

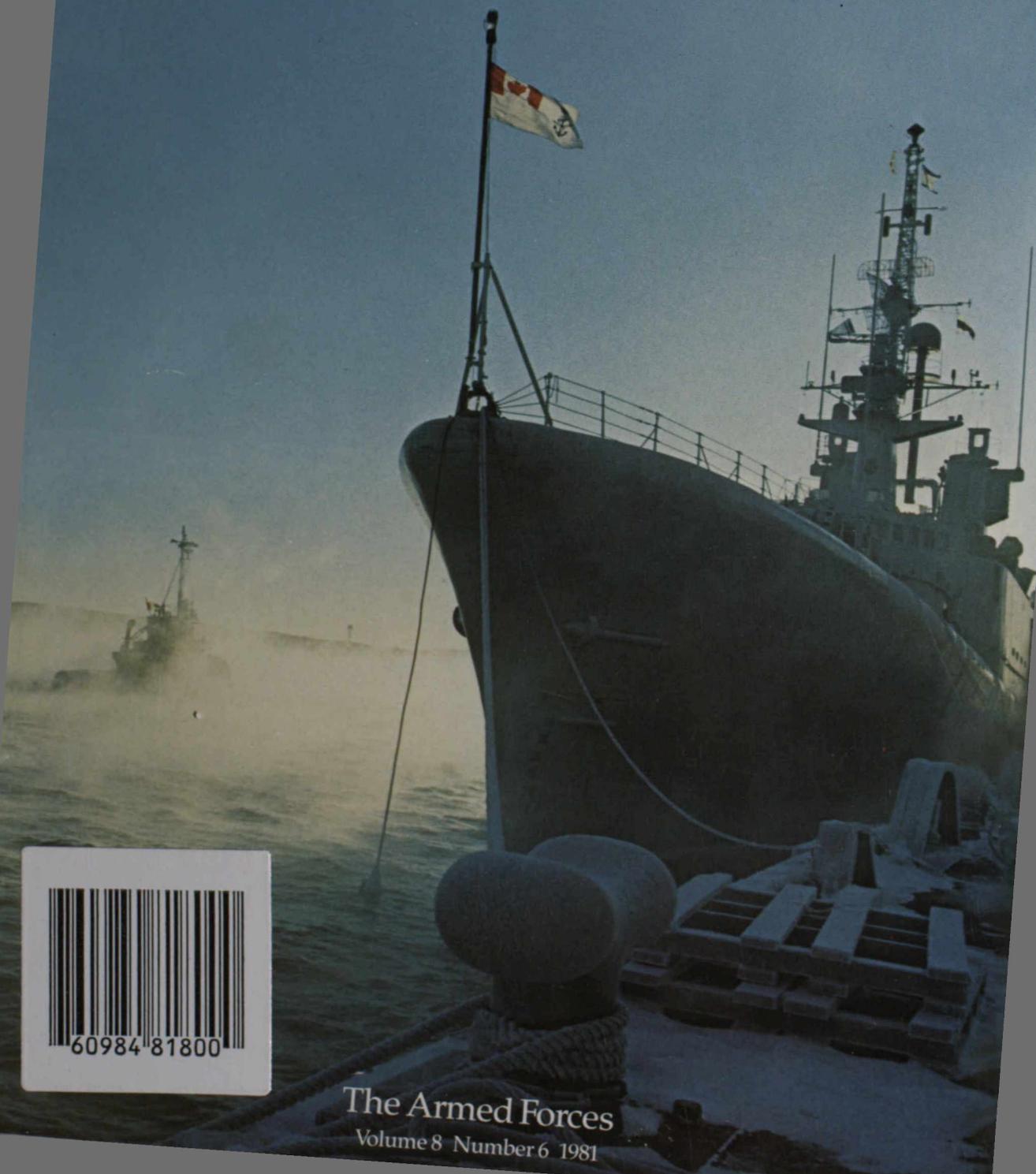
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The Armed Forces
Volume 8 Number 6 1981



A Canadian Forces Corporal uses a Starlight Scope during land exercises.

