



THE CANADIAN ARMY READING LIST

A Professional Guide for Canada's Soldiers

Produced by Directorate of Land
Concepts and Designs



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Directorate of Land Concepts and Design
Kingston, Ontario
2009

Publication Data

The Canadian Army Reading List edited by Major Andrew B. Godefroy

Government of Canada Catalogue Number: D2-249/2009

ISBN: 978-0-662-06911-9

NDID: B-GL-007-001/AF-001

Cover Art Credit: Canadian War Museum Collection

Layout and Cover Design: Army Publishing Office and Graphic Arts Section
Kingston, Ontario

Printed in Canada by St. Joseph Print Group

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FOREWORD

1. Soldiers today are faced with innumerable challenges in complex and punishing environments across the globe. Combined with seemingly unending revolutions and evolutions in warfare, technology, and society, now more than ever we require a thorough and in-depth understanding of our profession. We can never spend too much time learning it, thinking about it, and debating it.

2. There is perhaps no better way to develop the knowledge and confidence required of the soldier's calling off the field than a disciplined and focused commitment to a personal course of reading and study. Though some subjects are covered to varying degrees through military professional development, education and training, the onus still remains on the individual soldier to read and study appropriate military-related writing and literature. The soldier's profession is unique, and we must all do our utmost to prepare for the heavy responsibilities and challenges of military service.

3. In September 2001, the Canadian Army produced its first Canadian Army Reading List. In the time passed since its publication, many new books and articles of interest to the Canadian Army have appeared, prompting the need to revisit the list and revise and expand it as necessary. This new and revised Canadian Army Reading List retains most of the original, while adding a considerable amount of new material for soldiers to consider.

4. The aim of The Canadian Army Reading List is to provide an instructive guide to soldiers to explore suitable literature on any given subject. The list is not exhaustive nor should it be considered the limit of what soldiers should read. Rather, it is a starting point to enhance professional knowledge of those subjects that affect and influence soldiers' lives and thinking. All members of the Army are encouraged to use the list, read the titles suggested, and debate these subjects at length. This activity not only improves individual soldiers, but it also helps foster a common understanding and shared knowledge that will make the Army as a whole stronger and more prepared to face the challenges ahead.

J. Crosman
Colonel
Director of Land Concepts and Designs

2009

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USING THIS GUIDE TO DEVELOP YOUR OWN READING PROGRAM

1. The purpose of this guide is to encourage and assist soldiers in continuing their professional education. As such, it is important to say a few words about how to use this publication and how to start a reading program. As always a soldier's day is a very full one, nevertheless just as with physical training and marksmanship practice, professional education must become part of our daily routine. You should be able to find time to read at least one good book or lengthy article a month, as well as browse a couple of Internet sites.
2. With hundreds of titles and sources offered in this guide, however, one may never read all of the selections that are offered. As that is not the purpose of this guide, and as there is no suggested minimum standard, this should not be a concern. The Canadian Army Reading List has no 'best books' on the subject or 'must-reads.' The interests of soldiers are diverse and the creation of such a list would be impossible. Instead, The Canadian Army Reading List offers suggestions, a starting point if you will, to introduce soldiers to the many facets that each subject identified in the guide may hold. Within each subject we have attempted to list as many as possible of those books and sources that have become commonly accepted essentials, so that if nothing else the reader may be introduced to the seeds of contemporary and modern military writing.
3. This guide does not have to be read in the order of the subjects presented. As well, not all books may be of interest or suit your particular tastes. If you are new to the military or your particular trade or subject of choice, then it is recommended that you start with books that cover the

breadth of a subject rather than a particular subject in depth. This methodology will allow you to not only to gain an overall context within which various subjects are discussed, but will also allow you to identify a number of subjects that you may wish to explore in greater detail later.

4. The Canadian Army Reading List is organized by subject area and not by rank or Developmental Period (DP). Still, it is suggested that some titles be revisited as the soldier progresses in rank and leadership responsibility, as they will undoubtedly see certain works of literature and other sources from a new perspective. Author, title, bibliographic data or Internet address and a brief annotation concerning the content of the book is provided for every entry. Some titles may appear only in English or French, but bilingual editions are identified when available.

5. Some of the books listed here have been or will be reviewed in the Canadian Army Journal (CAJ). Be sure to check out all of these book reviews either in the hardcopy edition of the CAJ or on the journal website at www.army.forces.gc.ca/caj/.

6. Those seeking to create their own reading lists for specific requirements are encouraged to use this guide as a starting point. This resource should also be combined with other contemporary bibliographies and reading lists as desired to provide a wide spectrum of choices for soldiers to consider in their reading programs.

7. Maintenance of The Canadian Army Reading List is currently vested with the Directorate of Land Concepts and Designs Research and Outreach Program. Updates and additions to the list will appear periodically on the CAJ website

as well as in the journal. Suggestions for additional titles are welcome and should be submitted, including author, title, bibliographic data and a brief synopsis, to:



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MILITARY CLASSICS

Clausewitz, Carl von. *On War*. Beatrice Heuser, trans.
New Jersey: Oxford University Press, 2007. ISBN: 9562915883.

Although only an incomplete collection of his writings, Carl von Clausewitz's *On War* has been a mainstay of Western military literature since the late nineteenth century because of its systematic approach to the study of war and its various aspects. While his ideas concerning operational matters are clearly dated, Clausewitz's arguments concerning war as a political tool, combined with his philosophical views on war and its use retain a timeless quality that makes the work as a whole as relevant today as it was when it was first produced. Whether in terms of its importance to the development of military professionals, or in understanding how it has influenced historical events, *On War* is an essential read.

Jomini, Antoine Henri. *The Art of War*. London: Greenhill Books, 2006. ISBN: 1853672491.

Throughout much of the nineteenth century, Antoine Jomini's *The Art of War* largely dominated Western military thinking and subsequently played a major role in shaping the conduct of the American Civil War. Whereas Clausewitz focuses upon larger issues of strategy, politics, and philosophy, Jomini emphasises the operational issues of war, particularly force concentration and the protection of lines of communication. As such, *The Art of War* serves as useful counterweight to the work of Clausewitz in terms of understanding the development of military theory.

Machiavelli, Nicollo. *The Prince*. London: Penguin Classics, 2003. ISBN: 0140449159.

A classic addition to the development of modern political thought, Machiavelli's *The Prince* centres upon the belief that theological and moral imperatives have no place in the political arena or within foreign relations. Written by a public servant immersed within the scheming atmosphere of the sixteenth century city-states of northern Italy, this work is entirely in line with the present era of American unilateralism. As well, by illustrating the folly of employing mercenaries, Machiavelli highlights the important role the citizens of a state have in its defence. This is a vital reference work when examining the political or military arenas of modern civilisation.



Saxe, Maurice. *Reveries or Memoirs upon the Art of War*. Thomas R. Phillips, trans. New York: Dover Publications, 2007. ISBN: 0486461505.

Written by perhaps the greatest French marshal of the eighteenth century, Saxe argues that the knowledge of how to wage wars and campaigns is useless unless a commanding officer also has the skill and the natural ability with which to conduct operations. He was also one of the first to argue that armies should have a principle of action or what would later become known as force doctrine, and also made note of the human dimensions of combat and how these could affect the outcome of a battle. A vital read, in terms of understanding the evolution of European military establishments and the advancement of theories on war.

Sun Tzu. *The Art of War*. Lionel Giles, trans. El Paso: Nortor Press, 2005. ISBN: 0976072696.

The first known recorded effort to provide a basis for wartime planning and the conduct of operations, Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* remains one of classics of military literature. Though the means with which military operations are conducted continuously change, the maxims and principles of warfare, as outlined by Sun Tzu, are timeless. For the military professional, this work is an essential read and provides the basis from which to develop a more elaborate understanding of the development of military thinking, both in strategic and operational contexts.

THE NATURE AND PRACTICE OF WAR

Alexander, Bevin. *How Wars Are Won: The 13 Rules of War—From Ancient Greece to the War on Terror*. New York: Crown Publishers, 2002. ISBN: 1400049482.

An interesting challenge that questions the relevance and effectiveness of the Western way of war as articulated by, among others, Victor Davis Hanson and John Keegan, whereby intense, direct conflict focused on decisive battles is emphasised. Based upon the collective writings of Sun Tzu, Bevin Alexander has formulated 13 rules, such as misdirection, deception or striking at enemy weakness, by which wars are to be won. Supporting each rule is a historical example designed to illustrate the concept involved. While military professionals won't find anything groundbreaking within this work, it is nonetheless a useful reminder of the various methods that can be employed on both the strategic and operational levels.



Citino, Robert M. *Quest for Decisive Victory: From Stalemate to Blitzkrieg in Europe, 1899-1940*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2002. ISBN: 0700611762.

This is an excellent and vital contribution to any understanding related to the development of twentieth-century Western warfare and the progress of military thinking. A study of war at the operational level, *Quest for Decisive Victory* demonstrates the interplay and tension between technology and doctrine in warfare and reveals how problems surrounding mobility—including such factors as supply lines, command and control and pre-war campaign planning—forced armies to find new ways of fighting. One of the most appealing aspects of this book is Citino's inclusion within his examination of the various smaller wars such as the Balkan War of 1912-1913 and the Italian-Ethiopian War, which also occurred during the period under review.

Hammes, Col. (USMC) Thomas X. *The Sling and the Stone: On War in the 21st Century*. St. Paul, MN: Zenith Press, 2004. ISBN: 0760320594.

A discussion of how the current events occurring in Iraq illustrate how difficult it is for the world's only remaining superpower to impose its will upon other peoples, this book also cites other recent incidents of powerful military forces being tied up by seemingly weaker opponents. When confronted by fourth-generation warfare, Hammes argues that the solution resides less with advanced weapon technologies than with a better understanding of the enemy and the construction of a networked, flexible, and less hierarchical military command structure.

Keegan, John. *Intelligence in War: Knowledge of the Enemy from Napoleon to al Qaeda*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003. ISBN: 0375400532.

In surveying the role of military intelligence, both technological and human, throughout the course of two centuries of warfare, John Keegan is able to define both its usefulness and limitations. In some of the historical examples cited within *Intelligence in War*, the smallest amount of information was enough to change the outcomes of entire campaigns, while in other instances a wealth of intelligence could do nothing to prevent defeat. In concluding that intelligence data does not guarantee victory, Keegan argues that previous Cold War methods of intelligence gathering are no longer sufficient when coping with a guerrilla opponent that lacks form and organisation.



Watson, Peter. *War on the Mind: The Military Uses and Abuses of Psychology*. New York: Basic Books, 1979. ISBN: 0465090656.

A comprehensive work on the psychology of warfare, *War on the Mind* is a collection of detailed studies conducted and proposed by various government agencies during the post 1945 period. It contains detailed accounts of experiments and studies by military psychologists which show, for example, that the psychological effects of chemical and biological warfare are far worse than the physical, that atrocities in war are invariably committed by “mild-mannered” soldiers, and that the most feared weapons in combat are those that do the least damage. This fully documented account of how the military has used and misused psychological research has long continued to serve as the basic reference work on the subject.

MILITARY THOUGHT AND STRATEGY

Brodie, Bernard. *Strategy in the Missile Age*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1959. ISBN: 0691018529.

Written by one of a handful of strategic thinkers who shaped Cold War policy, *Strategy in the Missile Age* outlines the constraints inherent in nuclear strategy. Using an historical analysis of the strategic air campaigns of the Second World War as a base, Brodie elaborates upon the increased efficiency and thereby destructiveness of nuclear weapons and how any system designed to defend against them was an exercise in futility. Though now dated, in hindsight this work reveals the origins of policies of deterrence, containment, mutual assured destruction, arms control, and détente. It is thereby a useful tool in understanding the development of military strategy during 1960-1980 and how this impacted the Cold War as a whole.

Brodie, Bernard. *War and Politics*. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. ISBN: 0023150203.

Examining the relations between military affairs and international politics, Bernard Brodie's *War and Politics* is a valuable work that studies why humans engage in war. In the spirit of Clausewitz, the author reveals that war is an extension of politics by examining this argument through an analysis of the world wars, Korea, and Vietnam. Brodie also looks at the changing attitudes toward war, theories on its causes, the concepts of what exactly are vital state interests, nuclear weapons and the nature of military strategy.



Cohen, Eliot A. and John Gooch. *Military Misfortunes: The Anatomy of Failure in War*. New York: Free Press, 2005. ISBN: 0743280822.

When attempting to draw lessons from events, historians and military professionals usually focus upon the victors and their successes, while frequently neglecting an in-depth analysis of those who lost and why. By examining a number of twentieth century battles and campaigns, the authors provide useful insight into how military operations and strategy can result in blunders, defeat or even disaster. Several intellectual shortfalls, such as the failures to learn, to anticipate or to adapt are analyzed with the intent to illustrate that military blunders are often the result of or are enhanced by institutional/organizational flaws.

Hart, B.H. Liddell. *Strategy—Second Revised Edition*. London: Plume Books, 1991. ISBN: 0452010713.

An account of military strategy as written by one of the foremost military thinkers of the twentieth century, Liddell Hart's *Strategy* emphasises how most successful military operations have been the result of the skilful use of surprise, movement, and flexibility. As well, he explains how the dislocation of an enemy's psychological and physical balance is usually a vital prelude to victory. Simultaneously a survey of military history, this work makes a strong argument for the indirect approach in terms of military strategy and is therefore of considerable value to military professionals and historians alike.

Paret, Peter, ed. *Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1986. ISBN: 0691027641.

A collection of essays examining the primary individuals and military strategies that have shaped the course of Western military thinking, the structure of this work facilitates the understanding of this evolution through its chronological approach. From Machiavelli and Clausewitz to strategies of global and colonial wars, *Makers of Modern Strategy* is a major asset to any serious study of warfare and is frequently employed by military colleges and universities as a means of introducing their students to study of war.



Phillips, T.R., Brig. Gen., ed. *Roots of Strategy: The 5 Great Military Classics of All Time*. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1985. ISBN: 0811721949.

A concise summary of the writings of Sun Tzu, Vegetius, de Saxe, Frederick and Napoleon, *Roots of Strategy* is a useful addition to the understanding of military thought and its evolution prior to the twentieth century. Perhaps the most useful aspect of this work, either for the military professional or student of military history, is the additional information the editors provide within their commentary for each of the individual writers noted above. This includes a summary of how their writings waxed and waned in popularity as time and technology progressed, which in turn provides a reader with a greater appreciation of the impact these writers had upon military development and events.

Echevarria II, Antuilo J. *After Clausewitz: German Military Thinkers Before the Great War*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000. ISBN: 0700610715.

In *After Clausewitz*, Antuilo Echevarria does a masterful job of displaying how German military thinkers seriously grappled with what the increasing range and lethality of weaponry would do to the battlefield of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Aside from discussing the development of German military thought during this period, the author also examines the thinking of the military authorities within the armies of the other major powers, thereby simultaneously providing a well-researched overview of the development of military thinking during the period of 1870 to 1941.

COMMAND, LEADERSHIP, AND GENERALSHIP

Cohen, Eliot. *Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesman and Leadership in Wartime*. New York: Free Press, 2002. ISBN: 0743230493.

The constant tension between political and military leaders is exacerbated by wartime conditions, and author Eliot Cohen examines how four civilian statesmen (Lincoln, Clemenceau, Churchill and Ben Gurion) successfully exercised control over their military services during wars that threatened the very existence of their countries. In contrast to the notion that politicians should set policy and then leave the waging of war to the military professionals, *Supreme Command* argues that political leaders should play an active part in the planning and implementation of military operations.



Granatstein, J. *The Generals: The Canadian Army's Senior Commanders in the Second World War*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2005. ISBN: 1552381765.

First published in 1993, this is the award-winning, classic collective biography of the Canadian army's leaders during the Second World War. Considering the growth of the Canadian Army during the war, competent leadership was a highly sought after commodity and this work shows where this quest for leadership failed and succeeded. Relating the experiences of a number of both permanent force and militia officers, Granatstein illustrates how many of these officers spent much of their time pumping up their careers and scheming against rivals, rather than devising military strategy. This book is not only an insightful look at the personalities of Canadian military commanders, but also highlights the difficulties of having to rapidly expand an officer corps from a small cadre, especially in the Canadian context.

Horn, Bernd, Col. and Stephen Harris, eds. *Warrior Chiefs: Perspectives on Senior Canadian Military Leaders*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2000. ISBN: 1550023519.

Another vital book, *Warrior Chiefs* chronicles the personalities and experiences of seventeen senior Canadian military commanders stretching from Confederation to the post-Cold War era. However, the most significant aspect of this work is its study of a number of notable Canadian officers during the post 1945 period, stretching from Foulkes to Mackenzie and Dallaire, thereby closing a hereto unfulfilled gap within the literature on the subject. It is a useful addition to any study of leadership and command within the Canadian Forces.

Kolenda, Christopher, ed. *Leadership: The Warrior's Art*. Carlisle, PA: Army War College Foundation Press, 2004. ISBN: 0970968213.

This book is a very useful compendium of essays on leadership, specifically as it applies to the military experience. With sections covering ancient and modern concepts of leadership, historical case studies, and contemporary experiences and reflections on *Leadership, The Warrior's Art* provides a variety of insights and thoughts on leadership as related by talented military and civilian leaders as well as military historians. These insights are priceless and allow the true student of leadership (private sector or military) to see through the clutter of modern philosophies into what a leader really needs to do to make an organization or team work.



Slim, Sir William. *Defeat into Victory*. London: Leo Cooper, 2005. ISBN: 1844153061.

This is an account of both leadership and the military campaign in Burma during the Second World War written by the commander of the British forces in the region, Field Marshal Sir William Slim. A forthright book in which the author does not hesitate to elaborate on his command mistakes and miscalculations or his own deficiencies as a military commander, *Defeat into Victory* not only provides a comprehensive account of the fighting in Burma but is an insightful addition to the study of generalship. In this regard, Slim's theory is that politicians give guidelines for the campaign, and generals provide the training and backup so that the soldiers can get on with their business. He should, when possible, not get in the soldiers' way.

THE NCO AND NCM

Bland, Douglas L., ed. *Backbone of the Army: Non-Commissioned Officers in the Future Army*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0889118892.

Throughout history non-commissioned officers have played a central role in armies as disciplinarians, closely associated with the welfare of the troops and discipline in the ranks, and have also had close, though still subordinate, relationships with lower-level officers. However, as societies have changed subtle changes have also occurred in the officer/NCO relationship, in the expectations of NCOs themselves, and in the way NCOs view the authority of officers. *Backbone of the Army* examines these changes and discusses the implications for education, training, doctrine and organization, offering comparative assessments from other military establishments.

Kaplan, Robert D. *Imperial Grunts: The American Military on the Ground*. New York: Random House, 2005. ISBN: 1400061326.

This text is an examination of contemporary American military forces through the experiences of its lowest ranks, with emphasis upon those serving in farflung posts stretching from South America to Mongolia to Iraq. Arguing that the United States is as much an empire as Great Britain and Rome ever were, the most useful aspect of Kaplan's work is its elaboration of the motivations, attitudes and camaraderie of the "warrior-diplomats who use weapons, imagination, and personal passion to protect and advance the interests of the United States."



Pendry, J.D. *The Three Meter Zone: Common Sense Leadership for NCOs*. Navato, CA: Presidio Press, 2001. ISBN: 0891417281.

Within a comprehensive study, *The Three Meter Zone* discusses a variety of issues and topics related to modern-day NCOs. The practical performance-oriented ideas on leadership presented in this book will be of value to anyone who is a front-line supervisor. A pocket-sized guide to being a good leader, it discusses US Army values in user-friendly terms, from the perspective of a former member of the NCO corps and introduces three different types of leadership styles.

Poole, H.J. *The Last Hundred Yards: The NCO's Contribution to Warfare*. Chevy Chase, MD: Posterity Press, 1997. ISBN: 0963869523.

Evidence of success in limiting rules on subordinate units can be found in many examples throughout history. The German NCOs of World War I that lead Stosstruppen were trained in making tactical decisions. They were deciding how to engage the enemy, and at a time and place of their choosing. Within *The Last Hundred Yards*, author H.J. Poole argues that the small unit leader needs to adapt to situations as they develop, and that the rigidity of rules (and training by the same) is counter to the manoeuvre warfare concept of winning at low-cost.

Smith, MWO Stephan R. "Reform and the Non-Commissioned Officer." in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Summer 2005, pp. 33-40.

One of the most profound challenges facing today's army is re-defining what the role of NCO will be within future military environments. Within this comprehensive article, Stephan Smith discusses a number of issues related to this debate, including the functions and role of the NCO, barriers that impede change and the historical legacy of the NCO within the Canadian Army. Arguing that "NCOs need to be educated beyond the traditional requirements," Smith also presents a number of recommendations that would alter and improve the role of the NCO.



THE FACE OF BATTLE

Cash, John A., John A. Albright and Allan W. Sandstrum. *Seven Firefights in Vietnam*. New York: Dover Publications, 2007. ISBN: 0486454711.

Based upon official U.S. Army records—daily journals, journal files, after action reports and personal interviews—*Seven Firefights in Vietnam* is an illustrative account of modern warfare and the friction of combat. Through the detailed examination of seven particular engagements that occurred during the Vietnam War, the authors provide readers with an insightful look at small-unit tactics and leadership, together with clear examples of the face of war. This is a valuable addition to the library of either the military professional or the military student.

Dyer, Gwynne. *War: The New Edition*. Toronto: Vintage Canada, 2005. ISBN: 0679313125.

A new and revised edition of Dyer's classic book, *War: The New Edition* is a discussion of the history and nature of war. He traces the growth of organized warfare through history, showing conclusively that the basic tenet has remained unchanged—war is an act of mass violence applied against an enemy so that he will do what you want him to do. The only real change has been technological, permitting us to make war on a mass scale. This book also asks many intriguing questions regarding war and military establishment, and their relevance, in the modern era. In this regard, Dyer's work is a useful addition to any discussion on the nature of war, civilisation and progress.

English, Allan D. *The Changing Face of War: Learning from History*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998. ISBN: 0773517235.

This book is a collection of seventeen essays written by officers in the War Studies program at Canada's senior professional military educational institution. The essays are organized into three broad sections: The Evolution of Military Strategy and Doctrine (6 essays); Unconventional Warfare (5 essays); and Conflict in the Twenty-first Century (6 essays). The editor's overarching purpose for the collection is to provide a source for post Cold-War military professionals who lack combat experience to learn vicariously. All the essays are persuasive in intent and tend to be more analytical in style than narrative, with most dealing with U.S. military doctrine, strategy, and operations.



Nonetheless, *The Changing Face of War* is a good source for fellow students and military professionals seeking opposing views and independent ideas.

Grossman, David. *On Killing: The Psychological Cost of Learning to Kill on War and Society*. New York: Little and Brown, 1995. ISBN: 0316330116.

Drawing on interviews, published personal accounts and academic studies, Grossman investigates the psychology of killing in combat. Stressing that human beings have a powerful, innate resistance to the taking of life, he examines the techniques developed by the military to overcome that aversion. Although he introduces some interesting and controversial topics that are well worth reflecting upon, Grossman's uses of questionable sources and unreliable statistics as the cornerstones of his arguments (including S.L.A. Marshall's "ratio of fire" data and a potential misreading of crime statistics) mean that *On Killing* cannot be recommended without reservation and should not be mistaken for scientific research. Although this is a topic worth pursuing further, it should not be considered the final word on the subject of killing.

Keegan, John. *The Face of Battle*. London: Pimlico New Edition, 2004. ISBN: 1844137481.

An examination of the human dimension of combat. The author explains how military events have been distorted by writers who have fallen prey to a styled and sometimes romantic view of war. Keegan's combat is not the conceit of the leader, nor is it a clash of technologies conducted along predictable, scientific lines. Combat is a whirlwind of confusion which threatens to overwhelm, dominate and finally victimize all who participated in it. The central questions are: how have men withstood it in the past, what has it done to them and what are the prospects for the future? As an examination of combat and of how it has commonly been misrepresented, *The Face of Battle* offers the reader a high standard by which to judge other literary works on warfare, past and present.

Moran, Lord. *The Anatomy of Courage: The Classic WWI Study of the Psychological Effects of War*. New York: Basic Books, 2007. ISBN: 0786718994.

Recently put back into print, Moran's *The Anatomy of Courage* is one of the key works in the literature on combat motivation, exploring the nature of courage and fear in battle. First published in 1945, based upon research



the author conducted during the First World War, it was one of the first works detailing the psychological effects of war. His main drive was to find out what would lead to the gaining and expenditure of courage, and to find out why a man could be “like a lion” one day in battle and cowering the next. Written at a time when combat stress was still equated with a lack of character, *The Anatomy of Courage* was groundbreaking in its own time, and remains relevant to the military context of today.

Stouffer, Samuel et al. *The American Soldier: Studies in Social Psychology in World War II*, Volumes 1 to 4. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1949-1950. LC 52000174

Although their work is now dated, the team of psychologists headed by Samuel Stouffer carried out invaluable studies on American infantrymen throughout the Second World War that still bear reflection today. Focusing on recruits’ adjustment to army life and the experiences of combat, Stouffer’s team collected vast amounts of survey data from soldiers themselves and compiled fascinating statistics that, while at times coldly analytical, generally succeed in piercing the fog of war and demonstrate what was happening inside the minds of young soldiers. Although one should be careful about generalizing from Stouffer’s conclusions and data, which were collected in a specific place, time and cultural context, this collection of work still makes for interesting reading on the infantry experience of the Second World War. No longer in print, but still available in many research libraries.

