Iltis" in reserve regiments tasked with providing recon troops to Regular Forces.
 3. As of 2004, the Cougar is used in Reserve regiments, having been replaced by LAV-III's in the Regular Forces.
 4. Leopard-1A5(C2)s have received add-on armor. Current plans are to mothball the entire Leopard fleet.
 5. The Mercedes-Benz G-Wagen, with removable armor, is replacing the Iltis, following a mine strike on an Iltis in Afghanistan in 2004, and a suicide bomber attack shortly thereafter. The initial order was for 802 G-Wagens, with 118 Armor Protection System (APS) units. When the number of G-Wagens deployed to the Regular Force is satisfied, they will also be deployed to Reserve units.

POINTS OF CONTACT

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