Cover photo: A DDH in Halifax harbour on a frosty winter morning. (Photo CPL J Haynes RTD)

Introduction

Canadians value their own culture, heritage, and sovereignty, and are prepared and willing to defend it. They are also committed to the protection of peace, justice, and democracy wherever it may be threatened around the world. While Canada is not a country prone to military adventurism, it does not shirk its duty when called upon by its allies to meet the enemy. Canadians have served on virtually every continent on the globe. They have a small but sophisticated and efficient military capability with special skills relating to integrated services, peacekeeping, maritime and Arctic patrol, and many other areas of expertise such as electronics, communications, and computer technology.

Canada's Armed Forces are unique in the world. In this issue of Canada Today we will examine the reasons why. As a full member of NATO, Canada stands ready to help in the defence of Europe and the North Atlantic. As partners in NORAD Canadian forces share surveillance against any type of military attack on North America. Wherever they are needed, Canada's Armed Forces intend to be there, ready and able to do, traditionally, even more than their share.

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An Overview

While the Governor-General is the nominal Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Canada just as is the Queen in the United Kingdom, real direction is similarly firmly in the hands of elected officials. The Prime Minister and his Minister of National Defence are the officials primarily entrusted, but there is also a Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, made up of all parties represented in the House of Commons, whose existence makes any abuse of military power very remote.

We are on the threshold of the 1980s, a decade which Minister of National Defence Gilles Lamontagne predicts will be 'difficult and turbulent', but for which he reaffirms the present government's commitment to defence alliances. In a statement to the Standing Committee he declared:

'Our strategically advantageous location, taken together with the closeness of our ties with Great Britain and later with the United States, made it logical and natural for successive Canadian Governments to provide for Canada's military security through various forms of defence association with

these and other countries with which Canadians continue to share common interests, values, and aspirations. By assisting other countries in their defence and by sharing with them in the defence of the sea approaches to North America, Canadians contribute to keeping war away from Canadian territory.'

Admiral Robert H. Falls, former Chief of the Defence Staff and now Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, views the 1980s with somewhat more trepidation. He believes that the coming decade will be the most dangerous since the 1930s. He is not alone. Both Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mark MacGuigan, have been pressing hard for universal nuclear disarmament and international arms limitation, believing that it is only through these policies that the threat of global destruction and chaos can be defused.

That is not to say that the reasons behind their avid beliefs are entirely altruistic. Canada stands sandwiched between the two mega-powers in the nuclear club, the Soviet Union and the United States. As the Defence Minister observes,



CF104, 1st Air Division, Lahr, West Germany, by Robert Field 1968. (Black and white conté)

the development of such a situation ended the 'relative immunity from direct attack on its territory which Canada had long enjoyed, (and) the principal objective of Canadian policy became the prevention of nuclear war.'

Advocacy of nuclear disarmament is not to construe, however, that Canada is unilaterally disarming. As Mr. Lamontagne observes, 'The paradox resides in our having to develop and maintain increasingly potent forms of military power in order to obviate the use of it.' Canada's approach, instead, is to turn its back completely on the nuclear club and convert its armament entirely to conventional weapons. Rather than disarming, by the end of the decade Canada will in fact have a remarkably sophisticated arsenal which will include the highly advanced, supersonic CF-18 Hornet fighter planes; the fast, heavily armoured Leopard tanks; a new fleet of anti-submarine frigates; and the very sophisticated, computer-laden Aurora patrol aircraft, the most effective submarine hunters in the sky. What distinguishes Canada from other highly evolved military nations is that while it has all the

required technology and resources to equip itself fully with nuclear weapons, it chooses instead to set an example for the rest of the world by renouncing them.

As Prime Minister Trudeau says, 'Not only has Canada become the first country in the world with the capacity to produce nuclear weapons that chose not to do so, we are also the first nuclear armed country to have chosen to divest itself of nuclear weapons.'