TECHNOLOGY AND WARFARE

Brodie, Bernard and Brodie, Fawn. *From Crossbow to H-Bomb: The Evolution of the Weapons and Tactics of Warfare*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1973. ISBN: 0253201616.

The authors do a fine job of tracking the developments in armaments and engineering since the 17th century (there are two chapters on antiquity and the Middle Ages), and their emphasis is on the interaction of engineering knowledge and military needs. Detracting from its value, the book is badly out of date, especially in its post-World War II section, where declassified material has improved our knowledge and where the more recent technological improvements, especially computers, have again changed the face of war. Nonetheless, *From Crossbow to H-Bomb* is still a valuable contribution to any discussion of technology and warfare.



Freedman, Lawrence. *The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. ISBN: 0333972392.

Lawrence Freedman presents a comprehensive analysis of the development of nuclear strategy from 1945 to the end of the Cold War and usefully explains a multitude of concepts such as second strike capabilities, massive retaliation and selective options. He questions the wisdom of nuclear strategies, although he manages to avoid any rhetoric or argumentation that would cloud his historical analysis. In doing so, and together with his review of the nuclear strategies of a range of states, Freedman has produced a work that is widely seen amongst scholars as being the final word on the nuclear strategies of the Cold War.

Holley, I. B., Jr. *Ideas and Weapons*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Air Force, 1997. ISBN: 0160613736.

Ideas and Weapons is a monograph about the failure of the American effort to produce and effectively employ air weapons in the First World War. Holley's account of the doctrinal development and the haphazard production of the American air weapon is a litany of short-sightedness, disorganisation, indecision, misplaced priorities and missed opportunities. It exposes a whole new set of problems to be faced by nations that embark on modern wars and encounter the challenge of fielding new weapons systems and technologies.

Jervis, Robert. *The Meaning of the Nuclear Revolution: Statecraft and the Prospects for Armageddon*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1989. ISBN: 080142304X.

"A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." So Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed, and so most people believe. The starting point of this masterful book, however, is that while the proposition is accepted, its deeper implications are not grasped. It argues that what the nuclear revolution has done is magnify in force and compress in time imperatives that were present in the pre-nuclear era; even then the pursuit of unlimited victory was unrealistic. This text is a vital examination of nuclear weapons, their impact upon warfare and the strategies dictating their use, as well as their implications upon statecraft and diplomacy.



McNeil, William H. *The Pursuit of Power: Technology, Armed Force, and Society since A.D. 1000*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984. ISBN: 0226561585.

Within *The Pursuit of Power* historian William McNeil provides a comprehensive historical perspective on the application of military power to secure state objectives by analysing the interaction of technology, armed force and social structure. Throughout his work, the author emphasises the influence of economics, industrialisation and technological developments upon the evolution of military systems and organisations. This is a useful account for anyone attempting to understand the dynamics involved in these relationships and how they have evolved over time.

Murray, Williamson and MacGreggor Knox. *The Dynamics of Military Revolution: 1300-2050*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2001. ISBN: 052180079X.

Bridging a major gap in the emerging literature on revolutions in military affairs, this work suggests that two very different phenomena have been at work over the past centuries: military revolutions, which are driven by vast social and political changes, and revolutions in military affairs, which military institutions have directed, although usually with great difficulty and ambiguous results. With this in mind, the authors have produced a conceptual framework and historical context for understanding the patterns of change, innovation and adaptation that have marked war in the Western world since the fourteenth century.

O'Connell, Robert. *Of Arms and Men: A History of War, Weapons, and Aggression*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989. ISBN: 0195053605.

This book traces the development of weapons technology from prehistoric times to the nuclear age, paying particular attention to the relationship between culture, weapons and warfare. Although this is a very generalized military history, O'Connell takes the unusual and rather innovative approach of focusing upon man as a tool-making social predator, and sees many analogues to the animal world in the nature of human warfare. *Of Arms and Men* traces the development of weapons technology in a roughly chronological fashion, with a heavy concentration upon the Western world. The theme of comparing human aggression to animal behaviour remains close to the surface throughout.



Van Creveld, Martin. *Technology and War: From 2000 BC to the Present*. New York: Free Press, 1991. ISBN: 0029331536.

This book discusses the relationship between technology and warfare from the onset of civilisation till the present day, and is therefore a good general reference on the evolution of this relationship. Examining the impact of new technology on strategy, logistics, military organisation and communications, Van Creveld provides insights into the ramifications inherent to the accelerating development of technological change and how this could affect the conduct of modern war. Central to this examination is the author's belief that technological progress does not necessarily translate into operational or tactical benefits.

Wingfield, Thomas C. *The Law of Information Conflict: National Security Law in Cyberspace*. Falls Church, VA: Aegis Research, 2000. ISBN: 096703261X.

The law of information conflict—drawn from the peacetime regime of public international law and the law of armed conflict—is that discipline of international law that governs a state's rights and responsibilities when it conducts operations that affect another state's information or information systems. This text is intended to serve as a modest beginning to the task of providing a detailed analysis of the law of information conflict. It is designed to serve as a framework of analysis for the legal regime that governs the law of information conflict, and to be a useful desk reference for lawyers, policy makers, military personnel and other professionals concerned with a state's use and misuse of another state's information and information systems.

ECONOMICS AND WARFARE

Berdal, Mats and David Malone, eds. *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2000. ISBN: 1555878687.

Recent scholarship on civil wars and transitions from war to peace has made significant progress in understanding the political dimensions of internal conflict, but the economic motivations spurring political violence have been comparatively neglected. This groundbreaking volume identifies the economic and social factors behind the perpetuation of civil wars while also exploring the economic motivations of international actors seeking to restore peace to war-torn societies. The authors consider the economic rationale of conflict for belligerents, the economic strategies that elites use to sustain their positions, and in what situations elites find



war to be more profitable than peace. They strive consistently for policy relevance in both their analysis and their prescriptions.

Bryce, Robert B. and Matthew J. Bellamy. *Canada and the Cost of World War II: The International Operations of Canada's Department of Finance, 1937-1947*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005. ISBN: 0773529381.

Written by its deputy minister from 1939-1947, Robert B. Bryce, this is an insightful first-hand account of the wartime activities of the Department of Finance. The former minister chronicles in splendid detail how the tiny and overburdened department in Ottawa worked behind the scenes to deal with the critical public policy challenges that accompanied World War II and post-war reconstruction. Canada's financial aid made it possible for Britain to wage an effective war and then deal with the destruction it wrought. Bryce details how Canada's Department of Finance can also be credited with overcoming some of Britain's most pressing balance-of-payments problems after the war.

Horn, Martin. *Britain, France and the Financing of the First World War*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003. ISBN: 077352293X.

Although the major powers involved in the First World War entered the conflict believing it would be short, its scale, intensity and duration forced these states to significantly alter their economies in order to support their respective military forces. A major factor that dictated the success of these economic alterations was the financial resources available and how they were handled. This well researched study not only reveals how Britain and France went about this, but also uncovers how this proved to be a crucial factor in their eventual victory over Germany.

Ruttan, Vernon W. *Is War Necessary for Economic Growth? Military Procurement and Technology Development*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. ISBN: 0195188047.

The investment of capital and other economic resources into military procurement, either in periods of war or peace, has historically hastened the development of new technologies to a great degree. From interchangeable parts and mass production techniques to computers and the Internet, military spending has driven technologies that later found widespread civilian



applications. In a fascinating review of this issue, Ruttan attempts to discover whether civilian and/or government investment could achieve similar results or if major conflicts, or at least extensive military spending, are required to develop the next generation of multi-purpose technologies.

Stubbs, Kevin D. *Race to the Front: The Material Foundations of Coalition Strategy in the Great War*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2002. ISBN: 0275972992.

An excellent overall study of the way the respective coalitions involved in the First World War managed their economies in response to their transition to a state of total war. Stubbs goes into considerable detail by examining how the respective states allocated their human resources, the degree to which they were able to balance military and civilian requirements and their ability to transport the required resources to the front. Utilising archival documents, *Race to the Front* illustrates how these various issues ultimately shaped the Germans' 1918 offensives and the degree to which Great Britain, France and the United States were competing with each other over control of post-war Europe.

THE ARMY AND THE STATE

Bland, Douglas. *Chiefs of Defence: Government and the Unified Command of the Canadian Armed Forces*. Toronto: The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 1995. ISBN: 0919769470.

Through an important study that examines the first thirty years (1964-1994) of the office of the Chief of the Defence Staff, Douglas Bland documents the confusion surrounding the purpose of the position and the conflicts, misunderstandings and rivalries, both personal and organizational, which arose from it. The exact nature of the relationship between the army and the state can present society with many questions, but the first question is "whose policies prevail?" Within *Chiefs of Defence*, Bland argues that during the last thirty years the policies of the Canadian Parliament have always prevailed over those of allies and special interests in the defence establishment. That fact and its causes and cures ought to concern Canadians.



Borden, Penn. *Civilian Indoctrination of the Military: World War I and Future Implications for the Military-Industrial Complex*.

Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1989. ISBN: 0313263817.

Within a provocative study that traces the origins of the modern military-industrial complex to the progressive ideology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, author Penn Borden provides an example of how military establishments have been shaped by their societies by examining the issue in an American context. Throughout this book the author examines the crucial changes that occurred during the First World War and in its aftermath, when the progressives deliberately broadened the functions and philosophy of the military, with profound consequences for the social, political and economic life of the nation. Switching from pacifism to preparedness during the First World War, the progressives transformed the army, hitherto an exclusivist frontier force, into a potent instrument for social engineering.

Graham, Ross. "Civil Control of the Canadian Forces: National Direction and National Command" in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 2002, pp. 23-29.

This article is an interesting look at the process of government formulation of defence policy, the civilian control of defence businesses within Canada and just how these two areas can be improved to best serve the national interests. Graham convincingly argues that, while civilian management and - defence policy direction are usually poorly conceived and largely neglected, ultimately the Canadian Forces must adapt to Canadian political realities if it is to ensure its smooth control by civilian authorities. As he notes, "Improvements....will depend on senior military officers ensuring their views are in harmony with Canada's enduring political culture."

Smallman, Shawn C. *Fear and Memory in the Brazilian Army and Society, 1889-1954*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. ISBN: 080782691X.

For more than half a century, the Brazilian army used fear and censorship to erase aspects of its history from public memory and to create its own political myths. Smallman examines the topics the Brazilian military wished to obscure—racial politics and terror campaigns, institutional corruption and civil-military alliances, political torture and personal rivalries—to understand the army's growing involvement in civilian affairs. This is a detailed study of how a military establishment that once dominated a state and its political control now struggles to find a place within its now democratic society.



Smith, Paul, ed. *Government and the Armed Forces in Britain, 1856-1990*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. ISBN: 1852851449.

In a period that began with Britain controlling a world-wide empire and included two world wars, followed by the Cold War and massive expenditure on nuclear armaments, the relationship between the politicians and the generals has been central to British history. While in theory the politicians decided strategy and the military implemented it, in practice decisions often depended on the personalities and experience of those involved. The essays found within *Government and the Armed Forces in Britain* provide a coherent account not only of the major decision-making that occurs in warfare, but also of the changes in the organisation and control of military forces and just how these relate to the state.

FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Art, Robert J. and Robert Jervis. *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*. New York: Longman, 2004. ISBN: 0321209478.

With over 17 new essays reflecting the changed landscape of world politics, the seventh edition of Art and Jervis' renowned collection provides readers with comprehensive coverage of the most important concepts, trends and issues related to international relations. The most significant discussions within this work relate to anarchy and its consequences, the use of force, the international political economy and contemporary world politics. For anyone studying the subject professionally, the depth and scope of the issues addressed within *International Politics*, involving as it does complex hierarchies and nonlinear feedback, makes this book a valuable read.

Howard, Michael E. *The Invention of Peace: Reflections on War and International Order*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0300088663.

A short but ambitious treatise, *The Invention of Peace* documents the history of the concept of peace from 800 AD to the present day and examines the role of war within each era. According to Howard, modern concepts of peace derive from the Enlightenment, and especially from Kant's teaching that a stable world order can arise only from forms of government in which the citizens or subjects have some effective say over the making of war. Howard traces how successive models of world order have competed for dominance



over the past 200 years. The author convincingly demonstrates that the long struggle for stability among nations is not yet over, and that the latest new world order arising after the end of the Cold War still poses as much danger of conflict as it holds out promises of peace.

Ikenberry, G. John. *After Victory*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000. ISBN: 0691050910.

Examining the aftermath of various conflicts, *After Victory* reviews the motivations of leading states that have historically institutionalized and even strategically restrained their military, economic and political powers. In his analysis of these motivations, the author looks at the settlements of 1815, 1919, and 1945 as well as the end of the cold war, and notes that these were important turning points in the history of world politics as the major powers searched for a new international order. The paradox involved in the author's conclusion makes this book a valuable addition to the study of foreign policy and international relations, especially as it addresses the limits to power of even the most powerful state.

Luttwak, Edward N. *Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2002. ISBN: 0674007034.

Strategies can frequently involve a series of seemingly self-contradictory propositions, and within his work Edward Luttwak explains how these exemplify the paradoxical logic that pervades the entire realm of conflict. *Strategy* not only provides articulate explanations of the differences of the differences between the strategic, operational, tactical and technical levels of war, but shows how capabilities combine across mission areas and between levels to create a coherent matrix of mobility, weapons and communications capabilities. In this manner, this work also illustrates the inherent difficulties that are encountered when attempting to meld together the complexities of state objectives, foreign relations and the limits and use of military power.

Snyder, Jack L. *Myths of Empire: Domestic Politics and International Ambition*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1997 ISBN: 0801497647.

Considering the developments that have occurred since 9/11, particularly in terms of American foreign policy, Snyder's *Myths of Empire* is an increasingly relevant work related to the formation of foreign policies. Through his examination of how domestic pressure and political forces can influence and shape a nation's foreign policy, Snyder reveals that these can lead to foreign entanglements that



ultimately weaken, rather than strengthen, a state. He also shows how strong domestic pressures influence and shape international relations, even when these create tensions that do not serve the interests of a state.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Bell, Stewart. *Cold Terror: How Canada Nurtures and Exports Terrorism around the World*. Toronto: John Wiley and Sons Canada, 2005. ISBN: 0470836458.

This critically acclaimed book exposes how Canada became home to many of the world's deadliest terrorist organizations because of its lax laws and lack of vigilance. Stewart Bell draws on classified intelligence documents, front-line accounts, exclusive interviews with senior counterterrorism officials and the victims of terrorist attacks, and terrorists themselves to provide incontestable evidence that Canada is an important base activity for terrorist groups. It not only reveals how this has put its neighbours and the world community at risk, but also how this has impacted Canadian political and financial interests.

Diamond, Jared M. *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*. Toronto: Viking, 2005. ISBN: 0670033375.

An important book that discusses why societies, ancient and modern, ultimately fail, Jared Diamond's *Collapse* is the sequel to his thought-provoking *Guns, Germs and Steel*. Diamond sees "ecological suicide" as replacing nuclear holocaust as the biggest threat to global civilization and makes note of several small-scale catastrophes as small instances of the coming global collapse. Events in Somalia and Rwanda, for example, are similar to those that precipitated collapse in earlier societies, and study of these situations and how they were handled is essential to avert a similar global disaster. However, the most interesting aspect of his work, as it relates to national security, is the conclusion with its summary and generalizations of why some societies undermine themselves, make disastrous decisions and even commit suicide.

Hanson, Victor D. *Ripples of Battle: How Wars of the Past Still Determine How We Fight, How We Live, and How We Think*. New York: Doubleday, 2003. ISBN: 0385504004.

Arguing for the primacy of military history and its crystallization around key moments of life and death, Hanson looks at three highly influential, yet often overlooked, battles in three highly influential wars. In extrapolating



the webs of causality and coincidence surrounding important moments, the author reveals surprising connections that many historical narratives miss. Through its examination of historical events and how these shape and influence current political, domestic and military thinking, *Ripples of Battle* is a useful work for anyone involved in policy formation.

Neustadt, Richard E. and Ernest R. May. *Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers*. New York: The Free Press, 1986. ISBN: 0029227917.

This book is an essential point of reference for understanding the analogies and other devices that decision makers use to evaluate information, and argues that policymakers see everything in terms of their own (usually limited and largely domestic) historical experiences. *Thinking in Time* breaks new ground in establishing the importance of history, not only for drawing intelligence conclusions (understanding ethnic conflict, for example, is best done in the context of 200+ years of prior history), but for translating, converting, interpreting foreign events, threats and opportunities in domestic historical terms that can be more easily absorbed by policymakers.

Ramraj, Victor V. *Global Anti-Terrorism Law and Policy*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005. ISBN: 0521851254.

The prevention of terrorism will be one of the major tasks of governments and regional and international organizations for some time, and because of this *Global Anti-Terrorism Law and Policy* is a useful tool for anyone involved in national security matters. This collection is designed to contribute to the growing field of comparative and international studies of anti-terrorism law and policy. It includes chapters that focus on a particular country or region in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, as well as overarching thematic chapters that take a comparative approach to particular aspects of anti-terrorism law and policy, including international, constitutional, immigration, privacy, maritime, aviation and financial law.



DEFENCE POLICY

Barnett, Thomas P.M. *The Pentagon's New Map: War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century*. New York: G.P. Putnam, 2004.
ISBN: 0399151753.

In *The Pentagon's New Map*, Barnett elaborates that it is the obligation, in terms of ensuring global peace and security, of first-world states to help stabilise the conflicts within third-world countries and to generally improve these states economically and politically. He then argues that the present American administration has essentially begun this process, and proceeds to outline where it has failed, or is failing, and where it has succeeded. An important look at American foreign policy, a compelling argument as to the true sources of instability and conflict in the world, and thereby an important read in terms of present-day global events.

Bland, Douglas L. and Sean Maloney. *Campaigns for International Security: Canada's Defence Policy at the Turn of the Century*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2004.
ISBN: 0889119697.

After more than ten years of effort by Canada and other states to control conflicts in the Balkans, Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere, Canadian political and military leaders are still struggling to adjust defence policies and to build armed forces relevant to the international security situation Canada faces today. The authors examine Canadian defence policy and management between 1990 and 2003 and suggest how policy and force structure must be adjusted to meet the needs of the stability campaigns of the next decade. Finally, the authors set out a defence policy framework for Canada aimed at reconstituting and transforming policy, defence management and the Canadian Armed Forces to meet the challenges of the world order and the stability campaigns of the future.

Horn, Bernd, Col ed. *The Canadian Way of War: Serving the National Interest*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2006.
ISBN: 1550026127.

This book is a collection of scholarly essays from some of Canada's most noteworthy military historians and analysts, including Bernd Horn, Sean Maloney, Andrew Godefroy, Howard Coombs, and Douglas Delaney. The essays detail many divergent aspects of Canadian defence policy in the past two hundred years, taking on subjects from militia professionalism to



the weaponization of space. Although the unifying theme of the book—that the Canadian government has consistently used its military strength for political purposes—sometimes gets a bit lost in the collection (a common shortcoming of edited anthologies), and some of the essays seem rather tangential to the theme, all of the individual articles are top-notch and well worth reading.

Huntington, Samuel. *The Common Defence*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1962. ISBN: 0231025181.

Declaring that “the professional military man contributes a cautious, conservative, restraining voice to the formulation of state policy,” Samuel Huntington reviews the role and input of military organisations and their accompanying structures within modern states. Although as one of his first works *The Common Defence* is becoming increasingly dated, it is still used throughout the academic community because of the validity of its study of the role of military organisations and the formation of defence policy.

Morton, Desmond. *Understanding Canadian Defence*. Toronto: Penguin Books Canada, 2003. ISBN: 0141008059.

In *Understanding Canadian Defence* Desmond Morton provides an invaluable assessment of a national issue that is at the forefront of Canadian policy. From the threats of American invasion that plagued our young country in the 18th and 19th centuries, to the two world wars of the 20th century, to the aftermath of the World Trade Center attacks, Morton examines the events that have shaped Canada’s military identity. He also looks to the future, describing a revolution in military orthodoxy that has been underway for more than a decade and describing the circumstances that determine our defence policy and the key choices our leaders must make.

Williams, R.M., Col. “The Truth, The Whole Truth or Nothing: A Media Strategy for the Military in the Information Age” in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Autumn 2002, pp. 11-19.

An insightful look at the relationship between the media and the military, this article argues that military organisations need to embrace the media and incorporate it within their own military planning. Williams stresses that this is a major requirement in modern operating environments, especially where



the media coverage could affect the shape and development of military operations (the CNN effect) or sway political decision-making. The author also outlines the problems within the military-media relationship and offers possible solutions.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

Bell, David A. *The Cult of the Nation in France: Inventing Nationalism, 1680-1800*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0674012372.

A notable addition to the expanding literature on nationalism in general and of French nationalism in particular, *The Cult of the Nation in France* explores how national affiliation became part of individual identity and demonstrates the connections between nationalism and religion. The author shows how in 18th-century France political and intellectual leaders made perfect national unity a priority, allowing the construction of the nation to take precedence over other political tasks. A primary method of this process was the establishment of a French national army, which subsequently became a major source of national identity and pride.

Cohen, Eliot A. *Citizens and Soldiers: The Dilemmas of Military Service*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1990. ISBN: 0801497191.

Although written in a Cold War context, Cohen's study of the forms of military service—conscription, militia, cadre, etc.—and their relation to social dynamics remains one of the best works on why nations adopt the forms of military service that they do. Cohen examines each form of service and its various permutations in turn, and analyzes how military service fits into the broader scheme of the national interest. *Citizens and Soldiers* also highlights some of the major strengths and weaknesses of each form of service, and emphasizes throughout the tangled relationship between culture, national service and military requirements.

Huntington, Samuel. *The Soldier and the State: The Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2005. ISBN: 0674817362.

Though growing dated in many ways, Huntington's history of the development of US civil-military relations is extremely instructive to civilian and military readers alike. Huntington uses comparisons with the German



and Japanese pre-WWII experiences to contrast the American, as well as to develop his own theory as to what the ideal form of civil-military relations should be. Huntington's book is a must-read, even in its dated form, for anyone who could possibly exercise political influence that may result in military action.

Legault, Albert and Joel Sokolsky, eds. *The Soldier and the State in the Post Cold War Era*. Kingston: Queen's Quarterly, 2002, ISBN: 0033-6041

This is a collection of essays that examines the transformation of military establishments from a series of regions around the world, and how they have evolved since the end of the Cold War era. Focusing upon the civil-military relationship, this work notes the transference of liberal norms within democracies to their military forces and the effect this has. It also surveys how the major states of the Western world are shifting these norms to other developing states through their foreign and defence policies.

Moskos, Charles C., John A. Williams and David R. Segal, eds. *The Post-Modern Military: Armed Forces after the Cold War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. ISBN: 0195133293.

The modern military that emerged in the nineteenth century was associated with the rise of the nation-state. It was a conscripted mass army, war-oriented in mission, masculine in makeup and ethos, and sharply differentiated in structure and culture from civilian society. The post-modern military, by contrast, loosens the ties with the nation-state, becomes multipurpose in mission and moves toward a smaller volunteer force. It is increasingly androgynous in makeup and ethos and has greater permeability with civilian society. This book examines contemporary civil-military trends by looking at the militaries of the United States and twelve other Western democracies. *The Post-Modern Military* provides a reader with a solid foundation on which to base organizational and personnel policies.

Pollick, Sean, Sgt. "Civil-Military Co-Operation: A New Tool for Peacekeepers" in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 3, Autumn 2000, pp. 57-63.

This article discusses the important role civil-military relations have in peacekeeping and peace stabilisation operations, specifically the relationship between military forces and non-governmental, governmental



and international civilian organisations. This study also examines the problems and opportunities this issue can present to military operations, and provides an analysis of Canadian civil-military co-operation abilities. Pollick makes a convincing argument for the importance of this issue, which he notes will only increase in the future.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER

Charters, David A. "From October to Oka: Peacekeeping in Canada, 1970-1990" in *Canadian Military History: Selected Readings*, ed Marc Milner. Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman, 1993. ISBN: 0773052577.

Although this subject remains relatively unknown within the collective memory of the Canadian public, Canadian military forces have frequently been called upon to support domestic civil authorities and restore order. Within an excellent article examining relatively recent examples of military operations within Canada, author David Charters focuses specifically upon those incidents surrounding the October Crisis in Quebec to the standoff at Oka. Presenting these operations in considerable detail, Charters article provides a useful examination of this issue and the legal and political complexities that are involved.

Lackenbauer, P. Whitney. "The Military and 'Mob Rule': The CEF Riots in Calgary" in *Canadian Military History*, Vol. 10, No.1, Winter 2001, p. 31.

An interesting article that examines the issue of aid to the civil power, this study focuses upon the Calgary riot of 1916 when Canadian soldiers encamped just outside the city instigated a riot directed against the German-Canadian ethnic community within the city. Joined by large numbers of civilians, the soldiers clashed with police and attacked German owned businesses. This article examines the role of the Canadian military in restoring order, and the relationship with the local government that was forced to call upon it.



Lerhe, Eric, Cdre (ret'd). "Civil Military Relations and Aid to the Civil Power in Canada: Implications for the War on Terror." CDIA-CAFIA 7th Annual Graduate Student Symposium, RMC. (October 2004) PhD Paper, Dalhousie University.