Canada's Armed Forces continue to be a significant component of national power, but only to preclude the use of military power by its adversaries in imposing their will. That means that the objectives of the Department of National Defense (DND) are to keep an alert, efficient, sophisticated and credible Armed Force that can serve Canada and its allies immediately. It further enhances the image and reputation of the Armed Forces that they assist civil authorities in search and rescue missions, flood relief, scientific research, and in many other areas where their expertise and training can save lives and property. ♣

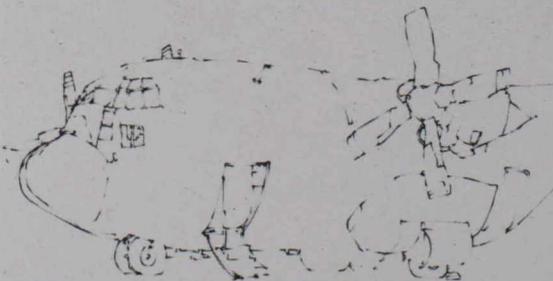
The historical view

When a man or woman places duty and country ahead of his or her own self interest and safety they often become heroes. Every nation takes pride in recognizing them as such, and Canada is no exception. There is nothing unusual in the fact that heroes are often created on the battlefield, for there are few places where the substance and character of a human being are more harshly tested than in the face of enemy fire.

Since 1883, when Canada established its own permanent military force, no fewer than 94 Canadians have won the Victoria Cross. Considering Canada's relatively small population and short military history it speaks well of the Canadian soldier.

But not all soldiers are heroes. In fact most of the men and women who have served in Canada's armed forces over the past century have been ordinary citizens caught up in the events of crisis far beyond their control. Canada has always been able to rely on sufficient volunteers for service abroad. The first to be sent overseas went to serve in the Boer War under British command. They distinguished themselves, and suddenly Canada, a nation barely 30 years old at the time, had an army of reputation.

With the ties of family and empire so strong, Canada has always been among the first to stand beside the United Kingdom during times



Hercules by Robert Field 1968. (Pencil)

of need. And so it was at the outbreak of World War I when Canada offered its strength of 3,000 regular soldiers, including the recently formed contingent of cavalry, Lord Strathcona's Horse (The Royal Canadians), backed by 60,000 part-time reservists, and its embryonic navy, formed in 1910, which then consisted of two cruisers. While there was a Royal Canadian Air Force, it had to be built up from a single Burgess-Dunne bi-plane.

By 1918 however, its contribution to the allied war effort was such that Canada signed the peace treaty as a full and equal member of the alliance. In all more than 600,000 Canadians served, and almost 60,000 of them were killed and 172,950 wounded.

Field Marshal Sir John French described their contribution to the battle of Ypres with the words, 'the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster.'

There were Canadians in the air also. Perhaps the most famous of them was the heavily decorated Billy Bishop, VC, DSO, DFC, MC who shot down more German aircraft than any other Allied airman, and who went on to become Air Marshal of the RCAF during the Second World War. His legend lives on, and a Vancouver musical drama about him, 'Billy Bishop goes to War' opened in London's West End in June after two sell-out years on Broadway.



Labrador Helicopter by Barbara Green 1971. (Watercolour)

Canada, like many other nations was convinced that World War I would be the 'war to end all wars'. During the interlude between the two great wars Canadians dreamed of an everlasting peace and military matters were relegated to the lowest priority in almost everyone's mind.

The year 1939 brutally shattered such dreams, and Canada's farmers and their sons once again picked up their rifles, its loggers exchanged their saws for the controls of aircraft and its office and factory workers manned the ships that once again filed out of Halifax harbour to take up patrols on the North Atlantic,



HMCS Margaree, Athabaskan and Ottawa on exercise in the Baltic Sea. (Photo M/CPL R Rodger)

protecting Britain's vital link to the resources of the free world.

The Royal Canadian Navy soon became the third largest in the Allied forces. It reached a full complement of 440 fighting ships and 95,705 men and women. It accounted for the destruction of 27 German U-Boats and 42 surface ships.