This paper explores the links between civil military relations and aid to the civil power in Canada, and how they have always been domestically perceived as being neither very positive, nor successful. It also outlines the problems and confusion regarding jurisdiction, authority and communication within the links connecting the civil and military elements that constitute the National Defence Headquarters. It is an important read for anyone wishing to learn more about these issues, how they affect Canada's counter-terrorism efforts, and its relations with the United States.

Maloney, Sean M. "Domestic Operations: The Canadian Approach." *Parameters, US Army War College Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 3, Autumn 1997, pp. 135-152.

Within "Domestic Operations: The Canadian Approach," Sean Maloney provides an interesting review of the use of the Canadian Forces within Canada. By utilising four varied cases studies, from the FLQ crisis to the Red River flood of 1997, the author shows that although the exact civil-military relationship at the operational level is rather obscure, Canadian domestic operations have largely functioned smoothly, efficiently and with a high degree of success. In contrast with the American approach, Canadian aid to the civil power legislation "is simple, straightforward, and flexible while at the same time incorporating important safeguards for the civil population." This is an important look at how the high degree of professionalism within the Canadian Forces has coped with otherwise potentially explosive situations.

Morton, Desmond. "Bayonets in the Streets: The Canadian Experience of Aid to the Civil Power, 1867-1990" in *Canadian Defence Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 5, Spring 1991, pp. 30-36.

Another useful article discussing the issue of aid to the civilian power, "Bayonets in the Streets" covers the entire history of this protocol within Canada, stretching from the country's beginnings to the end of the Cold War era. As such, this study provides a valuable basis from which to begin any examination of this topic. In presenting his overall account, historian Desmond Morton touches upon a number of incidents and provides a good amount of information for each.



ETHICS AND SOCIAL TRENDS

Frame, Tom. *Living by the Sword? The Ethics of Armed Intervention*. Sydney, Australia: University of New South Wales Press, 2004. ISBN: 0868405191.

Living by the Sword is the first critique of the Australian military experience from an ethical perspective. It surveys attitudes toward war and warfare from ancient to modern times, considers the moral status of the nation-state and international sovereignty, asks whether the just war tradition was relevant to campaigns against Iraq, assesses the recent emphasis on collective security and suggests some difficulties associated with recognizing conscientious objection. As intra-state conflicts increase, this book considers when and where humanitarian intervention is justified and whether the creation of "international constabulary" might avoid the need for pre-emptive military strikes.

Ignatieff, Michael. *The Lesser Evil: Political Ethics in an Age of Terror*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004. ISBN: 0691123934

In this exceptionally sophisticated commentary, Ignatieff provides much-needed global and historical context for America's war against al-Qaeda, illuminating the promise and peril of a range of possible strategies for combating terrorist threats. Readers examine, for instance, the reasons that German and Italian police succeeded in their campaign against the Baader Meinhof gang in the 1970s while their counterparts in Spain failed during the same years to eradicate the cells of Basque terrorists. Although recognizing the need for democratic regimes to resort to violence and deception to prevent malign forces from destroying their citizens' lives and liberties, this impressive work also underscores a warning that unless democracies subject all of their extraordinary tactics to legislative oversight and judicial scrutiny, they may subvert the very political traditions they set out to defend.

Kidder, Rushworth M. *Moral Courage*. New York: Harper Collins/William Morrow, 2005. ISBN: 0060591560.

Defining moral courage as "the quality of mind and spirit that enables one to face up to ethical challenges firmly and confidently," this work argues against moral relativism, suggesting (based on interviews) that honesty, respect, responsibility, fairness and compassion are universal values. The



author explores how and why people can fail to be morally courageous, in order to illustrate its importance and relevance today, from the lessons of Mahatma Gandhi to the issues faced by Enron executives and whistle-blowers. Considering the complexities of the modern world, this study is thought provoking and encouraging, especially for anyone who would find themselves frequently confronted by moral dilemmas.

Krauss, Eric S. and Mike O. Lacey. "Utilitarian vs. Humanitarian: The Battle Over the Law of War" in *Parameters, US Army War College Quarterly*, Vol. 32, No. 2, Summer 2002, pp. 73-85.

An insightful and thought provoking review of the growth of humanitarian perspectives on warfare during the post-1945 period, and how these have overshadowed more utilitarian views. This article provides a brief, though detailed, examination of the historical struggle between these views by reviewing the various events, treaties and agreements that have shaped the modern concept of what a 'just' war is. The article also documents the growing importance of NGOs and how the United States has become increasingly marginalised in terms of the shaping of laws of war by its non-participation. In these terms, it makes the interesting argument that those holding utilitarian views need to engage and co-operate with their humanitarian counterparts if they do not wish their own views to go unheard.

Toner, James H. *Morals under the Gun: The Cardinal Virtues, Military Ethics, and American Society*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. ISBN: 0813121590.

Although this work focuses upon American society, the complexities of the ongoing struggle against terrorism and asymmetric threats are universal. With this in mind, author James Toner argues that the cardinal virtues must be the core values of the military, and that without them military forces become little better than mercenaries. Through their adoption, the author maintains that the profession of arms can serve in many ways as a beacon of light in an increasingly confusing age, especially one where the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is blurred.



MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Dallaire, Romeo, LGen (ret'd). *Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda*. New York: Carroll and Graf, 2005. ISBN: 0786715103.

The account of the genocide in Rwanda, Dallaire's *Shake Hands with the Devil* vividly reveals to the reader the total failure of the international community to stop the genocide. Simultaneously, this is an in-depth look at Dallaire himself and the reader learns much more about the author's emotional states when making decisions than in a conventional military history, making this an important document of service. Dallaire's argument that Rwanda-like situations are fires that can be put out with a small force if caught early enough will certainly draw debate, but the book documents in horrifying detail what happens when no serious effort is made. Moreover, it also captures the effects of such horrors upon those who are called on to deal with them.

Delaney, Douglas E. *The Soldiers' General: Bert Hoffmeister at War*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2005. ISBN: 077481148X.

Relating the story of one of Canada's lesser known generals, *The Soldiers' General* is a gripping account of the wartime experiences of Major-General Bert Hoffmeister. Rising from the rank of captain in 1939 to Major-General by 1944, Hoffmeister campaigned exclusively in the Mediterranean, where he ended the Second World War as the Commanding Officer of the 5th Canadian Armoured Division. Author Douglas Delaney provides a comprehensive study that reveals how this officer overcame his own self doubts and, by leading from the front, knowing how to inspire his subordinates and through his ability to manage the forces under his command eventually became one of Canada's foremost combat officers. A truly valuable addition to the literature produced to date on Canadian Army officers.

Dickson, Paul Douglas. *A Thoroughly Canadian General: A Biography of General H.D.G. Crerar*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2007. ISBN: 9780802008022.

This is a thoroughly-researched biography of Canada's top field commander in the Second World War. Having served with distinction as an artillery officer in the First World War, "Harry" Crerar rose through the ranks of staff officers during the interwar years and was positioned to become one of Canada's top commanders in 1939. He served as commandant of RMC,



Chief of the General Staff, commander of the Canadian Corps overseas, and finally replaced General McNaughton as commander of the First Canadian Army in 1944 just prior to the invasion of Northwest Europe. A *Thoroughly Canadian General* does an excellent job of contextualizing Crerar's life and decisions within the broader realities of the Second World War.

Graham, Dominick. *The Price of Command: A Biography of General Guy Simonds*. Toronto: Stoddart, 1993.
ISBN: 0773726926.

A laudatory biography of Field Marshal Montgomery's favourite corps commander, *The Price of Command* reviews the life and military service of General Guy Simonds. Simonds commanded the 1st Canadian Infantry Div and 5th Canadian Armoured Div in Italy before taking over the 2nd Canadian Corps in northwest Europe in 1944. Credited with developing armoured personnel-carrier tactics during the Normandy Campaign, he also commanded the First Canadian Army while General Crerar was ill, leading it through the Scheldt battle (Oct-Nov 1944). Overall, Graham presents a very noteworthy account of a controversial Canadian officer.

Grant, Kurt. *All Tigers, No Donkeys: A Citizen Soldier in Croatia, 1994-1995*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 2005.
ISBN: 1551250918.

The concept of the citizen soldier is not new in Canada. Ever since the Battle of the Plains of Abraham determined the course of history for North America, there have been many examples of citizens setting aside their tools to take up arms in defence of the country. In his diaries, author Kurt Grant describes the inner workings of the military as he saw it during his tour of duty as a reservist who was chosen to go with 1st Royal Canadian Regiment as part of the UNPROFOR mission to Croatia, in the fall and winter of 1994-1995.

Hyatt, A.M. *General Sir Arthur Currie: A Military Biography*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. ISBN: 0802026036.

Rising quickly from battalion, to brigade, to division command as the First World War progressed, by 1918 General Sir Arthur Currie commanded the entire Canadian Corps and would lead it until the conclusion of hostilities. The first Canadian officer to rise to corps command, Currie was instrumental in the development of the Canadian Corps into a first-rate



shock force. Hyatt provides an excellent account of Currie's military career, and also thoroughly describes Currie's involvement in a post-war corruption scandal.

Roy, Reginald H. *For Most Conspicuous Bravery: A Biography of Major-General George R. Pearkes, VC, through Two World Wars*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1977.
ISBN: 0774800682.

Interesting and highly detailed, *For Most Conspicuous Bravery* recounts the life and experiences of Canadian Major-General George Pearkes. After his early career in the Northwest Mounted Police, Pearkes then fought with the Canadian Corps during the First World War where he was wounded five times. Having been a member of the Permanent Force throughout the inter-war period, Pearkes eventually became one of the first commanders of the 1st Canadian Division, where he played a major role in its training and development. Recalled to Canada, he became involved in the major political furore caused by the continuing need for reinforcements, and played a major role in the conscription crisis and the "Generals' Revolt."

MILITARY HISTORIES

Berry, F. Clifton, Jr.. *United States Army at War: 9/11 through Iraq*. Annapolis, MD: US Naval Institute Press, 2003.
ISBN: 1591140633.

Lavishly illustrated, this book covers the U.S. Army's operations since 9/11, the examination of which are divided into segments. The first embraces the immediate aftermath of 9/11, while the second concerns the deployment to Afghanistan and overthrow of the Taliban. In conclusion, the author follows Operation Iraqi Freedom from the build-up in Kuwait, through the actual conduct of the action, to the early stages of occupation. Though relatively brief because of its size, this book is nonetheless a valuable study of the recent operations of the United States Army.



Glantz, David M. *Colossus Reborn: The Red Army at War, 1941-1943*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2005. ISBN: 0700613536.

This massive tome is the second of a (projected) three-book series by historian David Glantz on the Red Army. Based upon research gathered from his unprecedented access to former Soviet archives, Glantz examines the state of the Red Army after its veritable destruction in the first months of the Nazi invasion in 1941. This is an analytical, rather than a narrative, historical account of the war, and Glantz tackles subjects of military effectiveness and debates within the historiography thematically rather than through a sequential narrative. A cornerstone work on the Second World War on the Eastern Front, it is made all the more compelling by the publication of its accompanying appendix-book, *Companion to Colossus Reborn: Key Documents and Statistics*.

Grau, Lester W. *The Bear Went over the Mountain: Soviet Combat Tactics in Afghanistan*. Collingdale, PA: Diane, 1996. ISBN: 0788146653.

To capture the lessons their tactical leaders learned in Afghanistan and to explain the change in tactics that followed, the Frunze Military Academy in Russia compiled this book for their command and general staff combat arms officers. The lessons are valuable not just for Russian officers, but for the tactical training of platoon, company and battalion leaders of any nation likely to engage in conflicts involving civil war, guerrilla forces and rough terrain. This is a book dealing with the starkest features of the unforgiving landscape of tactical combat: casualties and death, adaptation and survival. It provides an intimate look at the brutal business of counterinsurgency operations.

Mataxis, Theodore C. *The Soviet-Afghan War: How a Superpower Fought and Lost*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2002. ISBN: 070061186X.

Written from the perspective of the Russian General Staff, this work follows the Soviet tradition of recording the events and experiences of previous wars not from a historical perspective, but in a lessons learned context, to help improve future performance. This account reveals a story of poor intelligence compounded by inappropriate force structures, inadequate operational doctrine and no strategy to speak of, whereby Soviet forces did



not understand their opposition, especially the mujahedeen's ability and willingness to sustain the fighting far beyond rational-actor parameters. An extremely valuable account of the Soviet war in Afghanistan, the level of detail contained with *The Soviet-Afghan War* makes it especially appealing to military professionals.

May, Ernest R. *Strange Victory: Hitler's Conquest of France*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2000. ISBN: 0809089068.

May traces the story of France's fall from Hitler's ascent to power to the conclusion of the decisive battles of May 1940 that culminated in the British evacuation from Dunkirk, and in the course of his examination challenges a number of long accepted notions about the campaign. This work also covers a number of aspects of the campaign, from the opposing intelligence services to a detailed look at the inner workings of the French Army, that have not been fully examined in previous accounts. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this work involves May's look at the German planning for the campaign, particularly the war games that were conducted and how these impacted the campaign's outcome.

Paice, Edward. *Tip and Run: The Untold Tragedy of the Great War in Africa*. London: Phoenix, 2008. ISBN: 0753823497.

Tip and Run presents one of the most comprehensive narrative accounts of how the First World War was fought in East Africa. Exhaustively researched and extremely detailed, the book looks at the military campaigns, the colonial relationships and the logistical nightmare of waging war in the equatorial zone of what was formerly German East Africa. Although not dealing with Canada, this book shows that the war was not just about the trenches of the Western Front, and was fought in many locales in many different ways. The fighting in East Africa (which lasted from 1914 until two weeks after the armistice in 1918) is a frank, colourful discussion of some of what was one of the most serious, deadly and extended colonial warfare of the twentieth century.

Scales, Robert H., Jr. et al. *Certain Victory: The United States Army in the Gulf War*. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2006. ISBN: 1597970093.

This study provides a picture of the US Army's performance during the Gulf War. It begins by chronicling the Army's regeneration in the two decades after Vietnam—the foundation of the Desert Storm victory. Each chapter starts with a personal combat story that puts the conflict into a human



perspective. The book brings the civilian reader into battle alongside individual soldiers. It is a comprehensive account that allows individual conclusions, including accounts by Iraqi soldiers, about the largest armour battle since World War II.

Tanner, Stephen. *Afghanistan: A Military History from Alexander the Great to the Fall of the Taliban*. New York: Da Capo Press, 2003. ISBN: 0788146653.

Stephen Tanner's *Afghanistan: A Military History* recounts with brisk authority and many illuminating analogies the 2,500-year story of a country that has been both the "coveted prize of empires" and, more recently, a hideout for international terrorists. What Afghanistan has known for virtually all of its history is war. Tanner tells, with a good narrative eye, of the invasions and occupations of Afghanistan by Cyrus, Alexander, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, the British and the Soviet Union, as well as the rise and fall of the Taliban, ending the book with a brief, speculative chapter on the country's present and future.

THE PROFESSION OF ARMS

Bentley, Bill, LCol (ret'd). *Professional Ideology and the Profession of Arms in Canada*. Toronto: The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 2005. ISBN: 1894736079.

Professional Ideology and the Profession of Arms in Canada examines the place of the Canadian military in the professional construct and argues that the classic attributes of unique specialized knowledge, applied in accordance with an inviolate value system, have been undermined. Professional military ideology is then compared to the competing ideologies of the market and bureaucracy, so prevalent in our society. The argument is compellingly made that only strict adherence to the tenets of a distinct professional ideology enables healthy, collaborative and therefore, effective civil-military relations in our particular constitutional democracy, especially during a period calling for the highest standards of military professionalism.



English, Allan. *Understanding Military Culture: A Canadian Perspective*. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 2004.
ISBN: 077352715X.

This book examines culture, the “bedrock of military” effectiveness, from a theoretical and a practical point of view. The recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq have highlighted the importance of culture as a concept in analyzing the ability of military organizations to perform certain tasks. In fact, a military’s culture may determine its preferred way of fighting and dealing with other challenges, like incorporating new technologies, more than its doctrine or organizational structure. *Understanding Military Culture* is an interesting look at the military culture within Canada and at the external events and factors that have, and continue, to influence it.

English, John A. and Bruce I. Gudmundsson. *On Infantry: Revised Edition*. Westport, CT: Praeger Paperback, 1994.
ISBN: 0275949729

One of the most famous discussions of the role of infantry in modern combat, this new edition (superior in many ways to the original) traces the evolution of infantry combat through the twentieth century. It examines the role of infantry within the context of the larger battlefield, and delves into discussions of combat motivation, combat refusal and small-unit cohesion, capturing the supreme difficulty of the infanteer’s work. This is a deeply analytical, rather than a chronological, work and contains some excellent research and insights into the nature of the profession.

Henderson, William D. *Cohesion: The Human Element in Combat*. Honolulu, HI: University Press of the Pacific, 2002.
ISBN: 1410202739.

One of the perils for military planners in a high-tech world is to be taken in by the capabilities of modern weapons and to give in to the currently popular theory that modern war will last for days or weeks rather than months or years—in short, to envision a world where technologies, not people, dominate war. In a revealing look at the human element of warfare, Henderson argues that human abilities, character and mindsets will influence modern combat to a degree at least as important as technology. Within an all-volunteer military force environment, the kind of citizen attracted to military service—the qualities people carry from society and what qualities the military organization is able to impart—must be a matter for serious thought and planning.



Marshall, S.L.A. *Men Against Fire: The Problem of Battle Command in Future War*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2000. ISBN: 0806132809.

First published in 1947, S.L.A. Marshall's *Men Against Fire* argues that in spite of the proliferation of weapons systems that allow targets to be destroyed from great distances, future wars will still fundamentally revolve around the infantry. Marshall was the author of the notion that only a small percentage of combat troops actually fire their weapons. Although influential for many years, recent studies have shown that Marshall's "ratio of fire" statistics may have been either in error or entirely fictitious, making this work extremely difficult to recommend without reservation. Although there are many noteworthy elements to this work that stress the experiences of personnel involved in combat, much of what Marshall claims should be read with caution and not be accepted at face value.

Shay, Jonathan. *Odysseus in America: Combat Trauma and the Trials of Homecoming*. New York: Schribner, 2002. ISBN: 0743211561.

In a critical examination of a fundamental problem facing those who are called upon to wage war, Jonathan Shay examines the difficulties faced by veterans in their attempts to reintegrate into civilian society. Arguing that leaders—from top policy makers to drill instructors hold the key to preventing many psychological problems in the military, he advocates fostering a climate of community at the unit level by training and supporting competent, open-minded, ethical military leaders who have the full support of their superiors. Shay uses Odysseus's epic journey to explore the stresses faced by veterans who return home, still scarred by their intense experiences.

SURVEYS OF MILITARY HISTORY

Bobbitt, Philip. *The Shield of Achilles: War, Peace, and the Course of History*. New York: Knopf, 2002. ISBN: 0375412921.

The Shield of Achilles is a thorough examination of the interplay, over the last six centuries, among war, jurisprudence and the reshaping of countries. Bobbitt posits that certain wars should be deemed epochal—that is, seen as composed of many smaller wars. For example, according to Bobbitt the epochal war of the 20th century began in 1914 and ended with the collapse of communism in 1990. These military affairs—and their subsequent



ultimate peace agreements—have caused, each in their own way, revolutionary reconstructions of the idea and actuality of statehood and, following, of relationships between these various new entities. Through this analytical approach, this work is an excellent survey of military history.

Hanson, Victor. *The Western Way of War: Infantry Battle in Classical Greece*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2000. ISBN: 0520219112.

Through its connections to the development of Western civilisation, the understanding of the nature and conduct of war in ancient Greece is an important first step toward any analysis of military history and the development of military theories. By examining warfare in classical Greece, Hanson's work provides this vital step and goes to great lengths to describe the various aspects of hoplite warfare in great detail. In doing so, it also outlines the origins and evolutions of both 'limited' and 'total' notions of war.

Howard, Michael. *War in European History*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0192802089.

In a relatively short treatise on the subject, Michael Howard provides a concise analysis of the evolution of warfare in Europe stretching from the Middle Ages to the nuclear era. Basing his study on the argument that warfare and society are inextricably linked, Howard stresses that in order to understand the developments in one arena, one must fully come to grips with the other. In doing so, he provides a brilliant framework for understanding this relationship.

Keegan, John. *A History of Warfare*. New York: Vintage Books, 1993. ISBN: 0679730826.

Through this work, Keegan approaches the subject of war by simply asking, what is war? Addressing this question through an examination of warfare from its earliest beginnings to the end of the Cold War, he illustrates that warfare has always been an extremely complex event. Considering the difficulties faced by modern military establishments as they attempt to deal with asymmetric threats, this work is a valuable read for the military professional precisely because it addresses these complexities.



Keeley, Lawrence H. *War before Civilization*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1997. ISBN: 0195119126.

Throughout much of this century the notion has been gaining ground, bolstered by genocide and Holocaust, that modern warfare is more barbaric than war has ever been. Alongside this view has grown a romantic impression that primitive cultures were, and are, more peaceful. Lawrence Keeley aims to dispel this inversion of the connotations of "civilization" by citing the historical evidence that humans have always been just as bloodthirsty as they are today, and that indeed in the days when death was less clinical it was often nastier. This book provides a clear demonstration that "war is hell whether it is fought with wooden spears or napalm," and a useful tool for the study war and society.

Preston, Richard, et al. *Men in Arms: A History of Warfare and Its Interrelationships with Western Society*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. ISBN: 0030334284.

Starting from the classical period and stretching to the Cold War era, the authors of this work examine the relationships between the operational aspects of war and social, economic and technological environments and their development. Considering the length of this work, together with the breadth of events that are studied, *Men in Arms* provides the reader with an understanding of the essential elements of war through the ages and its attendant effect on Western society as a whole.

Ropp, Theodore. *War in the Modern World*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press, 2000. ISBN: 0801864453.

Ropp's insightful and detailed study of the wars of western civilisation from 1415 to the present examines the social, political, tactical, and strategic implications of modern warfare. Of particular interest are his efforts to relate technological advances in weaponry to the evolution of tactics and strategy. An outstanding contribution to any personal or academic military history collection, *War in the Modern World* is a very highly recommended addition to history and military studies reading lists.



THE CANADIAN ARMY AT WAR

Granatstein, Jack. *Canada's Army: Waging War and Keeping Peace*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004.
ISBN: 0802086969.

Masterfully written and passionately argued, *Canada's Army: Waging War and Keeping the Peace* traces the full three hundred-year history of the Canadian Army. Covering the major conflicts in depth and exploring battles, tactics, and weapons, Granatstein also offers a rich analysis of the political context for the battles and events that shaped our understanding of the nation's army, not least the fluctuations of Canadian defence spending and methods of raising military manpower. He produces a passionate argument for military professionalism, beginning with the recognition that the soldier belongs to a self-regulating and exclusive organization quite distinct from civil society but nevertheless responsible to civil authority.

EARLY COLONISATION

Banks, Kenneth. *Chasing Empire across the Sea: Communications and the State in the French Atlantic, 1713-1763*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003.
ISBN: 0773524444.

Drawing from official correspondence, merchant's letters, ship's logs and graphic archival material, Kenneth Banks explores the failure of transatlantic communications in helping to develop and maintain French imperialism during the height of France's first overseas empire in Quebec, New Orleans and Saint Pierre, Martinique in the eighteenth century. He provides historical context for the role of communications within the imperial nation-state, using a concept of communications that encompasses a range of human activity. *Chasing Empire across the Sea* also challenges the very notion of a concrete empire emerging by the first half of the eighteenth century.

Fowler, William. *Empires at War: The Seven Years War and the Struggle for North America, 1754-1763*. Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 2005. ISBN: 1553650964.

A fresh new narrative of the global war that forged Canada and led to the American Revolution, and the compelling cast of characters that changed the world's destiny. *Empires at War* captures the sweeping panorama of this first global war and the huge cast of characters who fought it. William Fowler's



narrative is adept at describing the battles and portraying the important players on all sides, incorporating the perspectives of the First Nations leaders and Canadian volunteers so critical to French initiatives throughout the war.

Reid, John G., et al. *The 'Conquest' of Acadia, 1710: Imperial, Colonial, and Aboriginal Constructions*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004. ISBN: 0802085385.

The conquest of Port Royal by British forces in 1710 is an intensely revealing episode in the history of north-eastern North America. Bringing together multi-layered perspectives, including the conquest's effects on aboriginal inhabitants, Acadians and New Englanders, and using a variety of methodologies to contextualise the incident in local, regional and imperial terms, six prominent scholars form new conclusions regarding the events of 1710. Important on both a local and global scale, *The 'Conquest' of Acadia* is a significant contribution to Acadian history, native studies, native rights histories and the socio-political history of the eighteenth century.

Skaggs, David C. and Larry L. Nelson. *The Sixty Years War for the Great Lakes, 1754-1814*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2001. ISBN: 0870135694.

Collectively, the important essays within this book delineate a common thread, and weave together the series of wars for the North American heartland that stretched from 1754 to 1814. *The Sixty Years' War for the Great Lakes* contains discussions that concern not only military and naval operations, but also the political, economic, social and cultural interactions of individuals and groups during the struggle to control the great freshwater lakes and rivers between the Ohio Valley and the Canadian Shield.

Watt, Gavin K. *The Burning of the Valleys: Daring Raids from Canada against the New York Frontier in the Fall of 1780*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1997. ISBN: 1550022717.

A valuable, detailed look at one of less examined events of the American Revolution, Gavin Watt's *The Burning of the Valleys* is an excellent study of the conduct of this war on the New York frontier. Detailing four separate raids that occurred during 1780, this book relates how mixed forces of British and German regulars, Loyalists and Six Nations warriors fought skirmishes and battles, took hundreds of prisoners, burned forts, farms and mills and destroyed one of the finest grain harvests in living memory.



THE WAR OF 1812

Antal, Sandy. *A Wampum Denied: Proctor's War of 1812*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1997. ISBN: 0886293189.

This formative history takes a new look at a dramatic conflict—the war on the Detroit frontier in 1812-13. The author presents a careful reconstruction of Native and national aspirations, vested colonial interests and territorial aggressions, revealing motives and expedients that were as often mundane as heroic. *A Wampum Denied* reassesses the much-maligned career of Henry Procter, commander of the British forces, traces the Canadian/British/ Native side of the conflict and casts new light on an allied military strategy that very nearly succeeded, but when it failed, failed spectacularly.

Graves, Donald E. *Field of Glory: The Battle of Crysler's Farm, 1813*. Toronto: R. Brass Studio, 1999. ISBN: 1896941109.

Donald Graves writes a detailed and enjoyable account of one of the worst-managed campaigns in U.S. Army history, the fall 1813 invasion of Canada that resulted in the debacle at Freeman's Farm. An excellent study of this campaign, the author clearly traces the movements of the respective armies, elaborates upon the decision-making processes of the higher commands and illustrates the courage and suffering of the common soldier. Military enthusiasts of the period will enjoy its up-close description of the fighting, providing as it does an interesting example of Napoleonic tactics applied in a secondary theatre of war.

Malcomson, Robert. *A Very Brilliant Affair: The Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812*. Toronto, Robin Brass Studio, 2003. ISBN: 1896941338.

This is, surprisingly, the first full-length study of the Battle of Queenston Heights. This new work on the battle tackles many of the myths that have grown over the years. Was Brock the hero of the day? Was this a victory for the Canadian militia? Were the oft-maligned New York militia responsible for their army's defeat? In answering these questions, Robert Malcomson's exciting and readable account will add a new level of appreciation for the drama and significance of the War of 1812.



Rammage, Stuart A. *The Militia Stood Alone: Malcolm's Mills, 6 November 1814*. Summerland, BC: Valley, 2000. ISBN: 1896967566.

Under orders from Secretary of War John Armstrong to destroy the settlements on the Thames River, American Brigadier Duncan McArthur set out from Detroit with a force of about 700 mounted troops on 22 October 1814 and penetrated some 125 miles into British territory. On 6 November, the invaders encountered a force of hastily-assembled Canadian militia near the hamlet of Malcolm's Mills and the result was a complete American victory in the last battle of the war to take place on Canadian soil. An excellent study containing a great amount of detail, *The Militia Stood Alone* recounts this nearly forgotten battle.

Turner, Wesley B. *British Generals in the War of 1812: High Command in the Canadas*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999. ISBN: 0773518320.

In *British Generals in the War of 1812* Wesley Turner takes a fresh look at five British Generals—Sir George Prevost, Isaac Brock, Roger Sheaffe, Baron Francis de Rottenburg, and Gordon Drummond—who held the highest civil and military command in the Canadas. He considers their formative experiences in the British Army and on active service in European and West Indian theatres and evaluates their roles in the context of North American conditions, which were very different from those of Europe.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA REBELLIONS

Duquemin, Colin K. *Niagara Rebels: The Niagara Frontier in the Upper Canada Rebellion, 1837-1838*. St. Catharines, ON: Norman Enterprises, 2001. ISBN: 0969899440.

In an interesting examination of a lesser known aspect of the Rebellion of 1837-1838, Duquemin focuses upon the events that took place along the Niagara frontier. From the issues that caused the rebellion, through its events and to its eventual conclusion, the author uses a great number of first-hand accounts to reconstruct the history of the rebellion. He also outlines the fate of those who participated in the rebellion and the effect the rebellion had upon the development of Upper Canada, making this work a valuable addition to the historiography of the subject.



Greer, Allan. *The Patriots and the People: The Rebellion of 1837 in Rural Lower Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993. ISBN: 080202792X.

Allan Greer's subject is the role of the habitants in the political crisis that culminated in the Lower Canadian Rebellion. Other scholars have discussed this topic in terms of the habitants' economic distress and their manipulation by Patriot orators. According to Greer, neither explanation can account for the specific actions by which the habitants contributed to the breakdown of political order in the summer and autumn of 1837. Disturbances that conventionally figure as anarchy are here presented as the application of popular political traditions to a novel purpose: the repudiation of the colonial state.

Graves, Donald E. *Guns Across the River: The Battle of the Windmill, 1838*. Prescott, ON: Friends of Windmill Point, 2001. ISBN: 1896941214.

During a four-day period in November, 1838, British troops and local militia defeated an invasion force of 500 Canadian rebels and their American sympathisers. The Battle of the Windmill victory prevented the invasion force from capturing Fort Wellington, Ontario, and cutting the St. Lawrence communications link, which would have left Upper Canada open to invasion. Through its study of this nearly forgotten and largely unexplored event, *Guns Across the River* makes an important contribution to the history of the rebellions of 1837-1838.

Read, Colin. *The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada: A Collection of Documents*. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0886290260.

Although the rebellion that occurred in Upper Canada, lacking widespread support and being quickly contained by the militia, was far less serious than the one in Lower Canada, its impact nonetheless played a major role in the shaping of Canada's political system and in the development of the country as a whole. This book on the rebellion in Upper Canada includes a lengthy introduction by the editors, a broad selection of contemporary documents and a detailed bibliography of archival sources, newspapers, books and articles, making it an extremely useful tool for anyone wishing to study this subject further.



Senior, Elinor Kyte. *Redcoats and Patriots: The Rebellions in Lower Canada, 1837-1838*. Stittsville, ON: Canada's Wings Inc., 1985. ISBN: 0920002285.

Although increasingly dated, Senior's *Redcoats and Patriots* remains the most detailed study available that is related to the rebellions that occurred in Lower Canada. Containing an important analysis of the reasons behind the rebellion and the motivations of those involved, Senior's account also looks at the official British responses to the rebellion, as well as those of the local authorities. Overall, this book presents a balanced account of a largely forgotten aspect of Canadian history.

FENIAN RAIDS, AND THE RED RIVER AND NILE RIVER EXPEDITIONS

Campbell, Gary, Maj.. "Getting There War the Challenge: The Red River Expedition of 1870" in *The Army Doctrine and Training Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Spring 2002, pp 58-64.

This article provides a detailed account of the mixed Canadian-British military expedition dispatched to restore order in the Red River area during 1870. Forced to follow an old, tortuous hunting trail, the expedition had to traverse 1100 miles and still be in a condition to put down the rebellion. Moreover, the men of the expedition had to transport everything they needed themselves. This article provides a considerable amount of information detailing the organisation and logistics of this operation.

Bumsted, J.M. *The Red River Rebellion*. Winnipeg: J. Gordon Shillingford, 1996. ISBN: 0920486231.

As the author notes, this event continues to arouse strong feelings to this day, particularly with regard to the role of Louis Riel and the execution of Thomas Scott. The book begins with a background to the uprising and the main groups that were involved. The colony of Red River at the time was a small, isolated community. In his overview of the community, Bumsted gives a human face to each group by naming prominent individuals and families, except in the case of French-speaking Métis and Aboriginal people. As the author later demonstrates, individuals from both groups were prominent in Red River.



MacLaren, Roy. *Canadians on the Nile, 1882-1898*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1978. ISBN: 0774800941.

Between 1882-1898, four hundred English- and French-speaking Canadian Voyageurs assisted in the transportation of British troops up the Nile River in what was both a daring and desperate attempt to rescue British Major-General 'Chinese' Gordon and his Egyptian troops besieged in Khartoum. *Canadians on the Nile* remains one of the very few works to address this little-known aspect of Canadian military history, which author Roy MacLaren portrays with considerable detail and an easy-to-read style. A valuable and interesting account, this book is a must read for any student of Canadian military history.

Senior, Hereward. *The Last Invasion of Canada: The Fenian Raids, 1866-1870*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1991. ISBN: 1550020854.

The Last Invasion of Canada concentrates largely on the military activities of the Fenians during the years from 1866 to 1871, and although this study of the Fenian raids is not long, it is quite thorough. Author Hereward Senior covers the political motivations of the Fenians, and discusses the fighting at the Battles of Campbello, Ridgeway and Eccles Hill in considerable detail. He also discusses the effect these raids had upon Canada and its eventual confederation, and notes that, "Apart from helping cement federation and improving the quality of the militia, the raids aroused a martial spirit among Canadians that could be enjoyed without the cost of war".

Stanley, George F.G. *Toil and Trouble: Military Expeditions to Red River*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1989. ISBN: 1550020595.

Presenting a comprehensively detailed account, author George Stanley examines the efforts by Canadian authorities to restore order to the troubled Red River region. In particular, Stanley devotes much of his efforts to detailing the Canadian military expeditions and their laborious cross-country marches over vast stretches of untamed wilderness. Considering that most of these troops were members of the militia, this account is a vivid testimony to their endurance and fortitude.



THE RIEL REBELLION

Beal, Bob and Rod Macleod. *Prairie Fire: The 1885 Northwest Rebellion*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1994.
ISBN: 0771011091.

Drawing heavily upon a number of previously neglected sources, *Prairie Fire* demonstrates that the 1885 uprising represented a wider discontent and disillusionment in western Canada; in other words, it tries to get away from the tendency to focus almost exclusively on Riel and events at Batoche. This work thoroughly describes how Indians and white settlers, in addition to the Métis, had serious grievances that were ignored by a distant federal government, recounts the events of the rebellion in considerable detail and, finally, provides a fine, penetrating analysis of the trials of the rebels.

Dunn, Jack. *The Alberta Field Force of 1885*. Calgary: Privately Published, 1994. ISBN: 18818730.

Although Major General Middleton wanted to concentrate his army's energies on Batoche, he was forced to send separate relief parties to Forts Battleford and Edmonton following the early April 1885 news of the Frog Lake murders. *The Alberta Field Force* focuses upon the activities of the military column under the command of the eccentric General Strange. Dunn describes some of the lesser known aspects of the rebellion, such as the Battle of Frenchman's Butte, the Loon Lake skirmish, and the pursuit of Big Bear. He also provides insight into the paranoia that gripped Alberta during the spring of 1885.

Hildebrant, Walter. *The Battle of Batoche: British Small Warfare and the Entrenched Métis*. Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1989.
ISBN: 066011772X.

The Battle of Batoche analyses the Canadian Army's assault on the Métis stronghold at Batoche during the climatic four-day period from May 9-12, 1885. Through the use of sequential manoeuvre maps and contemporary photographs, Hildebrandt demonstrates how the Métis forces effectively won the first day of the battle and how the North-West Field Force overran Batoche a few days later only after a carefully orchestrated feinting action fell apart. This work also provides the first detailed analysis of the strategy and tactics of the two sides during the fateful engagement.



Miller, J.R. *Gabriel Dumont*. Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 2003. ISBN: 1551115751.

If Riel provided the intellectual inspiration for the Rebellion of 1885, it was *Gabriel Dumont* who provided its strategy, and arguably its soul. Dumont, a leading figure in the Métis society of hunters along the South Saskatchewan, had been president of the short-lived local government, and became "Adjutant General of the Métis people" when a Provisional Government was declared in 1885. Through this detailed account, historian J.R. Miller thoroughly examines Dumont and his role in the rebellion, and fills in a major gap in the historiography.

Morton, Desmond. *The Last War Drum: The Northwest Campaign of 1885*. Toronto: Hakkert, 1972. ISBN: 0888665121.

A study of the second Riel rebellion during 1885, *The Last War Drum* contains a comprehensive examination of the social and political issues that sparked this conflict. Author Desmond Morton then progresses to examine the rebellion itself, the response of the Canadian government, and the military expeditions that were dispatched to restore order. Thoroughly documented and containing a number of photographs from the period, Morton's account still remains the best general history of the rebellion available.

WEST AFRICA

Godefroy, Andrew B., Maj, ed. *Bush Warfare: The Early Writings of General Sir William C.G. Heneker KCB, KCMG, DSO*. Kingston: Directorate of Land Concepts and Designs, 2009.

This book reproduces with additional biographical and historical material the great work produced by Canadian born soldier William Heneker. Born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, and a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, he fought several campaigns in West Africa as an officer with the British Army at the end of the 19th century. *Bush Warfare* is a collection of Heneker's strategic and tactical thoughts about fighting across the full spectrum of conflict from complex counter-insurgencies to stability operations.



Godefroy, Andrew B., Maj. "Canadians in West African Conflicts, 1885-1905" in *Canadian Military History*, Vol.17: 1 (Winter 2008), pp.21-36.

This article examines in depth the considerable participation undertaken by Canadian soldiers in the many and varied British military campaigns in West Africa between 1885 and 1905. It demonstrates the high degree of credibility Canadian born soldiers had as members seconded to British units fighting in West Africa as well as underscoring the often ignored influence the Canadian-born soldiers had on the British Army.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reid, Brian A. *Our Little Army in the Field: Canadians in South Africa, 1899-1902*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 1996.
ISBN: 1551250241.

In 1899, for the first time in its short history, Canada dispatched sizeable expeditionary forces to conduct combat operations in a foreign war. Although considered ill-disciplined and nearly useless by the British when they first arrived in South Africa, the Canadian contingent soon earned a reputation for skill, courage, and daring. *Our Little Army in the Field* recounts the experiences of this contingent, as well as relating the various political and personal factors that resulted in and shaped their deployment.

Madsen, Chris. "Canadian Troops and Farm Burning in the South African War" in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Summer, 2005, pp. 49-58.

As the distinction between civilians and combatants becomes increasingly blurred, Canadian Forces personnel will increasingly find themselves confronted by acts of military necessity that may contradict their own moral and ethical beliefs. Addressing a previous historical precedent, Chris Madsen examines the role of Canadian troops in the burning of Boer farms during the South African War. Within this fascinating article, the author examines the legal basis of farm burning, considers its effectiveness and discusses the psychological effect it had upon Canadian troops.



Miller, Carmen. *Painting the Map Red: Canada and the South African War, 1899-1902*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998. ISBN: 0773517502.

Painting the Map Red is based on extensive research into public and private papers from printed and manuscript sources in both Canada and Britain. Carman Miller attempts to explain why men volunteered for service in this distant conflict despite the rancorous pre-war debate on the wisdom of Canadian participation. He examines the difficulties of leading citizen soldiers and compares the differing styles of leadership. He also reveals how the soldiers' experiences in the field and the public's perceptions of the war altered Canadian opinion, politics and military development.

Pakenham, Thomas. *The Boer War*. New York: Random House, 1979. ISBN: 0394427424.

The Boer War is impressive on a number of levels. It focuses upon the military action itself, but also provides the immediate political context of the war, as well as the economic, social and racial backgrounds. Within this book, Pakenham elaborates upon the roles and characters of the local British military and civilian officials, and attempts to identify which of these officials were the real instigators of the conflict. With its considerable amount of detail and scholarly analysis, this account remains one of the definitive single-volume works on the subject.

Wallace, Jim. *No Colours, No Drums: Canadians in the South African Constabulary*. Calgary: Bunker to Bunker, 2003. ISBN: 1894255275.

This book examines the little-known story of 1,500 young Canadians who were recruited during the Anglo-Boer War to serve as policemen in South Africa. Performing a vital paramilitary and policing role, the Canadian members of the South African Constabulary experienced a considerable amount of combat as they attempted to root out Boer guerrillas and bring stability to the newly conquered Boer republics. Covering a frequently forgotten facet of the conflict, *No Colours, No Drums* is a vital addition to the historiography of Canada's participation in the Boer War.



THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Barton, Peter, et al. *Beneath Flanders Fields: The Tunnellers' War, 1914-1918*. Montreal: McGill-Queens University Press, 2005. ISBN: 0773529497.

Utilising the words of the soldiers involved as well as plans, drawings, and previously unpublished archive photographs, *Beneath Flanders Field* reveals a largely neglected aspect of the First World War. This book covers the deep tunnelling war in Flanders in great detail, with the other tunnelling sectors—where conditions were less difficult—in less detail and in their own section. Moreover, it recounts the experiences of soldiers on both sides, and is therefore a balanced account both of how this struggle progressed and of terror, anxiety, and courage this form of warfare entailed.

Cook, Tim. *No Place to Run: The Canadian Corps and Gas Warfare in the First World War*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2000. ISBN: 0774807407.

Presenting a challenging reappraisal of chemical warfare during the First World War, Tim Cook explores how the Canadian Corps reacted to this form of warfare and relates how its effects were more psychological than physical. His book also examines how the use of gas shaped operations and strategy, its important role in delivering victory in the campaign of 1918 and its curious post-war legacy. Considering that historians of the First World War have often dismissed the important role of poison gas in the battles of the Western Front, *No Place to Run* fills a longstanding gap that had existed within the historiography.

Radley, Kenneth. *We Lead, Others Follow: First Canadian Division, 1914-1918*. St. Catherines, ON: Vanwell, 2006. ISBN: 1551251000.

This book is not a blow-by-blow account of battles and operations but rather an analysis of the 1st Division and its effectiveness, focusing upon training methods, unit organization, equipment, staff duties and procedures, and personnel problems. It also examines the substantial British contribution to Canadian skill at arms, since many of the divisional staff officers were British. The final chapters show how all the training, staff work, organizational changes and team work came together in 1918 during the battles of Amiens, Canal du Nord and the final offensive. *We Lead, Others Follow* covers an aspect of the Great War that has rarely been studied.



Rawling, Bill. *Surviving Trench Warfare: Technology and the Canadian Corps, 1914-1918*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992. ISBN: 0802050174.

Rawling presents a thorough and original analysis of how the Canadian Corps reacted to the challenges of the war of attrition on the Western Front from 1915 to 1918. Initially, Canadian performance was similar to those of other armies involved in the conflict, as each was confronted by the deadlock of trench warfare resulting from the development of modern weaponry. However, learning from the experiences of their allies as well as their own, the leaders of the Canadian Corps were able to develop tactics involving all-arms cooperation along with fire and movement to break the deadlock of the trenches. Ultimately, this process propelled the Canadian Corps to the level of an elite shock unit.

Schreiber, Shane. *Shock Army of the British Empire: The Canadian Corps in the Last 100 Days of the Great War*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 2005. ISBN: 0275955133.

Picking up where Rawling's work left off, *Shock Army of the British Empire* is an operational history of the Canadian Corps in the battles of the final 100 days of World War I, beginning with the battle of Amiens, August 8, 1918, and culminating in the retaking of Mons on November 11, 1918, only hours before the war ended. During the late summer and autumn of 1918, the Canadian Corps, under Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, played a crucial role in the defeat of the German Army on the Western Front. This work examines the operational, organizational and tactical innovations developed by the Corps during this campaign and their subsequent effect on military thought.

THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

Swettenham, John. *Allied Intervention in Russia, 1918-1919: And the Part Played by Canada*. London: Allen and Unwin, 1967. LCCN: 67074423.

John Swettenham's *Allied Intervention in Russia* is a useful account of the military operations involved, especially in North Russia, both in their broader context and, more specifically, as related to Canada. Although increasingly dated, this work remains at the forefront of the relatively small amount of literature that has been written on the Allied participation in Russia's civil war. At the very least, it is a useful account from which to develop a more detailed study of this topic.



MacLaren, Roy. *Canadians in Russia, 1918-1919*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1976. ISBN: 0770513395.

This book remains the best written and most comprehensive of the relatively small handful of studies which have retrieved from near oblivion the fact that Canadian troops participated in the Allied interventions of 1918-19 in Russia. Within *Canadians in Russia*, MacLaren examines both the political motivations that led Canada to contribute troops, and the military operations in northern Russia and in Siberia where Canadian troops were deployed. Considering that Canada's role in the Russian intervention is now almost forgotten, this will most likely remain the foremost account of its involvement.

Moore, Perry. *Stamping Out the Virus: Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War, 1918-1920*. Atglen, PA: Schiffer, 2002. ISBN: 0764316257.

An extremely detailed and interesting book, *Stamping Out the Virus* focuses upon the military aspects of the Western intervention in Russia's civil war to the detriment of its broader diplomatic and political aspects. Although the author has chosen to leave out a study of the operations in Siberia, he does examine the frequently ignored fighting within the Caucasus region. Other aspects that are reviewed are the financial costs of the Allies in their support of the White Russian forces and valuable summaries of the men and equipment that were engaged within specific operations. Overall, this book provides a considerable amount of welcome detail.

Skuce, J.E. *CSEF: Canada's Soldiers in Siberia, 1918-1919*. Ottawa: Access to History, 1990. ISBN: 0969502001.

Skuce deals with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, which spent the winter of 1918-1919 in the Vladivostok area. In the process, he provides details for the political motivations and foreign policy objectives that led Canada to dispatch this force. Moreover, given the limited amount of combat they experienced around Vladivostok, Skuce also addresses the more mundane aspects of how the Canadians attempted to overcome boredom and maintain their fighting readiness, as well as detailing their fragile and complicated relationship with their allies.



Willett, Robert L. *Russian Sideshow: America's Undeclared War, 1918-1920*. Washington, DC: Potomoc Books, 2003. ISBN: 1574884298.

In presenting an account of the participation of the United States, Willett's *Russian Sideshow* adds considerably to the available literature relating to the Western involvement in Russia's Civil War. Using previously classified official records and the letters and diaries of Americans who served there, it describes the experiences of American servicemen and details their military operations, from the frigid port city of Archangel to Lake Baikal to Vladivostok. It also discusses the motivation of the United States and its allies, as well as the interplay and rivalry among them that led to their intervention.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Banham, Tony. *Not the Slightest Chance: The Defence of Hong Kong, 1941*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2003. ISBN: 0774810459.

Although one of the more popular battles within Canadian military historiography, the fighting at Hong Kong remained something of an enigma because of incomplete accounts or an outright lack of information. An exceptional read and a well-researched piece of history, Tony Banham's *Not the Slightest Chance* deserves a place in the library of anyone interested in Canadian military history. This book represents the first attempt to piece together all existing accounts—both first-hand and archival—in order to recount the many aspects of the battle, the military strategies involved and the controversies that arose during and after it.

Bennett, David. "A Bridge Too Far: The Canadian Role in the Evacuation of the British 1st Airborne Division from Arnhem-Oosterbeek, September 1944" in *The Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 4, Winter 2005-2006, pp. 95-102.

After a week of costly and heavy fighting, it was clear to senior Allied commanders that the primary mission of Operation MARKET GARDEN had failed. It was also clear that unless the 1st British Airborne Division was evacuated across the Rhine, German forces would destroy it utterly. This article details the vital role played by two Canadian engineer companies during this evacuation, as well as providing further details concerning Operation MARKET GARDEN as a whole and the debate within command circles regarding the decision to evacuate the British Paras.



Copp, Terry. *Fields of Fire: The Canadians in Normandy, 1944*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004. ISBN: 0802037801; *Cinderella Army: The Canadians in Northwest Europe, 1944-1945*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2007. ISBN: 0802095224.

Copp's two-volume investigation of the activities of the First Canadian Army during the Normandy and Northwest Europe campaigns are a controversial addition to the literature on Canada's experience of the Second World War. Based heavily upon Copp's intimate knowledge of the primary-source documentation, including unit diaries, personal accounts, aerial photographs, and operational research reports, *Fields of Fire* and *Cinderella Army* present the argument that Canada's armed forces performed much better than many historians have previously allowed during these campaigns. This has become one of the most complete tactical and operational studies of the Canadian Army during WWII. Some of the operational research that Copp cites is of particular interest, highlighting the gross ineffectiveness of indirect artillery and naval bombardments in battle and the terrible number of friendly-fire casualties inflicted by these weapons. Although not quite as revisionist as the book itself implies, Copp's work stresses the continual fluctuations of combat effectiveness and successfully argues that not enough credit has been given to the performance of Canada's land forces fighting an extremely difficult war.

Copp, Terry and Bill McAndrew. *Battle Exhaustion: Soldiers and Psychiatrists in the Canadian Army, 1939-1945*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990. ISBN: 0773507744.

Focusing upon the human dimension of warfare, this book is a study of how Canadian military and medical authorities dealt with *battle exhaustion*, or what had previously been referred to as shell-shock. Employing both archival documents and first-hand accounts, the authors reveal the diametrically opposed views of military and medical practitioners on the true nature of battle exhaustion, the arguments that erupted within the medical community, and just how these factors shaped the prescribed treatment. It is a valuable look at how Canada once dealt with the psychological impact war had upon its soldiers.



English, John A. *The Canadian Army in Normandy: A Study of Failure in High Command*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1991. ISBN: 027593019X.

One of the pivotal analytical works on the performance of *the Canadian Army in Normandy*, English's book goes far beyond narrative history and takes a look at army organization, training, tactics and leadership in assessing the Canadian role in the campaign. His thesis is that it was a failure on the part of the leadership and the army institutions that led to the supposedly lackluster performance in Normandy, rather than the troops themselves. There is also discussion of the influences of the British military model upon the Canadian Army, and of attempts to turn the Canadians around prior to their being committed to combat. This is one of the definitive works on the lead-up to Canada's fighting in Northwest Europe in 1944.

Keshen, Jeffrey A. *Saints, Sinners, and Soldiers: Canada's Second World War*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2004. ISBN: 077480923X.