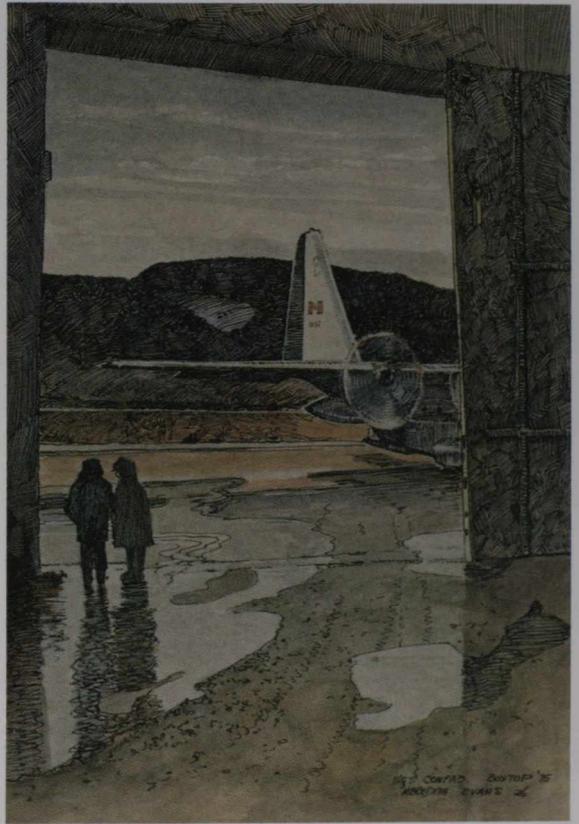
Canada's strength was also evident in the air. The RCAF filled its ranks with a quarter of a million Canadians and mustered 88 operational squadrons. During the Battle of Britain they scored 74 'kills' and 'probables'. On one day alone RCAF fighters shot down a record 26 enemy aircraft and damaged dozens more. With other Commonwealth colleagues, Canadian pilots proudly joined the few, to whom so much is owed.

Of the 730,625 Canadians who served with the Army, 22,917 were killed, and more than 52,000 wounded, enough to fill the stands of a huge football stadium. These were devastating statistics to a country with a population of less than 15 million.

When the final victory came in 1945, the world sighed a collective expression of relief, but this time Canada, like Britain, was not lulled back into a false sense of security. When South Korea was attacked, both countries contributed to the United Nations peacekeeping force with manpower, money and military supplies. Canadian initiatives in creating the UN peacekeeping force at Suez after the 1956 war earned the then Canadian foreign minister, Mike Pearson, a Nobel Prize, and Canadian forces have been invited to participate in every UN peacekeeping operation since. Today Canadians still wear the bright blue of the UN berets in Cyprus, and the Golan Heights, Sinai and Kashmir.

In addition to meeting its obligations to the international community as peacekeepers, Canada has also supported a sizeable NATO brigade group in West Germany, and committed a percentage of its airpower to the defence of Europe.

But by the 1960s, military and political thinking were changing in Canada. The Government was looking for ways to achieve greater economies in military spending while at the same time improving the efficiency, flexibility, and manpower utilization of its armed forces.



Wet Confab by Meredith Evans 1975. (Pen and ink, and watercolour)

The entire structure of the military community was dissected and examined piece by piece. The result was an apparently simple decision, but one which resulted in a complicated and controversial plan to try something unique in military history: the combination of the three services into a single force.

Its essentials called for the integration of the Army, Navy, and Air Force into one organization, eliminating the distinguishing uniforms of the three services, requiring every enlisted man and officer to wear a common dark green uniform regardless of area of service. The programme met with immediate resistance from traditionalists both inside and outside the Forces, curiosity from Canada's allies, and almost total indifference from the Canadian public. In 1981, thirteen years after becoming simply the Canadian Armed Forces, there are very few serving regulars who remember the old system, but the jury is still out on the ultimate success of the experiment. Unification is



CFB Alert by Albert Hochbaum 1978. This is the closest settlement in the world to the North Pole. (Watercolour and tempera)

here to stay in Canada, but nobody knows whether or not it still has more growing (or contracting) pains to experience.

While Canada is not, and probably never will be, considered a major global military

power, it has a history that measures up to any nation in terms of bravery, dedication, loyalty, and service by the citizens who have filled the ranks of its forces. Its history is unusual in that, since its creation as a Confederation in 1867, it has never fought a war to defend its own soil, yet has been involved in so many defensive conflicts abroad.

This history has formed the character of the Armed Forces and in turn the character of the country they represent. Today Canada is respected for those past sacrifices, and admired to some extent for its approach to modern military problems. The present profile of the Canadian Armed Forces is that of a small but compact force that equips itself with the best of the latest technology and weaponry and remains flexible enough to combat any threat which may affect the rights and well-being of Canadians and their allies. A century is not a long history compared to other military forces in the world, but Canada is proud of what it has accomplished in those years. ❖

Anglo-Canadian military links

There are few examples in history of two independent nations co-operating more closely in military matters than Canada and the United Kingdom. True, the cultural, political, and historical links have always been close, but Canada as a former colony became a completely independent nation more than 100 years ago, so the close links between the two countries today are as much the result of pragmatic realism as they are of friendship and tradition.

For the British forces, Canada's abundance of land provides ideal training grounds. Between May and October of 1979, 5,000 British soldiers, comprising seven battle groups from the Army of the Rhine, trained at Suffield, Alberta and in the rugged Rocky Mountains. Administrative command and control is handled by the Canadians during these training exercises, but operational command is retained by United Kingdom Land Forces headquarters.

British troops and military personnel also use the large training grounds at CFB Edmonton in Wainwright, Alberta, and at CFB



The Royal Canadian Dragoons use a Leopard tank to practice for the NATO Canadian Army Trophy Competition.

Petawawa in Ontario. The Federal Republic of Germany, NATO partner to both the United Kingdom and Canada, uses training grounds near Shilo, Manitoba. The United States has often taken advantage of the varied Canadian terrain to give its troops practical operational experience.

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Art and the Armed Forces

Whether art mirrors life, or life mirrors art could be the grist for endless philosophical discussion. The two are so interrelated that they are almost inseparable. The military would not normally be thought of as a major patron of the arts by the highbrows of culture, but in fact the Canadian Armed Forces have commissioned over two hundred works by twenty-five artists since 1968. Even before that, Lord Beaverbrook modelled a programme for Canada (on earlier British schemes) which produced some 6,500 paintings depicting life in the Canadian Armed Forces from 1917 onwards.

In this issue of Canada Today we reproduce a selection of the Armed Forces' more recent acquisitions. They illustrate typical aspects of operations within the Armed Forces as seen through the sensitive eyes of the artist rather than the clinical eye of the camera.

Sea King Helicopter by Ken Bradford 1973.
(Watercolour)

Centurion by Charles Gosbee 1969.
(Watercolour)



Anglo-Canadian military links

Continued from page 7

Canada's sheer vastness helps. The variety of landmarks and the fact that they are not readily identifiable on the terrain make it excellent for learning the art of map-reading. Its wilderness provides trees that can be used to develop skills in camouflage and opportunities to expose troops to many different logistical problems. Its undeveloped lands offer some of the few places in the world where the sparseness of the population permits training with live ammunition.



Kiowa helicopter from 444 Tactical Helicopter Squadron

Canada also uses the United Kingdom to train its own personnel. At any one time there are as many as 200 military personnel stationed at British military schools or serving as regular members of British Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force units. With the 30 military personnel attached to the Canadian High Com-

mission in London the Canadian Defence Community in the United Kingdom, including dependents numbers in the area of 600.

It is not only active soldiers who find themselves in Britain. There are so many Canadian veterans and their dependants, estimated at up to 12,000, drawing their pensions in the United Kingdom that the Canadian High Commission in London has a Veterans Affairs office in Canada House on Trafalgar Square, to serve veterans' needs and handle enquiries concerning their pensions. It is the only such office outside Canada.