Confronting the long-held belief that the Second World War was Canada's 'Good War,' this work looks at the effect the war had upon Canadian morals and society. By studying issues ranging from labour conflicts, to the black market, to prostitution, Keshen reveals the dark underside of wartime Canada. While presenting a vivid example of the complexities inherent to any society, especially one at war, this work shows that official concern for changes in morality frequently precipitated numerous, and often contradictory, legacies in law and society. Through this examination, this book makes a valuable contribution to the study of Canada during the Second World War.

Murray, Gil. *The Invisible War: The Untold Story of Number One Canadian Special Wireless Group, Royal Canadian Signal Corps, 1944-1946*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2001. ISBN: 1550023713.

This book reveals, for the first time, details of the previously top-secret story of Number One Canadian Special Wireless Group, a unit of the Royal Canadian Signal Corps during the Second World War. While most Canadian forces were necessarily focused on the war in Europe, this was the only Canadian unit sent to Australia to participate in the top-secret intelligence mission of intercepting



the wireless communications of the Japanese in the Pacific theatre of operations. A valuable look at an unexplored aspect of Canada's participation, *The Invisible War* is an important addition to the historiography of Canada and the Second World War.

Reid, Brian A. *No Holding Back: Operation Totalize, Normandy, 1944*. Toronto: Robin Brass Studio, 2005. ISBN: 1896941400.

One of the best operational studies yet written about the Canadian Army in Normandy, Brian Reid's *No Holding Back* masterfully examines one of the most controversial aspects of the campaign, Operation TOTALIZE. Starting with an impressive look at the training and employment of staff officers in the Canadian Army and how the Canadian Army developed before the war, Reid then progresses to examine the context, details, and execution of the operation itself. Even those who have studied Operation TOTALIZE and the Normandy campaign in detail will be able to learn something new from this book.

Zuehlke, Mark. *The Liri Valley: Canada's World War II Breakthrough to Rome*. Toronto: Douglas and McIntyre, 2001. ISBN: 1553650131.

For the allied armies fighting their way up the Italian boot in early 1944, Rome was the prize that could only be won through one of the greatest offensives of the war. Following upon his book about the battle of Ortona, Mark Zuehlke returns to the Mediterranean theatre of the Second World War with this gripping tribute to the Canadians who opened the way for the Allies to take Rome. A valuable work that sheds new light on the actions of Canadian forces in Italy, *The Liri Valley* is a superb addition to available literature of Canada's Second World War military operations.

Zuehlke, Mark. *Holding Juno: Canada's Heroic Defence of the D-Day Beaches, June 7-12, 1944*. Toronto: Douglas and McIntyre, 2005. ISBN: 1553651022.

With verve and narrative skill, historian Mark Zuehlke chronicles the crucial six days when Canadians saved the vulnerable beachheads they had won during the D-Day landings. D-Day ended with the Canadians six miles inland—the deepest penetration achieved by Allied forces during this longest day in history. But for all the horror endured on June 6, every soldier knew the worst was yet to come, and *Holding Juno* recreates this pivotal battle and the ultimate triumph of Canadian arms through the eyes of the soldiers who fought it.



THE KOREAN WAR

Barris, Ted. *Deadlock in Korea, 1950-1953*. Toronto: Macmillan Canada, 2000. ISBN: 0771576757.

The Canadian troops in Korea may have been few in number, but they had their share of challenges and hardships, although, through no fault of these troops, history ascribes to them no major combat laurels. Their long-overlooked story is no less compelling than that of other U.N. contingents in the Korean War or of other Canadian forces that fought in other, more popular wars. Ted Barris, through his inclusion of many of the lesser known aspects of Canada's involvement, has done a commendable job of presenting a complete and balanced history of the Canadian participation in the Korean War.

Bercuson, David J. *Blood on the Hills: The Canadian Army in the Korean War*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2002. ISBN: 0802085164.

The Korean War represented a series of firsts for Canadian soldiers that ranged from service under the command of the United Nations to their operational control by American commanders. *Blood on the Hills* covers the period from the start of that war to the cease-fire in July 1953 and describes and analyses the mobilization of the Canadian contingent, its training, manning, and equipment and its efforts in combat. David Bercuson focuses on the many consequences of the army's un-readiness for combat in Korea and on the army's lack of success in learning lessons from its experience in an active theatre of war.

Doary, Christopher. "Miniature Set-Piece Battles: Infantry Patrolling Operations in Korea, May-June 1952" in *Canadian Military History*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 1997, p. 20.

Providing detail and analysis of an aspect of Canadian operations within Korea that is seldom studied, author Christopher Doary explores the patrolling operations conducted by the Canadians during a two-month period of 1952. At a time when major operations in Korea were coming to an end and as the front-lines became ever more stabilised, these patrol operations became increasingly important in maintaining the fighting edge of the troops, gathering intelligence on the enemy and keeping him from doing the same to the Allied forces.



Johnston, William. *A War of Patrols: Canadian Army Operations in Korea*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2003. ISBN: 0774810084.

This comprehensive account of the Canadian campaign in Korea provides a detailed study of the training, leadership, operations and tactics of the brigade under each of its three wartime commanders, as well as its relationship with American and Commonwealth allies. An impeccably researched analytical history, the book examines the uneven performance of the various Canadian units and argues that the soldiers of the “Special Force” initially sent to Korea were more thorough and professional in their operations than were the army’s regular battalions that eventually replaced them at the front.

Watson, Brent B. *Far Eastern Tour: The Canadian Infantry in Korea, 1950-1953*. Montreal: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0773523723.

Faced with an increasingly unstable world that could result in unexpected military commitments, the study of Canada’s participation in the Korean conflict may contain lessons for any future large-scale overseas deployments. In particular, *Far Eastern Tour* examines the hardships the Canadian infantry suffered which included inappropriate training, stark living and combat conditions, and the deadly blood toll of the war itself, and therefore serves as a warning of the cost of un-preparedness. From the shambles of recruitment to the inadequate training to some of the less than noble behaviour of Canadians overseas, to, of course, the bravery—it’s all here.

THE COLD WAR

Bothwell, Robert. *The Big Chill: Canada and the Cold War*. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1998. ISBN: 0772525188.

The Cold War shaped the post-1945 era. It drove Canada’s international relations, affected our domestic politics and had a lasting impact on every Canadian. In *The Big Chill*, Robert Bothwell adds new information and a challenging interpretation of Canada’s role in the Cold War as he traces the twists, turns and apparent inconsistencies of Canada’s participation. Bothwell, a much-published author and highly regarded lecturer on Canadian history, foreign affairs and politics, is the Canadian expert on Canada and the Cold War.



Haydon, Peter T. *The 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis: Canadian Involvement Reconsidered*. Toronto: Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 1993. ISBN: 0919769640.

Haydon discusses and assesses the performance of Canadian political and military leaders during this crucial time in world history. Here, for the first time, is an overall examination of the Canadian experience during the crisis, in all its political and military dimensions. What Haydon's account makes superbly clear is that Canada was no bystander during those tense days in October 1962. No future consideration of Canada's involvement in the *Cuban missile crisis*, and indeed no examination of Canadian defence policy during the Cold War, will be complete without reference to this study.

Richter, Andrew. *Avoiding Armageddon: Canadian Thinking on Nuclear Weapons and Military Strategy, 1950-1963*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2002. ISBN: 0774809116.

The advent of nuclear weapons in the 1940s brought enormous changes to doctrines regarding the use of force in resolving disputes. American strategists have been widely credited with most of these; Canadians, most have assumed, did not conduct their own strategic analysis. *Avoiding Armageddon* soundly debunks this notion. Drawing on previously classified government records, Richter reveals that Canadian officials did come to independent strategic understandings of the most critical issues of the nuclear age. This is a work with far-reaching implications. It illustrates Canada's considerable latitude for independent defence thinking while providing key historical information that helps make sense of the contemporary Canadian defence debate.

Maloney, Sean M. *War Without Battles: Canada's NATO Brigade in Germany 1951-1993*. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1997. ISBN: 0075528924.

This book chronicles most vividly and convincingly the significant role played by Canada's NATO Brigade Group at a critical juncture in world history: a period when Soviet expansionism in Europe was checked, communism's contradictions exposed and the USSR itself ultimately collapsing. It further challenges the view held in many Canadian academic and political circles that Canada's NATO role was not important, and that peace in Europe was maintained strictly by the nuclear balance of terror. *War Without Battles* is a superb historical accounting of a recently-ended era in Canadian military history.



Whitaker, Reg and Steve Hewitt. *Canada and the Cold War*. London: Lorrimer Pub., 2003. ISBN: 1550287699.

The Cold War was initiated in Canada in 1945 by the dramatic defection of Soviet cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko. This event marked the start of what turned out to be more than four decades of muted conflict between the Soviet Union and the West. Authors Reg Whitaker and Steve Hewitt offer anecdotes, analysis and lively discussion of a subject that has seldom been written about before. The book is organized by decade with each decade introduced by a short contextualizing essay. *Canada and the Cold War* is an attractive gift book as well as a fascinating historical overview of a key period in Canadian history.

THE GULF WAR

Atkinson, Rick. *Crusade: The Untold Story of the Persian Gulf War*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993. ISBN: 0395710839.

This interesting account of the 1991 Persian Gulf War by a Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter features a number of original observations about the conduct of the war. For example, Atkinson discloses that the Bush administration allowed navy warships to fire cruise missiles covertly over Iran against Iraqi targets. Among his other disclosures are the use of napalm and fuel air explosives on Iraqi infantry positions and the suggestion by Air Force Brig. Gen. Buster Glosson that small nuclear weapons be used against Iraqi targets.

Bin, Alberto, et al. *Desert Storm: A Forgotten War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999. ISBN: 0275963209.

This general account of the Gulf War reveals its importance from a military and political point of view, highlighting how modern military technology made possible, with relative ease, a victory that would have been nearly impossible by traditional means. It has become fashionable to trivialize the impressive military achievements of the Coalition victory over Iraq, but the authors thoroughly demonstrate that the Gulf War represents a defining moment in military and political history. The text includes numerous firsthand eyewitness accounts.



Gimblett, Richard H. and Jean Morin. *Operation Friction: Canadian Forces in the Persian Gulf*. Toronto: Dundurn Group, 1997. ISBN: 155002258X.

Operation Friction is a comprehensive narrative detailing the involvement of Canadian military forces in the Persian Gulf War. In considerable detail, it outlines the initial reaction to the crisis through to the decision to dispatch naval, air and ground assets, and continues on with an examination of the discussions involving the dispatch of ground combat troops and the eventual return home of Canadian personnel. Most importantly, it outlines these issues within the broader military and political contexts. Considering the absence of additional literature, this account will most likely remain the foremost study for some time to come.

Miller, Duncan E. and Sharon Hobson. *The Persian Excursion: The Canadian Navy in the Gulf War*. Toronto: Canadian Peacekeeping Press, 1995. ISBN: 0919769780.

This is a first-hand, inside account of the Canadian Navy action in the Gulf War. Through the recollections and anecdotes of Commodore Miller and others who served at the front, the reader is given a bird's-eye view of the Canadian Navy undertaking a dangerous operation 13,000 kilometres from home. The account makes clear that it was the Navy's professionalism and ingenuity which convinced the Allies to give Canada a major role in combat logistics supply. *The Persian Excursion* will be of interest to professional military personnel, as well as to the general public.

Rezun, Miron. *Saddam Hussein's Gulf Wars: Ambivalent Stakes in the Middle East*. New York: Praeger, 1992. ISBN: 0275943240.

This book deals extensively with Iraq and Saddam Hussein—his rise to power, his mastery of Iraqi statecraft, his pan-Arab proclivities and his two Gulf wars: the first against Iran and the second against the U.S.-led multinational coalition in 1991. The book portrays a multi-dimensional Saddam Hussein: good and bad, strategic and human. A valuable feature of the book is the detailed discussion it presents of the psychology of all the participants before, during and after the Gulf War.



AFRICA, THE BALKANS, AND KOSOVO

Boyer, Alain, Col. "Leadership and the Kosovo Air Campaign" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Autumn, 2002, pp. 37-44.

Although this article deals specifically with the air campaign of the Kosovo operation, it nonetheless provides a considerable amount of information regarding the campaign as a whole. Indeed, its most interesting coverage explains and analyses the restrictions commanding officers faced during this campaign, specifically in terms of an operating environment dictated by casualty aversion and the need to prevent civilian and collateral damage. A valuable look at a very complex military operation, it provides a clear example of the difficulties involved in such circumstances.

Maisonnette, J.R. Michel., BGen. "The OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 2000, pp. 49-54.

Prior to the commencement of NATO air operations in 1999, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was able to broker a deal with the Serbian authorities that resulted in the establishment of the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM). This article discusses the mandate, approach, and operations of the KVM, and its eventual withdrawal. Although it focuses upon the operations of the KVM, this article is of use in understanding the larger issues and the progression of events that ultimately resulted in the intervention of NATO forces.

Maloney, Sean and John Llambias. *Chances for Peace: Canadian Soldiers in the Balkans, 1992-1995*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 2003. ISBN: 1551250535.

From 1992 to 1995, the Canadian Army was at the centre of a violent conflict that raged throughout the Balkans. In this informative book, the authors perform an invaluable service to Canadian history as they bring together a collection of first hand accounts from Canadian soldiers involved in UN missions in Croatia and Bosnia. These personal narratives, taken from officers and NCMs who served Canada in these dangerous lands, allows the reader an intimate look into UN peacekeeping in the early 1990s and the effect it has had on our soldiers.



Gammer, Nicholas. *From Peacekeeping to Peacemaking: Canada's Response to the Yugoslav Crisis*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0773521518.

From Peacekeeping to Peacemaking provides the first extensive examination of Canada's response to the recent disintegration of the Federal State of Yugoslavia, reflecting on how Canadian foreign policy was made and on the role of the prime minister in this decision-making. Gammer shows how understanding the government's role in this particular crisis contributes to our understanding of the role that political leadership plays in shaping Canadian foreign policy in general, as well as advancing our knowledge of the broader theoretical debates surrounding the legitimacy and effectiveness of humanitarian intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

Off, Carol. *The Ghosts of Medak Pocket: The Story of Canada's Secret War*. Toronto: Random House Canada, 2004. ISBN: 0679312943.

In a well researched and presented book, Carol Off meticulously navigates through the complex history of the region to set the stage for the arrival of the Canadian peacekeepers in 1992. She then proceeds to relate the story of how the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) tried to separate the Serbian and Croatian combatants in an unsuccessful attempt to protect Serb civilians within the hellish Medak pocket, from premeditated Croat ethnic cleansing. The book is balanced in that it shows that there is enough blame to be spread around to both sides of the greater conflict. To date, this work remains the only available account of this battle.

AFGHANISTAN

Cameron, Major K.A. "‘Mine Strike- Mine Strike- Mine Strike’ Countermining Operations in the Jowz Valley, Afghanistan" in *The Canadian Army Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall/Winter 2004, pp. 52-66.

This article addresses countermining operations in the Jowz Valley as conducted by elements of the 3rd RCR Battle Group in Afghanistan during 2003-2004. Moreover, this article attempts to address the issue of countermining operations with Canadian Forces doctrine, the threat of mines on the modern battlefield and the impact they have upon peace



support operations. It provides an excellent overview of how counterterrorism operations have been conducted in Afghanistan, and makes a number of recommendations as to how this threat should be dealt with in the future.

Coll, Steve. *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and Bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001*. New York: Penguin, 2004. ISBN: 0143034669.

Steve Coll demonstrates how Afghanistan became a deadly playing field for international politics where Soviet, Pakistani, and U.S. agents armed and trained a succession of warring factions. While comprehensive, Coll's book may be hard going for those looking for a direct account of the events leading to the 9/11 attacks. The CIA's 1998 engagement with bin Laden as a target for capture begins a full two-thirds of the way into *Ghost Wars*, only after a lengthy march through developments during the Carter, Reagan, and early Clinton Presidencies.

Davis, Jessica. "From Kosovo to Afghanistan: Canada and Information Operations" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Autumn 2005, pp. 33-42.

This article examines the importance of information operations in contemporary warfare and its use by the Canadian Forces. However, one of its most interesting aspects relates to its examination of this issue within the context of operations within Afghanistan. In this regard, it examines how information operations went unexploited because of a lack of doctrine, equipment, trained personnel and appreciation of the effect information operations can have upon a military campaign.

Maloney, Sean M. *Enduring the Freedom: A Rogue Historian in Afghanistan*. Washington, D.C.: Potomac Books, 2005. ISBN: 1574889532.

A first-hand account of the early fighting in Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, this book is based upon Sean Maloney's personal experiences in Afghanistan, chronicling the planning, intervention and aftermath of ENDURING FREEDOM up to 2003. Particular attention is paid to events in Kabul, Bagram and Kandahar, and to the role of both the U.S. military and the NATO ISAF forces operating in the country. This book is an insightful and candid examination of the tactical and operational conduct of ENDURING FREEDOM.



Rothstein, Hy S. *Afghanistan and the Troubled Future of Unconventional Warfare*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2006. ISBN: 159114745X.

In his examination of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, Hy Rothstein maintains that although the operation in Afghanistan appeared to have been a masterpiece of military creativity, the United States executed its impressive display of power in a totally conventional manner—despite repeated public statements by Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld that terrorists must be fought with unconventional capabilities. Arguing that the initial phase of the war was appropriately conventional given the conventional disposition of the enemy, the author suggests that once the Taliban fell the war became increasingly unconventional, yet the U.S. response became more conventional.

Stogran, P., LCol. “Fledgling Swans Take Flight: The Third Battalion, Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry in Afghanistan” in *The Canadian Army Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall/Winter 2004, pp. 14-21.

Within an overall description of the utility of light infantry forces and their importance in modern operating environments, this article relates the experiences of the 3rd PPCLI during its deployment to Afghanistan during 2002. As related by the battalion commander, it discusses the preparations for the battalion’s deployment, and the various operations it conducted. Also addressed are problems with humanitarian assistance, interoperability, the legal aspects of operations and suggestions about where the Canadian Forces need to improve their level of sophistication.

PEACEKEEPING, PEACE SUPPORT, AND STABILITY OPERATIONS

Hillen, John. *Blue Helmets: The Strategy of UN Military Operations*. Washington, DC: Brassey’s, 2000. ISBN: 1574882368.

A comprehensive review of the military force and organizational operations of the United Nations since 1948, *Blue Helmets* addresses a number of important questions about the UN’s competency to handle complex future operations. Hillen does what few others have been willing to do; openly criticizing the UN for their meddling in peacekeeping and peacemaking,



and backs it up with facts and analysis of why these operations have been military, organizational and political quagmires. He fully demonstrates why the US or any lead nation should have misgivings about committing to operating under the UN charter for military operations.

Shawcross, William. *Deliver Us from Evil: Peacekeepers, Warlords, and a World of Endless Conflict*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2001. ISBN: 0743200284.

This book is a serious, scholarly examination of peacekeeping operations and the environments in which they are carried out. Shawcross clearly identifies the failures of peacekeeping as being due, time after time, to a lack of political will. The inability of the international community to summon the courage to stop the deaths of millions of blacks in Rwanda, Burundi and other parts of Africa is one of the more despicable features of the twentieth century, and is only one of the many examples of problems with UN peacekeeping that Shawcross covers quite well.

ASIA AND AFRICA

Ali, Taisier M. and Robert O. Matthews. *Civil Wars in Africa: Roots and Resolution*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999. ISBN: 0773518835.

A collection of case studies of nine African countries, *Civil Wars in Africa* provides a comparative perspective on the causes of civil war and the processes by which internal conflict may be resolved or averted. The book focuses on the wars in Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda as well as the experiences of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, where civil war was averted, to underline conditions under which conflict can most successfully be managed.

Beardsley, Brent, Maj. "Learning From the Rwandan Genocide of 1994 to Stop the Genocide in Darfur—Part One" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 2005, pp. 41-50.

This article attempts to introduce and examine some of the primary lessons that the Rwandan genocide could have for those who formulate Canadian foreign policy, specifically to assist them in developing policy related to the crisis in Darfur. Through its examination of the Rwandan Genocide, this



article also defines genocide and the legal and moral obligations associated with it, and provides a useful strategy for the prevention and suppression of future genocides.

Blanchette, Arthur E., ed. *Canadian Peacekeepers in Indochina, 1954-1973: Recollections*. Toronto: Golden Dog Press, 2001. ISBN: 0919614965.

This is a collection of personal reminiscences and first-hand recollections of diplomatic service in war-torn Indochina beginning in the late 1950s with the International Supervisory Commission and concluding with the last days of that terrible and desperate war in Vietnam. These remarkable essays throw much new light on Canada's foreign policy in the Far East, and they also provide the reader with rare insights into the ill-fated American operations. Contributors range from those who served with ambassadorial rank to those who lent support in more modest capacities.

Mays, Terry M. *Africa's First Peacekeeping Operation: The OAU in Chad, 1981-1982*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2002. ISBN: 0275976068.

Given the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) relatively recent demise and the continuing debate about the efficacy of international peacekeeping, this book is timely and instructive. Mays' set objectives are: examination of the foreign policy goals of Nigeria, the United States and France as they related to OAU military involvement in Chad; examination of the factors contributing to the mission's success; and a discussion of lessons learned from the experience. Although time and additional documentation may shed new light on this mission, Mays' work is nonetheless valuable and insightful.

Oliviero, Charles S., LCol (ret'd). "Operation 'Deliverance': International Success or Domestic Failure?" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Summer 2001, pp. 51-58.

A thorough examination of the Canadian participation of the Somali intervention, this paper discusses the planning and conduct of the mission and the political and military decision making that resulted in its dispatch. It does not discuss anything related to the Somali inquiry or the conduct of Canadian soldiers, nor is it meant to instigate reform, although it does provide an analysis of the mission's results. In short, this article is an extremely detailed and useful account of the mission, and of the political developments from which it sprang.



Rippon, Thomas, Maj. *"Leadership for a Sustainable Peace: The UN Mission in East Timor"* in Canadian Military Journal, Vol. 5, No. 3, Autumn 2004, pp. 57-62.

An extremely interesting article that details the UN mission deployed to East Timor, and which also attempts to ascertain the success of the operation. This paper provides a considerable amount of detailed information on the UN operation, including the events and political forces that initiated it, and the actual conduct of the operation itself. Overall, it is an insightful glimpse of a UN operation with an aggressive mission to restore peace, and which actually had the will and capability to do so.

EUROPE, THE AMERICAS, AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Dombroski, Kenneth R. *Peacekeeping in the Middle East as an International Regime*. Toronto: Routledge, 2006.
ISBN: 0415981050.

This book investigates whether an international institution can alter state behaviour and thereby contribute to the peaceful resolution of a conflict. Dombroski focuses on the series of interrelated peacekeeping efforts undertaken to help resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1948-1994. Analyzing these sequential operations over a forty-six year period provides evidence as to the relative importance of institutions in a state-centric international system. He offers an alternative approach to the study of international peacekeeping that evaluates the long-term effects of peacekeeping on state behaviour, and concomitantly, the effects of varying state behaviour on an international regime.

Doyle, Michael W., et al. *Keeping the Peace: Multidimensional UN Operations in Cambodia and El Salvador*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997. ISBN: 0521588375.

Keeping the Peace explores the new multidimensional role that the United Nations has played in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building over the past several years. By examining the paradigm-setting cases of Cambodia and El Salvador and drawing lessons from these UN "success stories," the book identifies more effective ways for the international community to address conflict in the post-Cold War era. This book is especially timely given its focus on multi-dimensional peace operations, the most likely role for the UN in coming years.



James, Alan. *Keeping the Peace in the Cyprus Crisis of 1963-1964*. New York: Palgrave, 2002. ISBN: 0333748573.

During the Cold War, Cyprus was of great strategic importance to the West. Britain, the US and NATO all had valuable installations there, and any armed conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots could easily pull two nearby NATO members—Greece and Turkey—into war. When inter-communal fighting broke out in Cyprus in December 1963, the West was deeply embarrassed. This book examines the efforts of first Britain, and then the UN, to keep the peace.

Pelcovits, Nathan A. *The Long Armistice: UN Peacekeeping and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1949-1960*. Toronto: Harper Collins Canada, 1993. ISBN: 0813384834.

Drawing on previously untapped documents, interviews with key actors and his own experiences in the Department of State, the author takes a fresh look at the impact of UN intervention, as peacekeeper and peacemaker, on the Arab-Israeli conflict during the formative years between 1948 and 1960. Providing new insight into the complex origins of UN peacekeeping operations in the region, *The Long Armistice* makes a significant contribution towards any understanding of the original reasons for these missions.

OTHER CAMPAIGNS AND CONFLICTS

THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR

Engle, Stephen D. *Don Carlos Buell: Most Promising of All*. Chapell Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. ISBN: 0807825123.

There are few army commanders from the Civil War that have lacked a full biographical treatment, and up to the present, that gap was nowhere greater than with Major General Don Carlos Buell, who commanded the Army of the Ohio for approximately one year. During that time, he was at the head of the forces that captured Nashville, fought at Shiloh, commanded a wing on the advance to Corinth and participated in Braxton Bragg's Kentucky invasion that ended with the Battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862. This is a valuable treatment of an important, though nearly forgotten, Union general.



Haughton, Andrew. *Training, Tactics, and Leadership in the Confederate Army of Tennessee: Seeds of Failure*. London: Frank Cass, 2000. ISBN: 07144650323.