Several hundred Canuck veterans belong to an organization called the Canadian Veterans' Association of the United Kingdom (CVAUK), formed in 1948. Just as many British women married Canadian service personnel during the Second World War, so too did many Canadians stay behind in the UK or return to Britain to live after their military service. The CVAUK's principal interest is the welfare of its members and a helping hand is extended to any one of them in need of assistance. It also provides opportunities for Canadian veterans to meet old friends and make new ones.



*Canadian Forces personnel engaged in high altitude medical research on Mount Logan.
(Photo MWO W Spellmeir)*

The CVAUK also organizes ceremonies honouring fallen comrades – the Dieppe pilgrimages, the Vimy Ridge church parades and memorial services, and many others. Visits are frequently arranged to veterans' homes, hospitals, and institutions.

The organization brings needy cases to the Veterans' Affairs Welfare Officer, Percy Towgood, for assistance. The CVAUK's Honorary Life President is the World War II navy hero Commander J. Leslie Harries OBE, GM and Bar, and its Patron, Lady Sheila Butlin, whose late husband



A patrol of C Coy, 1R22ER moves down a snow covered road during a training exercise in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sir Billy Butlin first came to Britain as a sergeant in the Canadian Army in World War I, and whose philanthropy to Canadian veterans in Britain will be long remembered.

Some of the Anglo-Canadian military links are financial. Canada spends millions of dollars every year in Europe on the procurement and maintenance of military hardware. The great bulk of that money comes to the United Kingdom.

In terms of history there are some traditional links between battle units in Canada and those in the United Kingdom. For instance the British Blues and Royals are paired with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Governor General's Horse Guard; the 17th/21st Lancers with Lord Strathcona's Light Horse; the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment with Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers with the 22e Regiment (the 'Van Doos'); the Gordon Highlanders with the 48th Highlanders, and the London Scottish with the Toronto Scottish. The Queen Mother is Colonel-in-Chief of the Toronto Scottish, and visits her regiment frequently. Officers and men from the Prince of Wales' three regiments in Canada, the Royal Regiment, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, were generously accorded roles in the ceremonies attending His Royal Highness' wedding in July.

Whilst Canada has, for many years, awarded its own decorations for distinguished service, recently two Canadians had the special



A trio of Canadian, US and German officers meet during a NATO exercise in West Germany.

privilege of being invested by the Queen. On 17 February 1981, at a ceremony in Buckingham Palace, Lt General R Gutknecht CAF, was awarded the Order of Military Merit, and Major John Eason CAF, 8th Canadian Hussars, the MBE Military Division. In the past 94 Canadians have been presented with Victoria Crosses by their ruling monarch, and thousands have received other military awards.

Canada became autonomous in 1867 and fully politically independent of Britain in 1931, but the two countries have retained military links which benefit them both. What they have achieved together serves as a model for other allies and gives evidence of the greater strength, efficiency and comradeship that result from closer military co-operation. ♣



Hungry Bird by Meredith Evans 1975. (Pen and ink, and watercolour)

Arms for the Future



The CF-18 Hornet

The CF-18 Hornet

By the end of the 1980s Canada's arsenal will be stocked with the best weaponry that 20th century technology has been able to produce. Canadian Armed Forces equipment obviously won't match, in quantity, those of the great military powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, but their equipment will be no nation's inferior in quality.

Take for example the CF-18 Hornet. This fighter attack weapon is awesome in every sense of the word. It is a single-seat, twin-jet aircraft for all-weather fighter defence and military attack. It is equipped with F404 smokeless engines and long-range, high-power, AN/APG-65 radar. Its imposing 17.1 metre (56 ft) length, 4.7 metre (16 ft) height, and wingspan of 12.3 metres (40 ft) are compressed into a silhouette sufficiently sleek to let its two low-bypass jet engines, each with 7,258 kilograms (16000 lbs) thrust, push it to speeds of MACH 1.8 (1400 mph). The combat thrust-to-weight ratio is greater than one-to-one. The Hornet has an unrefuelled ferry range of more than 3,700 kilometres (2300 miles) and a combat range of 740 kilometres (460 miles) with a full complement of air-to-air missiles. It has an inflight refuelling capability.

In terms of kill power the CF-18 Hornet is as fearsome as a huge battleship of old. It can carry eight tons of bombs and rocketry, and its air-to-air radar and air-to-ground fire control system for conventional or guided weapons lets it deliver every weapon with deadly accuracy, a claim no battleship could boast.

The Hornet has nine weapon stations: two wing tip stations for Sidewinder missiles; two outboard wing stations for air-to-ground weapons, Sparrows or Sidewinders; two inboard wing stations for fuel tanks or air-to-ground weapons; two nacelle fuselage stations for Sparrows or sensor pods; and one centreline station for fuel or air-to-ground weapons. The internal M61 20mm gun is mounted in the nose. It is a one-man fighter aircraft designed to be devastating in combat, and fearsome in attack. There will be more than 130 of them distributed with Canadian units at Canadian and allied air-bases.

The Aurora

Meanwhile, patrolling Canada's vast Arctic regions and its long, rugged coastlines, will be the most sophisticated submarine hunter yet constructed, the Aurora. Canada has invested over a billion dollars in these aircraft, which will not

only have a key wartime role but considerable peacetime capabilities: monitoring ice conditions, enforcing fishing regulations, detecting pollution, helping in air-sea rescue operations, and reporting on natural disasters such as floods and forest fires.



The CP-140 Aurora

Among the distinctive capabilities of the Aurora in submarine detection are precisely measuring the dimensions of a submarine, from the air, even though it is still submerged; telling through heat radiation how many engines a submarine is using, how much fuel is in its tanks, whether or not it is dumping oil, etc., and even being able to scan the submarine's bow and conning tower in darkness or underwater to pick up the vessel's name or

number, the difference in paint giving off a different reading on the Aurora's heat sensitive detecting equipment.

The Aurora has a range of over 6,000 kilometres (3750 miles) and can remain airborne for sixteen hours (with full sleeping accommodation for one shift of crew). It has been thoroughly tested in Arctic conditions and its four turbo-prop engines give it much greater fuel economy than a conventional jet. Its highly secret and complex computer assisted surveillance equipment make it an effective defence weapon when used in concert with a comprehensive radar network.

The Leopard C1 tank

On the ground Canadian Forces will be utilizing more than 120 new Leopard C1 battle tanks. These German-made tanks have already gained the reputation of being perhaps the fastest, most durable and versatile armoured vehicles in tank history. The firepower, toughness, and low profile of the Leopard tanks should give Canadian troops a decided advantage in ground warfare.

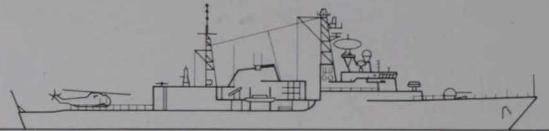


The Leopard C1 Tank

Patrol frigates

'Project Definition' will see more than \$1.5 billion spent to build up Canada's sea power. The programme is expected to deliver at least six new Canadian patrol frigates to the Maritime Command by the end of the decade. The new ships will be between 3,000 and 4,000 tons and will carry Sea King helicopters, but final plans and designs are still being perfected. As a holding operation Canada's existing naval force will be extensively refurbished and refitted.

Canada will be increasing its military budget by 3% in real terms this year. The government recognizes that international military balance is still a prerequisite to sustain peace, and is dedicated to the creation and maintenance of armed forces more than able to pull their own weight in any future combat.



An artist's conception of what the new Canadian Patrol Frigate might look like, based on the capability requirements for the ships.

Women in the forces

Women have been part of the Canadian Armed Forces for a long time, but recently they have been moving closer to the front line combat action. Women are to be employed (on a trial basis initially) with near combat land units and aboard one non-combatant ship. Selected servicewomen will be employed in a service battalion and field ambulance unit stationed in Germany. After completion of sea training, they will also be used in support trades onboard HMCS Cormorant, a fleet diving support ship.