This valuable work contains an incisive study of the failure of the main Confederate army in the West to improve its combat effectiveness through progressive training programs and tactical doctrine. Specifically, it surveys the military experiences of this unsuccessful organization through four years of warfare in order to assess the evolution of its tactical and training methods, thereby casting more light on its unenviable war record.

Hoy, Claire. *Canadians in the Civil War*. New York: Harper Collins, 2004. ISBN: 1552784509.

Hoy pulls together all of the small strands of the Canadian activities in the Civil War—the enlistment of tens of thousands of Canadians, the Canadian-based Confederate espionage system, the raids on St. Albans and Johnston Island—and explains, in clear and elegant writing, the war's impact on both Canada and the United States. The best work yet produced on the subject, *Canadians in the Civil War* fills a gap in the book collection of any Civil War specialist.

Marszalek, John F. *Commander of All Lincoln's Armies: A Life of General Henry W. Halleck*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2004. ISBN: 0674014936.

Henry Wager Halleck has not been fondly remembered by history. Despite a brilliant antebellum career in which he established himself as a leading thinker on military affairs and played a key role in the founding of California, Halleck is best known for a record of service to the Union cause that can at best be described as mixed. Well-researched, unfailingly interesting and clearly written, *Commander of All Lincoln's Armies* presents the long-awaited biography of this officer, who, as the commander of all of the North's armies for most of the conflict, ultimately played a major role in the course of the American Civil War.



Power, J. Tracey. *Lee's Miserables: Life in the Army of Northern Virginia from the Wilderness to Appomattox*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1998. ISBN: 0807823929.

Starting in the spring of 1864, *Lee's Miserables* looks at the Army of Northern Virginia through the eyes of the men in the lower ranks as they passed through the ordeals of the final stage of the war. In particular, Power's portrait of the army as it confidently awaited the spring campaign of 1864 certainly casts doubt on the notion that at the time Gettysburg was looked upon as some sort of turning point. Overall, it is an important look at the steady deterioration of an army and the events that eventually brought it to defeat.

Winks, Robin W. *The Civil War Years: Canada and the United States*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999. ISBN: 0773518193.

While the American Civil War raged, Britain and the northern states waged a "war in anticipation" as British North America waited and wondered whether the federal army of the United States would invade. Robin Winks's classic study is a dramatic examination of the impact of the American Civil War on Canada, especially on the movement toward Confederation. Presently in its fourth edition, *The Civil War Years* remains a valuable contribution to Canadian history, the history of Canadian-American and Anglo-American relations and Civil War studies.

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Howard, Victor. *The Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion: The Canadian Contingent in the Spanish Civil War*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003. ISBN: 088629049X.

Although the Canadian government banned its citizens from participating, some 1,500 Canadians with a range of personal, ethical and political motivations clandestinely made their way to Spain in order to fight for the Republicans in their struggle against the Nationalists. At least half of these Canadians died in the war as part of the International Brigades, and specifically as part of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion. With considerable detail, Howard relates the story and experiences of this often neglected aspect of Canadian history.



Jackson, Gabriel. *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War, 1931-1939*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1987.
ISBN: 0691007578.

The Spanish Republic of 1931 was born of a unique set of circumstances, including a long-term political crisis, the conjunction of domestic economic problems with the world depression and an intellectual renaissance of great vigour and optimism. Within this account, Gabriel Jackson traces the political and social developments that led to the conflict, as well as examines the uprising itself and the conduct of the subsequent military and propaganda operations. An excellent account that focuses chiefly upon the Spanish Republic, *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War* is a valuable addition to any study of the subject.

Payne, Stanley G. *The Spanish Civil War, The Soviet Union, and Communism*. London: Yale University Press, 2004.
ISBN: 030010068X.

In this compelling book Stanley G. Payne offers the first comprehensive narrative of Soviet and Communist intervention in the revolution and civil war in Spain. Drawing on a very broad range of Soviet and Spanish primary sources, including many only recently available, Payne changes our understanding of Soviet and Communist intentions in Spain, of Stalin's decision to intervene in the Spanish war, of the widely accepted characterization of the conflict as the struggle of fascism against democracy and of the claim that Spain's war constituted the opening round of the Second World War.

Thomas, Hugh. *The Spanish Civil War*. New York: Modern Library, 2001. ISBN: 0375755152.

A masterpiece of the historian's art, Hugh Thomas's *The Spanish Civil War* remains the best, most engrossing narrative of one of the most emblematic and misunderstood wars of the twentieth century. Revised and updated with significant new material, including new revelations about atrocities perpetrated against civilians by both sides in this epic conflict, this work has been given a fresh face forty years after its initial publication in 1961. With its massive, well-researched detail, this book remains the best and most comprehensive account of the war available.



Whealey, Robert H. *Hitler and Spain: The Nazi Role in the Spanish Civil War*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2004. ISBN: 0813191394.

In this chilling study, the first comprehensive work in English on Germany's role in the Spanish Civil War, Whealey demonstrates how Hitler exploited that conflict to promote the slogan "anti-communism" and, by so doing, solidify his relations with international corporate and church leaders. By exploding a local struggle into a European diplomatic contest, Hitler weakened ties among the Allies and diverted attention from his plans for territorial expansion. Whealey draws on German, Spanish and Italian sources to buttress his shrewd assessment that "Franco and Hitler both won the Spanish Civil War."

THE VIETNAM WAR

Currey, Cecil B. *Victory at Any Cost: The Genius of Vietnam's General Vo Nguyen Giap*. Washington, DC: Brassy's, 1997. ISBN: 157488056X.

An absorbing biography of Vietnam's ranking soldier-statesman, *Victory at Any Cost* relates the life and actions of General Vo Nguyen Giap from his early membership in the communist party, to his defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu, through to his later struggle against the Americans. In his tellingly detailed and thorough narrative, Currey does not shy from cataloguing Giap's shortcomings and presents an interestingly look at a general who was arguably one of history's greatest captains.

Prados, John. *The Hidden History of the Vietnam War*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1995. ISBN: 1566630797.

Instead of trying to cover it chronologically from start to finish, Prados instead illuminates many of the more controversial aspects at the war in Southeast Asia. These include a review of Lyndon Johnson's role in the 1954 Dien Bien Phu crisis, an analysis of the political characteristics of the South Vietnamese Army, descriptions of how the Buddhist Struggle Movement hindered that army's anticommunist efforts, and explanations of President Nixon's controversial order to mine Haiphong Harbor in 1972. This is an interesting presentation and re-appraisal of many aspects of the war that even those who are familiar with them will want to read.



Sorley, Lewis. *A Better War: The Unexamined Victories and Final Tragedy of America's Last Years in Vietnam*. New York: Harvest/HBJ Books, 2000. ISBN: 0156013096.

Employing a wide range of source material, Lewis Sorley has produced a first-rate challenge to the conventional wisdom about American military performance in Vietnam. Essentially, this is a close examination of the years during which General Creighton Abrams was in command, and during which Sorley argues American military operations were becoming increasingly successful. He stresses that the combination of anti-war protests in America and a complete misunderstanding of the actual combat situation by the diplomats negotiating the 1973 Paris accords wasted American military victories.

Windrow, Martin. *The Last Valley: Dien Bien Phu and the French Defeat in Vietnam*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2005. ISBN: 0306813866.

In this masterful account of the Battle of Dien Bien Phu of 1953-54, Windrow dissects retrospective criticism of the French strategy. For reasons that emerge within his comprehensive, meticulous analysis, the ideas behind the French strategy at Dien Bien Phu were taken from a prior victorious battle. Generals believed that establishing a ground base deep in Communist-controlled territory and supplying it by air would regain them the initiative against the Viet Minh insurgency. Many works address Dien Bien Phu's history-altering significance in the Indochina conflict, but for learning about what actually happened there, Windrow's study will be difficult to surpass.

Zaffri, Samuel. *Hamburger Hill: The Brutal Battle for Dong Ap Bia, May 11-20, 1969*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 2000. ISBN: 0891417060.

Samuel Zaffiri has done an excellent job describing the background, the decisions and the terrific action of the 10-day battle for the Dong Ap Bia in May 1969. The narrative is full of the horror felt by the ordinary soldiers and junior leaders, down to the platoon and section level, as well as the frustration for the tactical decisions made by the top leadership of the 101st Airborne Division during those hectic days. He points that, more than the Tet Offensive, the battle for Hamburger Hill was a critical turning point for the US involvement in the Vietnam War and he gives much evidence of the turmoil it caused among the US public opinion.



SPECIAL TOPICS

BRANCH, CORPS, AND REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

Graves, Donald E. *Century of Service: The History of the South Alberta Light Horse*. Toronto: Robin Brass Studio, 2005.
ISBN: 1896941435.

Although officially authorized in 1905, the South Alberta Light Horse traces its origins back to the 1880s when units of cavalry were raised to protect Alberta during the Northwest Rebellion. This fascinating study of a proud regiment takes “Her Majesty’s Cowboys” from the 1880s to the 21st century. Written for the general reader, *Century of Service* will appeal to all who are interested in the heritage of Canada and Alberta, military history and the meaning of service to one’s country.

Horn, Bernd, Col and Michel Wyczyuski. *Tip of the Spear: An Intimate Account of 1 Canadian Parachute Battalion, 1942-1945: A Pictorial History*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2002.
ISBN: 1550023888.

In the midst of the Second World War, the Germans introduced a new kind of warfare that had never been seen before, featuring a new kind of soldier: the paratrooper. The Allies countered by setting up their own airborne forces. *Tip of the Spear* tells in stunning black and white pictures the story of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion from its inception in 1942 to its disbandment in 1945. Without question, the Battalion—or more accurately, its members—laid the foundation and established the airborne legacy that other Canadian airborne establishments could proudly follow and build on.

Joyce, Kenneth H. *Snow Plough and the Jupiter Deception: The True Story of the 1st Special Service Force and the 1st Canadian Special Service Battalion, 1942-1945*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 2006. ISBN: 1551250942.

After conducting extensive research, author Kenneth Joyce reveals the truth behind the enigmatic 1st Special Service Force, a unit that was jointly organised by the United States and Canada. Utilising firsthand accounts from veterans and official documents, this work describes the formation, training and operational deployment of this unit to the northern Pacific,



Italy and southern France. Joyce also examines the genesis of this unit, the reasons why its initial mission did not come to fruition and its eventual disbandment.

Marteinson, J.K., et al. *The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps: An Illustrated History*. Toronto: Robin Brass Studio, 2000. ISBN: 1896941176.

An excellent and highly detailed study, *The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps* examines the history of Canada's armoured forces from their humble beginnings during the First World War to their present employment. Together with a wealth of colour photographs and maps, this account provides concise information of the combat employment of various armoured units, details the vehicles they were equipped with and provides insight into their training. As a single source, this work will remain the premier account of Canadian armoured forces for a long time to come.

McNorgan, Michael R. *The Gallant Hussars: A History of the 1st Hussars Regiment, 1856-2004*. London, ON: 1st Hussars Cavalry Fund, 2004. ISBN: 0969465912.

Although somewhat of an illustrated history, the rather extensive text within *The Gallant Hussars* contains a wealth of information on the 1st Hussar Regiment. From the original formation of the regiment, and stretching to the present, this work covers the history of this regiment through a well-orchestrated assembly of text, photographs and maps. In particular, it details the "black day of the regiment" within the Normandy campaign of the Second World War, during which the regiment was nearly destroyed.

Shackleton, Kevin R. *Second to None: The Fighting 58th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2002. ISBN: 1550024051.

Richly illustrated with contemporaneous maps and photographs, *Second to None* traces the history of this battalion from its formation at Camp Paradise at Niagara-on-the-Lake, through Ypres, Vimy, Passchendaele and then to victory. In many ways, Shackleton is true to the style and spirit of the old regimental histories in that he pays close attention to detail and remains faithful to the war diary, the daily record that all battalions carefully kept. What makes Shackleton's effort so interesting is his extensive use of the hundreds of letters, journals and memoirs left behind by the men of the 58th.



AIRBORNE AND AIRMOBILE OPERATIONS

Beatty, David M.G., Capt. "The Future of Parachute Operations" in *The Army Doctrine and Training Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Fall 2002, pp. 53-54.

Although a short article, this paper provides a convincing argument for the feasibility and utility of parachute operations, especially within the context of counterinsurgency operations. To support its case, it compares parachute operations with forces moved by helicopter, whereby it demonstrates the advantages of the former over the latter. Overall, it persuasively argues for the re-establishment of a large parachute capability within the structure and doctrine of the Canadian Forces.

Horn, Bernd, Col. *Paras versus the Reich: Canada's Paratroopers at War, 1942-1945*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2003. ISBN: 1550024701.

This meticulously researched book traces the development of airborne forces from their earliest mythology to their earth-shattering debut in the Second World War. More importantly, it reveals in exacting detail the story of Canada's paratroopers—from the early resistance to their establishment, the rigorous selection process and gruelling training, to their unrivalled combat record. It tells the story of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, which never failed to achieve its assigned missions, nor did it ever lose an objective once captured. Through the pages of this book the reader will experience the exceptional courage, endurance, fighting skills and tenacity of Canada's paratroopers in the Second World War.

Horn, Bernd, Col. *Bastard Sons: An Examination of Canada's Airborne Experience, 1942-1995*. St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell, 2001. ISBN: 1551250780.

In this more thorough examination, Horn does more than just analyze the politics behind the birth, development and demise of the airborne forces. From the creation of the post-war Mobile Striking Force and Defence of Canada Force to the disbandment of the Airborne Regiment, the author provides a rare look into the decision making process in Ottawa, with its personalities and motives, heroes and villains, and causes and betrayals. Noting that the Army's key problem remained its inability to find a viable, long-term role that made airborne forces indispensable, Horn also examines the scandals which provided the political death knell for the Airborne Regiment.



Rickard, J.N., Capt. "The Employment of Airborne (Parachute) Forces in Modern Asymmetrical Warfare" in *The Canadian Army Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall/Winter 2004, pp. 111-123.

Another paper arguing for the re-constitution of a parachute capability within the Canadian Forces, this article discusses the usefulness of airborne assets within the context of current military deployments. Specifically, it argues against employing such forces in peace support or stabilisation operations, and instead maintains their value as an immediate rapid-response force. While also addressing the limitations and weaknesses of airborne forces, this article also emphasises their growing importance when dealing with the unique situations presented by asymmetrical warfare.

Shilleto, Carl. *Devils and Eagles in Normandy, 1944: American, British, and Canadian Airborne Forces in Normandy*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount Ltd., 2003. ISBN: 1862272492.

This book offers a fresh perspective on the contribution made by American, British and Canadian airborne forces during the opening phase of the Normandy campaign in 1944. The importance of the complexity of airborne operations is put into context against the backdrop of the D-Day invasion of 6 June 1944, including diversionary and SAS operations. The use of eyewitness accounts, interwoven with a detailed study of how the paratroopers and glider-borne soldiers actually achieved their D-Day objectives, is presented in an exciting and compelling narrative that will suit general readers and historians alike.

JOINT AND COMBINED OPERATIONS

Beaumont, Roger A. *Joint Military Operations: A Short History*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1993. ISBN: 0313267448.

This short history is the first to offer a broad and selective survey of the phenomenon known as jointness—the combined operations of land and naval forces until the twentieth century and especially of land, sea and air forces since the Second World War. Touching on operational, doctrinal and political dimensions, the survey ranges from the ancient Mediterranean to recent times while focusing on European and American experiences from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, including Desert Storm. Wide-ranging cases illustrate trends and patterns of jointness and define the central problem of friction, while the selective bibliography provides a wide array of additional sources.



Citino, Robert M. *Blitzkrieg to Desert Storm: The Evolution of Operational Warfare*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2004. ISBN: 0700613005.

Surveying military history from the Second World War to the present, Robert Citino analyzes military campaigns to demonstrate the difficulty of achieving decisive results at the operational level. Brimming with new insights, Citino's study shows why technical superiority is no guarantee of victory and why a thorough grounding in the history of past campaigns is essential to anyone who wishes to understand modern warfare. *Blitzkrieg to Desert Storm* provides that grounding as it addresses the future of operational-level warfare in the post-9/11 era.

Garnett, G.L., VAdm (ret'd). "The Evolution of the Canadian Approach to Joint and Combined Operations at the Strategic and Operational Level" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4, Winter 2002-2003, pp. 3-8.

This article examines the relatively recent developments involved in the emergence of a Canadian approach to joint and combined operations. Explaining why the Canadian Forces lacked this capability in the immediate post-Cold War period, this paper examines the evolution of the process that eventually resulted in the restoration of this capability. Moreover, it also discusses why this became a priority for the Canadian Forces, and the various problems that had to be overcome.

House, Jonathan M. *Towards Combined Arms Warfare: A Survey of Tactics, Doctrine, and Organisation in the 20th Century*. Honolulu, HI: University Press of the Pacific, 2002. ISBN: 1410201597.

This study focuses on a key aspect of military change, the development of combined arms doctrine, tactics and organization at the division level and below. Jonathan House begins his treatment with the pre-1914 period, when the various combat arms retained separate functions and required only rudimentary coordination. Through two world wars and numerous lesser conflicts he traces the gradual integration of the different arms and services into a mechanized team. Of special interest in his account is the parallel development of the command and control mechanisms and procedures necessary to orchestrate the employment of combined arms on the modern battlefield.



Nordick, G.W., BGen. "Can the CF Develop Viable National Joint Capabilities?" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Summer 2004, pp. 62-67.

Addressing the issue of joint and combined operations abilities within the Canadian Forces, this article provides a number of suggestions as to how the Canadian Forces could improve its internal ability to conduct joint operations in the future. Focusing upon issues of mobility, organisation and readiness, the author stresses that up to this point the Canadian Forces have performed admirably in this context, especially given much of the ad hoc nature of the headquarters assigned to conduct combined operations.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Balasevicius, Tony, Maj. "Putting a Square Peg in a Round Hole: Finding a Special Forces Capability for the Canadian Army" in *The Canadian Army Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer 2004, pp. 35-50.

Stressing the equipment requirements and types of military operations for which such units are designed, the author addresses the prospects and limitations of using existing Canadian Forces to perform special operation-type assignments. He also examines the possibility of creating Canadian special operations units, and elaborates why this is unrealistic given the financial costs of maintaining them and the manpower, equipment and funding limitations confronting the Canadian Forces.

Horn, Bernd, Col. "When Cultures Collide: The Conventional Military/SOF Chasm" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Autumn 2004, pp. 3-16.

This article outlines the core missions of special operations forces units and the evolution of their missions, doctrine, force structure and capabilities. Specifically, it discusses the rivalry between special and conventional forces over scarce resources, and how conventional force commanders frequently see special operations forces as a drain on valuable personnel and funding. It also discusses the value of special operations forces, and the historical impediments to their use and size.



Leebaert, Derek. *To Dare and To Conquer: Special Operations and The Destiny of Nations—From Achilles to Al Qaeda*. Boston: Little, Brown, 2006. ISBN: 0316143847.

In this monumental critical analysis of the 3,000-year history of special operations, Leebaert proves that “an opponent’s strength does not consist of numbers only or plain superiority of weapons.” Since the Trojan horse felled Troy, armies have known that small groups of elite warriors can swiftly change the course of conflict. *To Dare and To Conquer* provides in-depth and insightful rundowns on scores of special operations around the globe, concentrating on the United States and other Western nations, and also discusses the relationship between politics and the use of special forces.

Maloney, Sean M. “Who Has Seen the Wind? An Historical Overview of Canadian Special Operations” in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Autumn 2004, pp. 30-48.

A fascinating and comprehensive article that illustrates the long history of Canadian Special Forces, this work provides an excellent basis from which to develop a wider study of the subject. By examining the history of Canadian special operations forces throughout the Second World and during the Cold War, the author illustrates the surprising breadth of their operations and their ability to work with and under many of Canada’s allies. It also reviews more recent uses of Canadian special operations forces, and also discusses their use within domestic operations.

Taillon, J. Paul de B. *The Evolution of Special Forces in Counter-Terrorism: The British and American Experiences*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000. ISBN: 0275969223.

The threat of terrorism knows no borders, and given the complexities of today’s global system, no nation can afford to stand alone. This study considers the role that international cooperation plays in assisting elite military forces engaged in low intensity and counter-terrorist operations, particularly hostage rescue efforts. Using historical examples from the experiences of Great Britain and the United States, the author concludes that cooperation (ranging from shared intelligence, to forward base access, to the provision of observers) can provide significant advantages in dealing with low-intensity operations.



AIR SUPPORT TO ARMY OPERATIONS

Bechthold, Mike. "Air Support in the Breskens Pocket: The Case of First Canadian Army and 84 Group Royal Air Force" in *Canadian Military History*, Vol. 3, No. 2, Autumn 1994, p. 53.

The fighting conducted by the First Canadian Army to clear the German-held Breskens pocket was amongst the fiercest fighting Canadian troops were involved in during the course of the Second World War. Since the terrain severely reduced the employment of armoured assets, air support was invaluable in providing support to the infantry. This article examines this battle and the aid the Canadians received from the British Royal Air Force, with particular emphasis being placed upon the effectiveness of this support and the co-ordination between the two services.

Corum, James S. and Wray R. Johnson. *Airpower in Small Wars: Fighting Insurgents and Terrorists*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2003. ISBN: 0700612408.

Ever since its use by the French to put down rebellious Moroccan tribes in 1913, airpower has been employed to fight in limited but often lengthy small conflicts around the globe. This is the first comprehensive history of airpower in small wars—conflicts pitting states against non-state groups such as insurgents, bandits, factions and terrorists—tracing it from the early years of the twentieth century to the present day. By taking a broad view of small-war airpower, the authors are able to make assessments about the most effective and least effective means of employing airpower.

Hall, David Ian. "Creating the 2nd Tactical Air Force RAF: Inter-Service and Anglo-Canadian Co-Operation in the Second World War" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4, Winter 2002, pp. 39-45.

During the Second World War, close air support played a vital role in the successful outcome of a number of campaigns and battles. In particular, the support received by the Anglo-Canadian and American armies in Western Europe proved essential to the eventual success of their operations. This article examines this aspect of the conflict, and specifically focuses upon the evolution of air support theories and the question of who should control this support. Moreover, it discusses the Canadian contribution to these developments and debates, and reveals that Canada played a greater role than has previously been assumed.



Pennie, Ken, LGen. "Transforming Canada's Air Force: Vectors for the Future" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 4, Winter 2004-2005, pp. 39-46.

This article assesses the current security environment, describes Canada's current aerospace capabilities, and articulates the guiding vision, mission and attributes of the future aerospace force. It also discusses problems related to interoperability, as well the important role of air assets in the support of Canadian ground forces in present and future military operating environments. In doing so, it outlines the requirement within the Air Force to maintain a constant cycle of development, which in turn allows it to retain its relevance.

Schlight, John. *Help from Above: Air Force Close Support of the Army, 1946-1973*. Washington, DC: US Air Force History and Museums Program, 2004. ISBN: 0160515521.

Within *Help from Above*, the author looks at close air support during the period 1946-1973, during which technological advances in the form of jet aircraft, weapons, communications and other electronic equipment played significant roles. This account examines the development of close air-support doctrine, and vividly captures the story of the opposing views that influenced it, including the US Army's determination that it be a handmaiden to its ground force, and the US Air Force's equally strong view that it is but one part of an indivisible triad of tactical airpower which should remain controlled by air commanders.

FUTURE WARFARE

Alexander, John B. *Winning the War: Advanced Weapons, Strategies, and Concepts for the Post-9/11 World*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2003. ISBN: 0312306768.

A major problem that confronts military commanders, especially those operating within asymmetric environments, is the need to keep military and civilian casualties to an absolute minimum. In this regard, John Alexander argues that too much emphasis has been placed on developing the mass killing power of modern weapons. He provides a compelling, alternative case for developing a spectrum of non-lethal technologies. *Winning the War* presents an interesting look at the future relationship between technology and military operations that is invaluable for the military professional.



Berkowitz, Bruce D. *The New Face of War: How War will be Fought in the 21st Century*. New York: Free Press, 2003. ISBN: 0743212495.

Bruce Berkowitz's explanation of how information warfare has revolutionized combat and what it means for our soldiers could not be better timed. As Western forces wage war against terrorists and their supporters, in actions large and small, on several continents, *The New Face of War* explains how they fight and how they will win or lose. Highlighting four new dynamics involved in warfare -specifically asymmetric threats, information-technology competition, the race of decision cycles, and network organization-Berkowitz offers many answers and a framework for understanding modern combat.

Harvey, Frank P. *The Future's Back: Nuclear Rivalry, Deterrence Theory, and Crisis Stability after the Cold War*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0773516069.

The Future's Back provides a valuable framework for organizing and evaluating research on superpower rivalry and nuclear deterrence. Arguing that previous critiques of rational choice and deterrence theory are not convincing, Frank Harvey constructs a new set of empirical tests of rational deterrence theory to illuminate patterns of interaction between rival nuclear powers. Given the likely proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the future, and the failure of "non-proliferation" regimes to provide effective barriers to the spread of nuclear technology in the past, this is an especially valuable book.

Lavoy, Peter R., Scott D. Sagen and James J. Wirtz, eds. *Planning the Unthinkable: How New Powers Will Use Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2000. ISBN: 0801487048.

Through a collection of articles, stretching from terrorism to the Indo-Pakistan nuclear rivalry, *Planning the Unthinkable* examines a number of areas of conflict and tension throughout the world that could involve the use of strategic weapons. In doing so, it also discusses how military doctrine integrates weapons of mass destruction in different institutional and political contexts, especially in relation to third-world states that have only acquired these capabilities relatively recently. In this regard, this is one of the very few works that examines the doctrines of these emerging powers.



Rattray, Gregory. *Strategic Warfare in Cyberspace*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2001. ISBN: 0262182092.

In the “information age,” information systems may serve as both weapons and targets. In this book Gregory Rattray offers a comprehensive analysis of strategic information warfare waged via digital means as a distinct concern for the United States and its allies. Beginning with an analysis of the salient features of information infrastructures and distinguishing strategic information warfare from other types of information-based competition, such as financial crime and economic espionage, Rattray establishes a conceptual framework for the successful conduct of strategic warfare in general, and of strategic information warfare in particular.

EMERGING AND FUTURE CONCEPTS

Davis, James. *Fortunes Warriors: Private Armies and the New World Order*. Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre Ltd., 2003. ISBN: 1550547445.

From West Africa to the former Yugoslavia, in every global hot spot a private army waits, ready to step into the fray. Professional soldiers of fortune have always existed, but now they're on the brink of playing a new role in world affairs. A former mercenary takes a hard look at the conflicts presently raging, contrasting the success of these armies in achieving peace with the often inept and confused actions of the United Nations, in what is a sure-to-be controversial account.

Garreau, Joel. *Radical Evolution: The Promise and Peril of Enhancing Our Minds, Our Bodies, and What it Means to be Human*. New York: Doubleday, 2005. ISBN: 0385509650.

Joel Garreau takes readers on a cross-country trip into the future as he interviews scientists and other thinkers grappling with the implications of our newfound-and, to some, frightening-knowledge of the genome. Highlighting what he calls “the Curve”-the rate of exponential change in technology, the author examines four scenarios that highlight the possible perils and benefits of humanity's increasing technological development and its knowledge of human genetics. Science buffs fascinated by the leading edges of societal and technological change and readers concerned by the ethical issues that change presents will find much to ponder in this study of our possible futures.



Kurzweil, Ray. *The Singularity is Near*. Toronto: Viking Adult, 2005. ISBN: 0670033847.

This work argues that humankind is at the threshold of an epoch ("the singularity," a reference to the theoretical limitlessness of exponential expansion) that will see the merging of our biology with the staggering achievements of GNR (genetics, nanotechnology and robotics) to create a species of unrecognizably high intelligence, durability, comprehension and memory. Citing examples from medical devices to military weapons in which human control is increasingly detached from the autonomy of machines, Kurzweil stresses that trends are accelerating in terms of miniaturization and computational power. Overall, *The Singularity is Near* presents a possible human evolution that is both shocking and profound in its implications.

Ronson, Jon. *The Men Who Stare at Goats*. Markham, ON: Simon and Schuster, 2005. ISBN: 0743241924.

An exploration of the U.S. military's flirtation with the supernatural that is at once funny and tragic, this work reads like fiction, with plenty of dialogue and descriptive detail, but as Ronson's investigation into the government's peculiar past doings creeps into the present—and into Iraq—it will raise goose bumps. From descriptions of attempts to have specially trained personnel walk through walls, to interrogation techniques in use today, Ronson approaches the material with an open mind and a delightfully dry sense of humour, which makes this an entertaining, if unsettling, read.

Singer, P.W. *Corporate Warriors: The Rise of Privatised Military Industry*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2003. ISBN: 0801441145.

A security analyst at the Brookings Institution, Singer raises disturbing new issues in this comprehensive analysis of a post-Cold War phenomenon: private companies offering specialized military services for hire. A departure from the mercenary of the past, these private companies offer services that range from consultation to actually providing well-equipped and well-trained military resources. As they become increasingly more popular with governments and non-state actors, the author outlines the hazards of their use and argues for their regulation as a first step in their control.



Surowiecki, James. *The Wisdom of Crowds*. New York: Doubleday, 2004. ISBN: 0385503865.

In contrast to popular belief, Surowiecki argues that “under the right circumstances, groups are remarkably intelligent, and are often smarter than the smartest people in them.” Challenging the notion of using small groups of knowledgeable experts, he stresses that a crowd’s “collective intelligence” will produce better outcomes, even if members of the crowd don’t know all the facts or choose, individually, to act irrationally. Overall, *The Wisdom of Crowds* is a great introduction to applied behavioural economics and game theory.

FORTIFICATIONS AND URBAN WARFARE

Antal, John. *City Fights: Selected Histories of Urban Combat from World War II to Vietnam*. New York: Presidio Press, 2003. ISBN: 0891417818.

An incomparable collection, *City Fights* re-creates the last century’s most astonishing examples of urban warfare, stretching from Tai-Erh-Chuang in 1938 to Hue City in 1968. As September 11 and Somalia proved, hostile forces are now engaging the West differently, avoiding open combat with their enormously powerful militaries by striking at civic centers or dragging the West into theirs. Containing fourteen riveting histories that are both invaluable teaching tools for military professionals and for historians, such astudy is increasingly invaluable in the asymmetrical combat environment, especially as insurgents blend in amongst civilian populations and urban centres.

Chartrand, Rene. *French Fortresses in North America, 1535-1763: Quebec, Montreal, Louisbourg, and New Orleans*. London: Osprey, 2005. ISBN: 184176714X.

Following the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, European colonists brought their system of fortification to the New World in an attempt to ensure their safety and consolidate their conquests. French and British explorers came later to North America, and thus the establishment of their sizeable permanent settlements only got under way during the 17th century. The inhabitants of New France built elaborate fortifications to protect their growing towns and cities. This book provides a detailed examination of the defences of Montreal, Quebec, Louisburg and New Orleans.



Duffy, Christopher. *Fire and Stone: The Science of Fortress Warfare, 1660-1860*. London: Greenhill Books, 1996. ISBN: 1853672475.

This work provides a detailed analysis of the arts of fortification and siege craft as they were carried on between 1660 and 1860, a period when fortress warfare exercised an often decisive influence upon strategy, politics and urban life. Well-written, well-illustrated and well-designed, *Fire and Stone* makes the theory and practice of Vauban fortifications quite clear. The volume includes an appendix on how to tour old fortifications, which is invaluable for any researcher actually visiting them.

Edwards, Sean. *Mars Unmasked: The Changing Face of Urban Operations*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2000. ISBN: 0833028200.

This work focuses upon three recent case studies of urban combat—Panama, Somalia, and Chechnya—that encompass a range of political constraints that military forces must operate under when conducting operations in urban environments. The author discusses how ongoing technological, social and political changes are increasing the significance of certain elements of urban operations. These include the presence of the media; the presence of non-combatants; rules of engagement; and information-operation tools such as psychological operations, public affairs, civil affairs and political-military strategy.

Kaufmann, J.E., et al. *Fortress Third Reich: German Fortifications and Defense Systems in World War II*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2003. ISBN: 0306812398.

This book covers the better known German fortifications such as the Eastwall, Westwall and Atlanticwall. More importantly, it also describes many lesser known German fortifications such as the many fortified lines built or planned on the Eastern Front, in Italy and some really obscure fortified lines like the Ingrid Line in Croatia and Slovenia. Also covered are the tunnels and bunkers built to shelter Hitler's command train in Poland, German air raid shelters, U-Boat and S-Boat pens and the flak towers. Much of this information had not appeared in the English language before the publication of this book.



Kern, Paul B. *Ancient Siege Warfare*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1999. ISBN: 0253335469.

Ancient siege warfare was a form of total war that often ended in the sack of a city and the massacre or enslavement of entire populations. Leaders from Alexander the Great to Julius Caesar all commanded great sieges that ended in fearsome slaughters. The ancient Hebrew prophets and Greek poets described siege warfare as a world without limits or structure or morality, in which men violated deep-seated taboos about sex, pregnancy, and death. Here, Paul Kern examines how siege warfare could unleash such unrestrained violence and why we today are reminded of our terrible vulnerability even in the age of modern war.

LOGISTICS

Lynn, John A., ed. *Feeding Mars: Logistics in Western Warfare from the Middle Ages to the Present*. New York: Westview Press, 1994. ISBN: 0813318653.

Feeding Mars presents essays by eleven leading scholars who contribute to and revise the history of logistics and its importance role in the development of military operations. Chapters emphasize the ways in which the essentials of war were acquired and transported to fighting forces, but also touch upon planning and production and the importance of this relationship. *Feeding Mars* makes a major contribution to military history and sheds new light on an important, but too often overlooked, aspect of warfare.

Peltz, Eric, et al. *Sustainment of Army Forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom: Battlefield Logistics and Effects on Operations*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2005. ISBN: 0833038060.

The major combat operations of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM are largely perceived as a remarkable success, although it is clear this success was achieved in the face of severe logistics problems. This work describes how US Army forces were sustained during this operation, examines how well this support performed, and discusses the effects on operations with an emphasis on the period from the start of ground combat to the fall of Baghdad. The findings contained within this work have implications for the design of the logistical systems, logistics improvement efforts, as well as future force design and war-fighting concepts.



Shrader, Charles R. *The First Helicopter War: Logistics and Mobility in Algeria, 1954-1962*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1999. ISBN: 0275963888.

Using recently released French official documents and a variety of other sources, this study explains how the French Army, so recently defeated by the Viet Minh insurgents in Indochina, was able to successfully defeat the Algerian nationalist rebels on the battlefield, while nevertheless losing the war at the conference table. This French success was due in large part to the superior logistical system of the French Army and the use of the helicopter to enhance French operational mobility. French counter-mobility measures, particularly the construction of heavily defended interdiction zones on the eastern and western borders of Algeria, proved highly effective against the rebels.

Shrader, Charles R. *The Withered Vine: Logistics and the Communist Insurgency in Greece, 1945-1949*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1999. ISBN: 0275965449.

An explanation of the failure of the Communist insurgency in Greece between 1945 and 1949, this study provides a striking lesson in what happens to an armed revolutionary movement when it lacks adequate manpower and logistical resources, and is divided against itself on such basic matters as foreign policy and the employment of its military capabilities. Charles Shrader provides a detailed examination of the logistical aspects of the war, particularly the impact of political decisions and the aid provided to the Greek Communists by outside supporters on logistics and operations.

Van Creveld, Martin. *Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977. ISBN: 0521297931.

This book examines the development of logistics from the era of Gustavus through to the Second World War, and discusses its importance in terms of the successful outcome of military operations and its impact on campaigns. Although *Supplying War* overturns many of the traditional historical views on the role of logistics, it is valuable not for the questions it answers, but for the questions it forces the reader to ask. Although increasingly dated, this book remains one of the top analyses of this issue.



ASYMMETRIC WARFARE, TERRORISM, AND COUNTER-INSURGENCY

Aussaresses, Paul. *The Battle of the Casbah: Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism in Algeria, 1955-1957*. New York: Enigma Books, 2002. ISBN: 192963112X.

General Paul Aussaresses' book describing his activities as an intelligence officer in Algeria during the Algerian war for liberation blew the top off the kettle when it was first published in France in 2001 as *Services Speciaux, Algerie 1955-1957*. It contains the unapologetic recollections of this French intelligence officer during his time fighting the battle of Algiers against Algerian nationalists in which he details the torture and summary executions that were used in the attempt to suppress the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN). This book is particularly relevant to the current debates on the response to terrorism.

Barnett, Roger W. *Asymmetrical Warfare: Today's Challenge to U.S. Military Power*. Washington, DC: Brassey's, 2003. ISBN: 1574885634.

In this concise and penetrating study, Roger Barnett illuminates the effect of operational, organizational, legal and moral constraints on the ability of the United States to use military force. He defines asymmetrical warfare as not simply a case of pitting one's strength against another's weakness but rather of taking the calculated risk to exploit an adversary's inability or unwillingness to prevent, or defend against, certain actions. Barnett concludes that the U.S. must create a formal system of selectively eliminating the constraints that dictate responses to certain situations or scenarios.

Becket, Ian F.W. *Modern Insurgencies and Counter-Insurgencies: Guerrillas and Their Opponents since 1750*. London: Routledge, 2001. ISBN: 0415239346.

Modern Insurgencies and Counter-Insurgencies explores how unconventional warfare tactics have opposed past and present governments all over the world, from eighteenth century guerrilla warfare through to the urban terrorism of today. In addition to examining the tactics of guerrilla leaders such as Lawrence, Mao, Guevara and Marighela, the book also analyzes the counter-insurgency theories of Gallieni, Callwell, Thompson and



Kitson. Encompassing both an analytic and historical framework, this timely one-volume study runs the gamut from the Revolutionary War and Napoleon's campaign in Spain to the conflicts in Northern Ireland and Colombia, and is therefore a must read for the military professional.

Catignani, Sergi. *Israeli Counter-Insurgency and the Intifadas: Dilemmas of a Conventional Army*. Routledge: 2008.
ISBN: 0415433886.

This book details and analyzes the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) COIN response to the two major Palestinian uprisings of 1987-1993 and 2000-2005 in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It explores how the IDF has attempted to adapt its conventional military forces to the difficulties of carrying out COIN operations, and pays attention to the strategic, operational, tactical and ethical dilemmas that have confronted the IDF for the past two decades.

Galula, David. *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice*. Praeger Security International Paperback, 2006.
ISBN: 0275993035.

This is one of the classic works on counter-insurgency operations. David Galula was a French army officer who served in the Second World War and then in the French colonial wars of the next two decades, including Indochina and Algeria. Galula deduced patterns in the insurgencies that he witnessed, and wrote a book attempting to codify the "laws" of conducting counter-insurgency warfare. The book examines the principles of such fighting, as well as the tactics and strategies that can be used to undermine insurgents. Although written in 1964, this book remains both topical and relevant to the conduct of COIN operations.

Hashim, Ahmed S. *Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Iraq*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2006. ISBN: 0801444527.

Written by a professor at the U.S. Naval War College, this book explores the ongoing insurgency facing U.S. and Coalition forces in Iraq. It outlines some of the historical antecedents and aspects of the insurgency, profiles some of the major elements of the highly decentralized insurgent movements, and assesses the successes and failures of the Coalition forces in combating them. The work detailing the origins, objectives, and tactics of the various insurgent groups is of particular interest. The book also attempts to locate the ongoing military campaign within the chaotic political environment of present-day Iraq.



Howard, Russell D. and Reid L. Sawyer. *Terrorism and Counterterrorism: Understanding the New Security Environment: Readings and Interpretations*. Guilford, CT: McGraw-Hill, 2003. ISBN: 0073527718.

In this new edition of *Terrorism and Counterterrorism*, the authors have collected a series of original and previously published seminal articles and essays by political scientists, government officials and military professionals. In addition to material on the threats from suicide bombers as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, there are also important contributions analyzing new and growing threats such as narco-terrorism, cyber-terrorism, genomic terrorism and agro-terrorism. This work also deals with past, present and future national and international responses to, and defences against, terrorism.

Kitson, Frank. *Low Intensity Operations: Subversion, Insurgency, Peacekeeping*. North Haven, CT: Shoe String Printing Inc., 1974. ISBN: 020801473X.

Born in 1926, General Sir Frank Kitson was commissioned into the British Army soon after the end of the Second World War and retired 40 years later in 1985. This book tells his story. In the course of his service, he took part in counter-insurgency and peace-keeping activities in Kenya, Malaya, Oman, Cyprus and Northern Ireland and later held staff appointments in the Ministry of Defence. A fascinating account by an officer that had to deal with complex military environments, this work and the lessons it contains are of value to anyone who might find themselves in similar circumstances.

Laqueur, Walter. *No End to War: Terrorism in the Twenty-first Century*. New York: Continuum, 2003. ISBN: 082641656X.

A useful account encompassing many historical examples of incidences of terrorism, *No End to War* takes on the vexing questions about its origins and manifestations. In discussing historical motivations of terrorism, Laqueur takes particular issue with the notion that terrorism can be dealt with by alleviating global economic disparity. Laqueur argues that the “drain the swamp and the mosquitoes will disappear” strategy does not apply to wealthy internationally focused groups like al-Qaeda, whose ideological roots more closely resemble nineteenth-century anarchism than social-justice-minded class struggle. Laqueur also ridicules some media outlets for refusing to call a spade a spade, referring to terrorists as militants or using other euphemisms.



Nagl, John. *Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife: Counterinsurgency Lessons from Malaya and Vietnam*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. ISBN: 0226567702.

Invariably, armies are accused of preparing to fight the previous war. In *Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife*, John A. Nagl—a veteran of both Operation Desert Storm and the current conflict in Iraq—considers the now-crucial question of how armies adapt to changing circumstances during the course of conflicts for which they are initially unprepared. Through the use of archival sources and interviews with participants in both engagements, Nagl compares the development of counter-insurgency doctrine and practice in the Malayan Emergency from 1948 to 1960 with what developed in the Vietnam War from 1950 to 1975.

Sageman, Marc. *Understanding Terror Networks*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004. ISBN: 0812238087.

Sageman applies his varied experience and skills to build an empirical argument for the socio-psychological reasons why someone would join an organization such as al-Qaeda. Using public documents, Sageman reveals that the motivation to join a militant organization does not necessarily stem from extreme poverty or extreme religious devotion but mostly from the need to escape a sense of alienation. He also disproves conventional wisdom that terrorist groups employ a top-down approach to recruiting, showing instead that many cells evolve from friendships and kinships and that the seeds of sedition grow as certain members of a cell influence the thinking of the others.

Scheuer, Michael. *Through Our Enemies Eyes: Osama Bin Laden, Radical Islam, and the Future of America*. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2003. ISBN: 1574885537.

Scheuer argues that the United States was unprepared for September 11 because “our own naiveté, and insularity led us to underestimate the complexity and determination of our adversaries.” Examining bin Laden’s words and his leadership qualities, the author says that Al Qaeda remains largely intact and that its next attack will be more lethal than September 11. An insightful study that emphasises the old adage of ‘know thy enemy,’ this is a valuable work that greatly facilitates the understanding of current terrorist motivations.



The U.S. Army/Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual.
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007. ISBN: 0226841510.

Written to fill a gap in the scholarly and military understanding of counter-insurgency theory and practice, the Counterinsurgency Field Manual was collaboratively written by top U.S. military experts and scholars. The manual discusses an approach to combat emphasizing adaptation, learning, decentralization of command and the importance of understanding local conditions and culture. There is also a focus on the paradoxes of COIN operations: the more you protect your forces, the less secure they can be; sometimes the more force is used, the less effective it can be. More than just a reprint, this is an excellent and worthwhile look at the new challenges of COIN operations facing Coalition troops.

Wayne, Martin I. *China's War on Terrorism: Counter-Insurgency, Politics and Internal Security.* Routledge: 2007.
ISBN: 0415450977.

This book explores an aspect of the global war on Islamist terror that often goes unrecognized: the counter-insurgency and internal security operations carried out by China. Combating an indigenous separatist insurgency (with ties to global jihad operations) in the western Xinjiang province, China has employed ruthless but effective counter-insurgency techniques, and has achieved a large measure of success in doing so. This book explores these practices, and highlights the success achieved by the Chinese approach based upon reshaping local society and government institutions. China's war to suppress the insurgency is an important element of the global war on terror that deserves more attention in Western militaries.

MILITARY EDUCATION

Doughty, Robert A. *The Seeds of Disaster: The Development of French Army Doctrine, 1919-1939.* Hamden, CT: Archon, 1985.
ISBN: 0208020969.

An incisive analysis of French inter-war doctrine, this book provides an excellent counter-balance to any study of blitzkrieg. Doughty demonstrates that in the inter-war years, the French Army formulated doctrine, devised a strategy, organised and equipped its units and trained its personnel for the wrong war. Moreover, *The Seeds of Disaster* is a useful glimpse at the consequences of



what could befall any military organisation that allows previous military success to result in overconfidence and narrow-mindedness.

Foot, Peter. "*Military Education and the Transformation of the Canadian Forces*" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 13-20.

This article focuses upon efforts, mainly stemming from the Canadian Forces College, to ensure that training and education efforts within the Canadian Forces maintain their relevance as the Canadian Forces themselves continuously undergo a period of doctrinal and structural change. It also argues that the debate on this issue remains essentially that between those who argue for straight-forward explicit doctrines and those who maintain that the goal of education is to teach adaptability and the ability to respond to a variety of crises.

Haycock, Ron G. "The Labours of Athena and the Muses: Historical and Contemporary Aspects of Canadian Military Education" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 2, No.2, Summer 2001, pp. 5-22.

Analysing the problems of military education within the Canadian Forces, this article addresses many of the current and historical factors that have influenced military education and that have made this issue more important than ever before. Specifically, it address the past and present academic failings within the officer corps and notes that a distinction must be made between the development of training (responding to predictable events) and education (producing the ability to adapt to changing circumstances).

Luvaas, Jay. *The Education of an Army: British Military Thought, 1815-1940*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.
ISBN: B0007DMC6A.

This work examines the British Army over the course of 125 years, and describes the transformation of a conservative military establishment into one of the world's most progressive armies. In doing so, author Jay Luvaas presents the biographies of eleven of the most eminent British military writers and reformers, including Sir William Napier, G.F.R. Henderson, Spencer Wilkinson, J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddel-Hart. Invaluable solely for its discussion of military reformers such as these, *The Education of an Army* provides an important look at the role of progressive military education and how this impacts military establishments.



Kennedy, Gregory C., ed. *Military Education: Past, Present, and Future*. Greenwich, CT: Information Age Publishing, 2006. ISBN: 1593114079.

Often the only time a nation evaluates the education of its armed forces is during the aftermath of a great military disaster. This work brings together the ideas of international scholars, all recognized as leaders in their fields, to examine the professional military education experiences of various nations during the last 250 years. Case studies of each branch of the military reveal success and failure in the past and present, with a goal of improving military education in the future.

THE MILITARY STAFF

Fitzgerald, Todd and Michael A. Hennessy. "An Expedient Reorganisation: The NDHQ J-Staff System in the Gulf War" in *Canadian Military Journal*. Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp. 23-28.

Requiring a regional headquarters to command its forces dispatched to the region, the Canadian Forces created the Canadian Joint Headquarters Middle East (JHQME) during the Persian Gulf War. This article address the difficulties faced by senior Canadian military commanders who had to organise a headquarters, such as JHQME, on a ad hoc basis and without the benefit of sufficient resources, qualified personnel or organisation. The result was the creation of the Joint Staff System, the progression and development of which this study examines.

French, David and Brian Reid. *The British General Staff: Reform and Innovation, 1890-1939*. London: Frank Cass and Co., 2002. ISBN: 071465325X.

Based on extensive and systematic archival research, this work offers an analysis of the British General Staff in the period up to the eve of the Second World War. The editors and contributors have explored three broad themes. The first is the inception of the General Staff between the 1890s and 1914. The second is the role of personalities in extending the power and the authority of the General Staff over the Army as a whole. The third is the influence that the General Staff was able to exert on the development of British strategic policy before the First and the Second World Wars.



Gole, Henry G. *The Road to Rainbow: Army Planning for Global War, 1934-1940*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2003. ISBN: 1557504091.

With the benefit of new found material, this book brings to light the amount of real effort and intellectual discourse that went into the several U.S. war plans that are known as the Rainbow Plans. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this work is the analysis of the numerous war games that the US Army conducted, many of which predicted or foresaw a number of the actual events of the Second World War. This is a valuable look at how military staffs prepare for future wars, especially when their own lack of physical resources with which to conduct war games forces them to turn to a more intellectual study.

Hittle, James D. *The Military Staff: Its History and Development*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1975. ISBN: 0837179521.

This book examines the development of military staffs from the time of ancient Egypt through to 1949, with its primary focus being on the evolution and development of the military staffs of Germany, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and the United States. One of the few works in existence that focuses specifically upon the evolution of military staffs and the roles they played in their respective militaries, *The Military Staff* provides a great deal of information on this subject. Although becoming increasingly dated, reading this book is still a vital first-step in any more detailed study of this aspect of the military profession.

Pigeau, Ross and Carol McCann. "Re-Conceptualising Command and Control" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 2002, pp. 53-63.

Some branches of the military endorse the concept of mission command, others endorse a philosophy of centralised control and de-centralised execution, while in other services the notion of network-centric C2 is prominent. As this article notes, there is little consensus within either the military or the research communities on the actual definitions of these terms. Examining the issue, this paper attempts to present a re-conceptualisation of command and control and presents a number of suggestions as to how they could be implemented within military systems.



MOBILIZATION

Bankes, Steven C., et al. *Expandability of the 21st Century Army*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2005. ISBN: 083302843X.

The non-political impediments to expanding today's Army are well understood. The first bottleneck is training, particularly advanced, battalion-, brigade- and division-level training. After there are sufficient trained brigades to man available equipment, the main impediment would become the ability of the industrial base to produce more equipment. Although it focuses upon these issues in an American context, *Expandability of the 21st Century Army* is a useful analysis of the complex difficulties inherent to any modern mobilisation effort.

Horne, John. *State, Security, and Mobilisation in Europe during the First World War*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002. ISBN: 0521522668.

This volume examines political and cultural mobilization during the First World War by looking at Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, and generates arguments on mobilization and total war which have wider relevance. It explores national ideals which cast the war as a crusade, the inclusive "self-mobilization" of sectional identities and private organizations behind national efforts and the exclusion of suspect groups (the enemy within) from the mobilization process. It also highlights the importance, and difficulty, of assessing the limits of mobilization as well as the differing capacities of the state to sustain it, factors related to prior degrees of national integration and political legitimacy.

Kriedberg, Marvin A. *History of Military Mobilisation in the United States Army, 1775-1945*. Honolulu, HI: University Press of the Pacific, 2005. ISBN: 1410223973.