All this points out the many significant changes that have occurred regarding the employment of women in the Forces. The number of servicewomen increased from 1,500 in the early 1970s, to 5,074 in 1979 and now represents approximately 6.5% of the Regular Forces. From limited employment only a decade ago in 23 trades and classifications, primarily in the administrative and



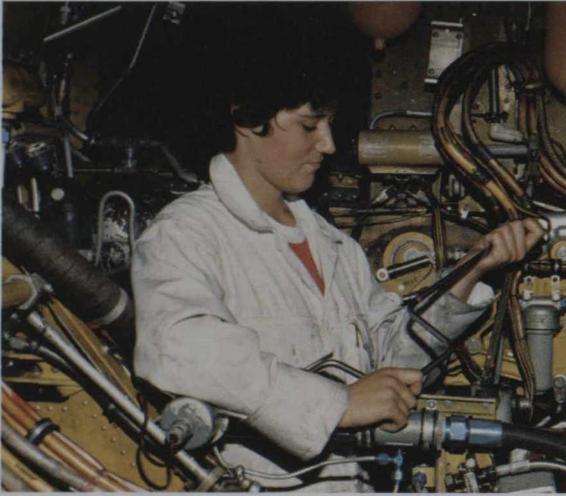
Officer Cadet Kim Breese on base training at CFB Chilliwack BC, about to go over obstacle course during speed competition. The number 10 indicates competition section and -1 indicates number in section. (Photo Capt Wendy Tighe Sentinel)



Corporal Mary E Colussi, an Electronic Technician at Canadian Forces Base Montreal, performs an electronic bench check on an aircraft component.

medical fields, by 1979 women were engaged in 85 out of the 131 Armed Forces trades and classifications, including jobs in engineering, medical, dental, legal, communications, logistics, security, and avionics fields.

All past inequities concerning women's conditions of service and benefits have been removed. Women are recruited, trained, employed, and paid the same as men. They



Private Sylvie Fortier, an Aero Engine Technician at Canadian Forces Base Comox, BC, working inside a T33 aircraft during an aircraft inspection.



Corporal Lynne Fraser, a Vehicle Technician at Canadian Forces Station Falconbridge, adjusts the engine of a 4 ton truck.



Captain Louise Chevalier, a Flight Test Engineer posted to the Aeronautical Engineering Test Establishment at Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake, Alberta.

compete equally for promotion, and earned rank has equal status. All professional development training is open to women including leadership training and attendance at Staff Schools, Staff Colleges, and at the National Defence College.

Until 1971, women had to seek permission to remain in the service after marriage, and pregnancy meant a summary release from the service.



Corporal Sue Tousant, a Weapons Technician (Air) at Canadian Forces Base Baden, West Germany, closes pylon panels on a CF-104 Starfighter aircraft.

Provision is now made for maternity leave following which the member must be prepared to give unrestricted service on her return to duty. Available statistics indicate that in 1979 approximately 29% of servicewomen were married, the majority to fellow members of the Armed Forces.

These changes, however, have not been easy, nor are they likely to be fully accepted for some years to come. As Captain Suzanne Simpson observes in an incisive article in the Autumn 1980 issue of the Canadian Defence Quarterly (published at 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario):

'The primary determinants of the success of the trials will probably not be whether the women physically can do their jobs, or whether they are emotionally up to the stress of the environments in which they serve. Rather, the success of the trials will most likely depend on how the men and women co-operate to get the work done, and whether the men can shed concerns about women lowering the prestige of their previously all-male jobs. Women can be properly selected to endure the stress of the jobs, both emotionally and physically, but this will not help if the women and the men they work with do not perceive women in the Canadian Forces as full partners in service.'

Captain Simpson's conclusions are optimistic, however:

'In the trial units, because the men and women have to work in close proximity for extended periods of time, the men and women will in all likelihood come to respect each other as individuals.'



Three Hercules apparently on top of each other!

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