One of the most difficult aspects inherent to any large-scale war or conflict, the military mobilization of any society requires careful planning, as well as a clear idea of national goals and priorities. Within this detailed work, author Marvin Kriedberg studies the manpower aspects of American military mobilizations stretching from the American Revolution to the end of the Second World War. A practical and comprehensive account, this work provides a useful long-term analysis of military mobilizations within the context of a single state.



Samuelson, Lennert. *Soviet Defence Industry Planning: Tukhachevsky and Military-Industrial Mobilisation, 1926-1937*. Sweden: Stockholm Institute of East European Economies, 1996. ISBN: 9172584157.

With the conclusion of the Russian Civil War, the Soviet government and military authorities began planning the defence of the state within a total war context. This work provides an examination and analysis of how the Soviet Union went about this and the degree to which they succeeded, and specifically focuses upon General Mikhail Tukhachevsky. One of the foremost military thinkers of his time, Tukhachevsky played a major role in the development of Soviet military doctrine and defence planning before he was purged.

Stevenson, Michael. *Canada's Greatest Wartime Muddle: National Selective Service and the Mobilization of Human Resources during World War II*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0773522638.

This book is a welcome addition to the historiography of Canada's experience of the Second World War on the home front. This study blends two distinct genres: military history and historical policy analysis in a well-grounded reconstruction of the statutory and regulatory framework of Canada's wartime labour agency, the National Selective Service. The NSS was the principal government agency charged with the task of overseeing the flow of labour through a purportedly national, most certainly overheated, economy mobilized for total war. This study is highly critical of the federal government's efforts to mount an effective human-resource mobilization plan capable of meeting Canada's military production commitments.

TRAINING AND DOCTRINE

Gauley, L.M. "*Complex Terrain and the Canadian Forces: Mountain Operations*" in *The Army Doctrine and Training Bulletin*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp. 10-19.

This article examines the requirement for and enhancement of a military mountaineering capability within the Canadian Forces and suggests ways to enhance mountain training and the conduct of mountain operations, while also detailing the relevance of military mountaineering



to a wide range of Canadian military operations. Moreover, this article recommends a number of options and suggestions meant to improve Canadian mountain operations capabilities, especially in the view of meeting demands across the wider spectrum of military operations.

Heuer Jr., Richards J. *Psychology of Intelligence Analysis*.
Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1999.
ISBN: 0160590353.

Based on a compilation of declassified articles from the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence, prepared for intelligence analysts and management, this book will benefit anyone conducting analyses of complex scenarios in a structured way. The author argues that "analysts should be self-conscious about their reasoning processes. They should think about how they make judgments and reach conclusions, not just about the judgments and conclusions themselves." Through its examination of how mental models and subconscious cognitive processes can limit our reasoning capabilities, this is a useful book for anyone involved in intelligence analysis.

Larsen, Christopher E. *Light Infantry Tactics: For Small Teams*.
Bloomington, IN: Authorhouse, 2005. ISBN: 1418472077.

Too frequently, official military manuals on combat tactics and methods are confusing and boring. Within a step-by-step approach to battlefield small unit tactics, author Christopher Larsen's *Light Infantry Tactics* provides an easily readable guide for truly small unit leaders-at the fire-team, squad, and platoon level. With a no nonsense approach, every skill and tactical battle drill in this book is specifically focused on light infantry patrolling tactics. For the experienced military professional, this book will be a valued reference.

Majoor, Arthur, Sgt. "Prepare for Battle: Training for 21st Century War" in *The Army Doctrine and Training Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Summer 2002, pp. 63-65.

Within an insightful article, the author of this paper addresses the difficulties faced by modern military forces, especially from asymmetrical threats, and offers an appraisal of how training must be changed to be adaptable enough to deal with these difficulties. This paper argues that



the emphasis should be placed upon developing the intuition of future battlefield commanders. For the Canadian Forces, it also notes that in order to accomplish this, closer ties will have to be forged between the Militia and the Regular Force.

Robertson, Scott. "Experimentation and Innovation in the Canadian Forces" in *Canadian Military Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Summer 2000, pp. 63-69.

A major dilemma facing military organisations, either in the past, present or in the future, has always been the need to push away from previous ways of conducting warfare and develop new tactics, equipment, strategy and doctrine to project themselves into future war environments. Within this, innovation and experimentation have always played a major role, and this article examines how these twin issues have been dealt with in the Canadian military context.

LITERATURE AND REFERENCE

LITERARY WORKS AND FICTION

DeVore, Chuck and Steven W. Mosher, *China Attacks*. Conshohocken, PA: Infinity Publishing 2001. ISBN: 0741404303.

This is a very well-written book that combines the thrill of military battles, the complexity of military strategy, the intrigue of internal and international political manoeuvring, and the coincidences that show that fact is sometimes stranger than fiction (even though in this case it is all fiction). The authors combine knowledge of military strategy and tactics, political agendas, and personal egos into a very good story of the potential for conflict in the Far East. The book is a bit dated right now and makes some obvious statements about past Presidential administrations. It is also full of action with excellent descriptions of battle at all levels.



Hawksley, Humphrey. *The Third World War: A Terrifying Novel of Global Conflict* New York: Pan Books Ltd., 2005.
ISBN: 0330492497.

After Iraq, a lull ... then the opening stages of the Third World War ... more chaotic and horrifying than any war in history. Hundreds die in the Indian parliament in Delhi. The president of Pakistan is assassinated. A U.S. military base is hit by a North Korean missile. America and Britain discover chilling links between the attacks. But U.S. President Jim West wants to avoid another war. One by one, the very powers he's counted as allies become enemies, and the comfortable lives of citizens in modern societies verge on physical and emotional collapse. Detail by authentic detail, Humphrey Hawksley chillingly captures the unthinkable: a world speeding towards its own destruction.

Heinlein, Robert A. *Starship Troopers*. Ace Trade Paperbacks, 2006. ISBN: 0441014100.

Considered one of the greatest classics of military fiction, this controversial science-fiction novel about war between humankind and an alien race in the distant future remains one of the best fictionalizations of military life ever written. Following one recruit from high school through to basic training in the Mobile Infantry, into battle and, eventually, officer candidacy, *Starship Troopers* contains insights on the moral and philosophical aspects of suffrage, civic virtue, the necessities of war, capital punishment and the nature of juvenile delinquency. Although criticized for its controversial political overtones, the book's emphasis upon small-unit cohesion, the fraternity of service and a focus on the actions of elite infantry units has made it enduringly popular among military audiences.

Hume, J.R. *Gehenna Station*. Morrisville, NC: Lulu Press, 2006.
ISBN: 1411673751.

Although *Gehenna Station* is a story of the far future, set against a backdrop of an empire which grew out of the Dark Times following the collapse of the Second Federation, it is primarily a saga of combat and survival. J.R. Hume's science fiction tale is a fast-moving romp. Dinosaurs! Marines! Aliens! The pulp elements are great fun. But the author holds the story together with serious notions, weaving subtext and action seamlessly. The characterizations go beyond the genre's clichés. The dialogue is funny and irreverent. The author's vivid sense of action punctuates the pages.



Keeney, Douglas. *The Doomsday Scenario: How America Ends*. Osceola, WI: Zenith Press, 2002. ISBN: 076031313X.

During the height of the Cold War, the U.S. Government prepared a document, known as *The Emergency Plans Book*, outlining what might happen to America in the event of total nuclear war with the Soviet Union. This book is based on the only known declassified copy in existence, and is an unedited presentation of the Plans. This is a shocking snapshot of what the U.S. government was thinking might happen if Russia attacked, supported by expert commentary and compelling photos of the results of real nuclear explosions.

Muehlberg, R. Lee. *Jet Stream*. New York: Muehlberg Press, 1996. ISBN: 0965334201.

This fresh new angle on the future scenario thriller is presented in a unique new format: the novelzine™. It's a novel printed in magazine form. Author R.L. Muehlberg spins the clock to 2012 A.D. He pits the world's newest superpowers, United Europe and the Asia-Pacific Confederation, against a world-weary, financially-exhausted United States and a divided Canada. In *Jet Stream*, Part 1 of Muehlberg's *WWIII: The Breakup of America* trilogy, an independent Quebec allies with United Europe in a surgical, brutal attack against the United States and Canada. *Jet Stream* is a cautionary adventure that warns against a frighteningly plausible future.

Pressfield, Steven. *The Afghan Campaign: A Novel*. Broadway, 2007. ISBN: 0767922387.

This novel of historical fiction deals with the experiences of soldiers fighting in Afghanistan ... almost 2,500 years ago. Following the soldiers of Alexander the Great's Macedonian army as it conquers and subdues present-day Afghanistan, this book both offers an entertaining historical perspective as well as thoughts on the timeless nature of this troubled land. Although clearly fiction, it draws some unspoken, but unnerving, parallels between the experience of Alexander's army and present-day military operations.



REFERENCE WORKS

Ganguly, Rajat. *A Dictionary of Ethnic Conflict*. Abingdon, UK: Taylor and Francis., 2006. ISBN: 185743059X.

Containing approximately 500 entries, this detailed dictionary provides authoritative and up-to-date information on ethnic groups involved in conflict. Entries are provided for current ethnic hotspots, irredentist claims, secessionist movements as well as major peace accords, with clear and concise definitions given for each specific conflict. Political parties, insurgency movements, international and national organizations are listed, with contact details and Internet and e-mail addresses. Current concepts, theories and policies related to ethnic conflict are also covered in detail. Among those topics listed are: Autonomy, Ethnic Identity, Genocide, Internal Colonialism, Macedonian Syndrome, Secession and Velvet Divorce.

Holmes, Richard, ed. *The Oxford Companion to Military History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0198662092.

A comprehensive overview of military history from the classical period to the present day, *The Oxford Companion to Military History* also includes aspects of naval and air history that bear directly on land operations. Although the scope of this work embraces all aspects of warfare across the world and through all periods, the primary focus is on land warfare in Europe and America from the 18th Century to the present day. A valuable general reference to the history of warfare, this volume is highly recommended for both military professionals and academics.

Madsen, Chris. *Another Kind of Justice: Canadian Military Law from Confederation to Somalia*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2000. ISBN: 0774807199.

Another Kind of Justice is the first historical survey of Canadian military law, providing insights into military justice in Canada, the purpose of military law, and the level of legal professionalism within the Canadian military. Drawing on a wide range of materials, Chris Madsen traces the development of military law from 1867 to 1997, explains how the law has served a strictly functional purpose in maintaining discipline and demonstrates how it claims its legitimacy and distinct status in relation to civil law. It becomes clear that military law has responded to pragmatic needs in a reactive rather than a planned manner.



Poole, H. John. *Militant Tricks: Battlefield Ruses of the Islamic Insurgent*. Chevy Chase, MD: Posterity Press, 2005.
ISBN: 0963869582.

This book gauges the progress in Iraq and Afghanistan from a unique perspective—that of East-Asian battlefield deception. For some readers, it will serve as an intelligence reference manual and be read a few paragraphs at a time. For others, it will provide an in-depth solution to the enemy's so-far-successful formula and be read cover to cover. *Militant Tricks*, while simultaneously a more in-depth tactical look at the asymmetric battlefield of the present, is a useful guide for any military personnel who will ever have to face this adversary.

Smith, Ray L. *Tactics of the Crescent Moon: Militant Muslim Combat Methods*. Chevy Chase, MD: Posterity Press, 2005.
ISBN: 0963869574.

At the most fundamental level, John Poole provides detailed tactical descriptions of exactly how Middle Eastern insurgents fight. To illuminate the big picture, he clearly shows how these tactical examples relate to the larger cultural and political issues. He goes on to propose solutions that can help the common soldier survive, help commanders make better decisions, help generals develop better strategies and even help politicians make better military policies. Most importantly, the book's profound morality offers insight on how to win what might be the most important battle of all, the battle for the moral high ground.

Wiseman, John. *The SAS Survival Handbook*. London: HarperCollins, 1995. ISBN: 0002171856.

Written by a former SAS instructor, *The SAS Survival Handbook* is a wealth of remarkably useful information and startlingly devised survival techniques. The perfect survival guide for any situation, it explains how to find food and water, make a shelter or build a fire. It also contains a number of colour illustrations of edible and medical plants, as well as poisonous plants and fungi. The book also tells you how to make weapons to hunt with and to recognise different animal tracks. As a book for either the military professional or the outdoor enthusiast, *The SAS Survival Handbook* is a useful addition to any collection.



JOURNALS

Canadian Military History.

Although initially published quarterly, *Canadian Military History* is now only produced three times per year. Published by the Laurier Centre for Strategic and Disarmament Studies at Wilfred Laurier University, this journal focuses exclusively upon Canadian military history, with particular emphasis placed upon the world wars. One of its most notable features is the sections contributed by the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, which includes special articles concerning museum exhibitions, recent acquisitions, upcoming events and the museum's extensive collection of Canadian war art.

Canadian Military Journal.

Published quarterly every year, the *Canadian Military Journal* addresses a wide spectrum of issues related to the development of military studies, but its particular emphasis is upon the study of Canadian defence issues. Although most of the journal's issues contain at least some articles addressing contemporary events, developments, or issues, much of its space is devoted to historical Canadian military activities. This journal also includes very useful sections related to Commentary, Replies, and Book Reviews.

Journal of Slavic Military Studies.

The Journal of Slavic Military Studies (until 1993 *The Journal of Soviet Military Studies*) investigates all aspects of military affairs in the Slavic nations of central and eastern Europe in historical and geopolitical context and offers a vehicle for central and eastern European security and military analysts to air their views. Its unique international editorial board and diverse content including translations of newly released Soviet and Russian documents as well as specialist book reviews make the journal a must for academics, military figures and civilians alike who are interested in this region's security and military affairs.

MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History.

MHQ is published in association with the Society for Military History. It contains a variety of articles covering all periods of military history. With extensive use of colour illustrations and maps, the production values are excellent and the articles are of high quality. Whether for the military professional wishing to expand the breadth of their knowledge of their trade, or for the historian, this journal would be of particular benefit.



Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly.

Parameters is the U.S. Army professional journal published quarterly, and whose articles address military and maritime strategy, comment on current and past U.S. Army policies and examine past operations and their implications for the present. In addition to a Book Review section, this journal also contains Commentary and Reply sections that prints readers' comments on previously published articles and reviews and the original authors' replies. Overall, it is of particular value to military professionals who want to keep up with the latest military developments.

The Canadian Army Journal.

Formerly known as *The Army Doctrine and Training Bulletin*, this journal is the official publication of the Canadian Land Force Command and is published three times per year. *The Canadian Army Journal* is dedicated to the dissemination and discussion of doctrinal and training concepts, ideas and opinions by all army personnel and those civilians with an interest in doctrinal, training and other military matters. It includes articles related to subjects such as leadership, ethics, technology and military history, and is of particular value to the Canadian military professional.

INTERNET SOURCES

Canadian Military Journal: http://www.journal.forces.gc.ca/engraph/home_e.asp

As the website for the *Canadian Military Journal*, this site provides all of the same information and articles the physical journal provides, only for free. Moreover, also available on this website are the back issues of the *Canadian Military Journal* dating to 2000. Due to the immediate and easy access it provides, together with the sheer scale of information it contains, this website is immensely useful to anyone studying Canadian military issues.

Journal of Military and Strategic Studies: <http://www.jmss.org/>

The joint product of the Centre for Military and Strategy Studies at the University of Calgary and the Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute, this is the official website of the *Journal of Military and Strategic Studies*. This site provides access to a large number of previous issues of this journal, together with its most recent. The journal itself focuses upon military and foreign policy issues, most often from the Canadian perspective.



RAND Corporation: <http://www.rand.org/>

The official website for the *RAND Corporation*, this is another site that is extremely useful to any military professionals, academics or students. Researching and analysing foreign and military policy decisions, the website of the *RAND Corporation* provides free access to a very large number of online articles devoted to this field. Its other import aspect is its link to its publishing department, from which a wide range of hard-to-find books covering contemporary military and foreign policies can be purchased.

The Canadian Army Journal: <http://www.army.forces.gc.ca/caj/>

As the website of *the Canadian Army Journal*, this site provides free access to all of its issues dating back to 1998. It also provides additional information on the Land Force Doctrine and Training System (LFDTs), as well as links to the official Canadian Army website. Also available from this site is a downloadable version of *Crisis in Zefra* produced by the Directorate of Land Strategic Concepts.

The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies: <http://www.ciss.ca/>

Established in 1976, the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies (CISS) is widely recognised as the nation's foremost source of independent and balanced information and research on a broad range of military, foreign policy and security issues affecting Canada. Its website includes access to a large number of freely available articles related to these issues. As well, present on the website are an even larger number of articles, books and conference proceedings available for purchase.

Canadian Forces Directorate of History and Heritage (DHH), Reports Online: http://www.forces.gc.ca/dhh/collections/reports/en-graph/home_e.asp?cat=7

The Directorate of History and Heritage maintains a semi-complete collection of historical reports filed by the historical sections of Canadian Military Headquarters (1940-1948), Army Headquarters (1948-1959) and Canadian Forces Headquarters (1965-1980). Although predominantly on the Second World War, these reports were written by army historians on a considerable breadth of topics, and most of them are available for free download online, including C.P. Stacey's famous official histories. Not all of the documents they list are currently available, but the great majority are. An excellent resource.



Canadian Forces College, CFC Papers: <http://wps.cfc.forces.gc.ca/en/cfcpapers/index.php>

Available for download online are all of the papers written by Canadian officers enrolled in several CFC programs, including the Master of Defence Studies, Exercise *Final Horizons* and other advanced military studies courses. Hundreds of papers are available from 1998 on, providing senior officers' perspectives and analyses of a variety of current and historical military topics. The papers are searchable by year, program or paper title and author name.

FRENCH LANGUAGE BOOKS

Yakovleff, Michel. *Tactique théorique*. Collection Stratégie et doctrines. Paris: Economica, 2006, ISBN 2717852654

Understanding of space and time management; based on these concepts, the author constructs a theory of decision applied to opposing complex systems. The concepts of superiority, surprise, risk and operational tempo, explained from the theory's point of view, take on a whole new dimension. Nonetheless, the theory of war is only valuable if concretely applied to battle. Yakovleff, an author, officer, teacher and historian, successfully presents the practitioner's essential tools. Based on the theory of decision, the author also examines forces in action: manoeuvres and operational roles, and their application across a range of offensive and defensive missions. The author presents a systemic vision of war, amply supported by a great many historical examples recalling more than 2,000 years of war across four continents.

Desportes, Vincent. *Décider dans l'incertitude*. Collection Stratégie et doctrines. Paris: Economica, 2006, ISBN 2717848932

The lesson learned from Operation *Iraqi Freedom* in the spring of 2003 was conclusive: the use of the 21st century's latest technology was insufficient to keep operational leaders completely informed, help them to act with certainty or prevent disorder and the unexpected. We must therefore face the facts: to be truly effective, the decision-maker has no other choice than to learn how to devise and conduct actions in conditions of uncertainty. How can this be achieved? What principles must be followed? What means must be available and how should they be organized? What style of command



must the decision-maker adopt? This book provides answers to these questions, giving leaders, whether military or civilian, the determinative keys to the success of the action.

Desportes, Vincent. *Comprendre la guerre*. Collection Stratégie et doctrines. Paris: Economica, 2001, ISBN 2717842861

Balzacq, Thierry, Alain De Neve and Bruno Colson. *La révolution dans les affaires militaires*. Collection Hautes études stratégiques. Paris: Economica, 2003, ISBN 2717846522

Karpov, Anatoli, Jean-François Phelizon and Bachar Kouatly. *Psychologie de la bataille*. Collection Stratégie et doctrines. Paris: Economica, 2004, ISBN 2717847472

In what way does negotiation resemble a chess match? The dialogue established by the authors of this book on the psychology of battle is instructive in more ways than one. For the greatest chance of winning a battle, they agree, it is not enough simply to be well prepared or well informed, or even to be experienced in the tactical aspects of combat; the action must be suited to the psychological profile of the adversary. In fact, only with a spirit of finesse can ensure management of time and available means, without which victory would be but a stroke of luck.

Coutau-Bégarie, Hervé. *Traité de stratégie*. Collection Bibliothèque stratégique. Paris: Economica, 2005, ISBN 2717850880

Traditionally defined as the art of the general or the science of the higher echelons of command, strategy expanded continuously throughout the 20th century. Although strategy is now developed in both times of war and times of peace, the strategy of action has been replaced by a strategy of dissuasion, and the operational aspect enhanced by technical, social and ideological aspects. This textbook is the first to take a comprehensive approach to strategy in all its facets.



Varenne, Gérard (ed.). *Les armées en question*. Collection Défense. Paris: Economica, 2005, ISBN 2717850406

Relations between military and civilian society are constantly being questioned. How can the pre-eminence of political power be assured while safeguarding the specific responsibility of military leaders? How can we create armies ready and able for combat in profoundly pacific peacetime societies? How can military personnel become closer to civilians without diminishing their capacity to be soldiers? These questions warrant re-examination, since the strategic situation in France and the rest of the world has been turned upside down and our armies have become professionalized. Answers are offered by professors, general officers and senior officials who have come together to build a common approach, at once scientific and empathetic, towards all things military.

Institut des hautes études de défense nationale. *Comprendre la défense*. Paris: Economica, 2006, ISBN 2717851771

Now that we are well into the 2000s, this book aims to provide a better understanding of the challenges and changes in national defence: new threats, globalization, the information war, economic intelligence, defence agreements, the professionalization of armies, military cooperation, foreign policy and common security of the European Union. A range of experts were consulted for this reference book covering 59 topics organized into five main chapters: challenges, the fundamentals and doctrine of national defence, organization and actors, missions and means, and the spirit of defence. Students and teachers of international relations/defence and security, students of teacher training institutions concerned by citizenship education, candidates in administrative competitions, defence personnel and, more generally, citizens interested in national defence issues will find in this book a variety of perspectives, up-to-date information and references.

Coutau-Bégarie, Hervé (ed.). *Les médias et la guerre*. Collection Bibliothèque stratégique, Paris: Economica, 2005, ISBN 2717849564

Since ancient times, governments have used the most diverse methods of propaganda to exalt the glory of the sovereign or fan the flames of hatred for an enemy. Propaganda changed in scope with the advent of printing in modern times, which brought the written media, press and publishing to the foreground. Radio subsequently brought speech to the forefront, and today the image has become the rule, first through movies, then through



television, and currently through the digital and Internet revolution. In spite of these successive changes or revolutions in the methods, the aim remains the same and has changed little. The goal is still to serve the purposes of war and to reinforce group cohesion through negative (censure) or positive means (propaganda, misinformation and intoxication). Our information society, so smitten with modernity, resorts to the most archaic and sometimes most unrefined means. The “fibs” of 1914 resurfaced during the Gulf War, with the Iraqi militia repeating the atrocities of the German militia. This historical survey, the broadest ever conducted in France, examines the infinite variety of propaganda media, but also the timelessness of some methods that we too often believe to be bygone. This critical and historical approach will help readers to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms of contemporary media. This survey was conducted by the Commission française d’histoire militaire under the direction of its President, Hervé Coutau-Bégarie, Director of Studies at the École pratique des hautes études, and Director of the Introduction to Strategy course at the Joint Defence College. Fifty-nine contributions cover all genres and eras from Antiquity to today. The substantial introduction is a first attempt at synthesis.

Montroussier, Laurence. *Éthique et commandement*. Collection Stratégies et doctrines, Paris: Economica, 2005, ISBN 2717850007

Where do the loyalties of a military leader lie? What are the keys to moral strength in combat? What are the values required for the operational success of soldiers and their leaders plunged into the suffering and pride of war? The answers to these fundamental questions lie in the training of leaders and styles of command. This book brilliantly answers many fundamental questions by delving into the turbulent past—the post-revolutionary period marked by the Napoleonic Wars and great political and social upheaval—to find the memory of the men who made history. In this book readers will find answers to questions, backed by in-depth research, on the motivation of soldiers, moral resources, the exemplarity of leadership, the role and place of military ceremony, cohesion and esprit de corps, shared values, military culture and the violence of war. Through the writings of the actors who shaped history, this reflection on ethics and command paints a living picture of a fascinating period. Laurence Montroussier provides detailed answers to all those interested in the still complex relations between the soldier, the leader and war.



Luttwak, Edward N. *Le grand livre de la stratégie : de la paix et de la guerre*. Paris : Odile Jacob, 2002, ISBN 2738111874

French translation of book cited under Foreign Policy and International Relations.

David, Charles-Philippe. *La guerre et la paix : approches contemporaines de la sécurité et de la stratégie*. Paris: Presses de Sciences Po, 2006, ISBN 2724609980

How can we understand the continued state of insecurity more than 15 years after the end of the Cold War? Have we gone back to square one since the terrorist attacks in 2001? Have the invasion of Iraq and the military security policies of the Bush administration led the international system to a classic state of anarchy? Five major trends are clear: the traditional reflex of the “security dilemma”, the non-State threat posed by international terrorism, the resurgence of American hegemony accompanied by its affirmation of the right to preventive war, State failure as an accelerator of violence and the marginalization of international law, which cannot overcome unilateral temptations. Knowledge and mastery of strategy tools are required for a better understanding. Beyond specific and short-term explanations, these tools are examined here over time, from the implementation of the Westphalia security system in 1648 centred on the State and military issues until today. Completely reworked and updated, this introductory manual to security and strategy studies comprises 12 sequences that present an educational yet critical view of the challenges of war and peace through successive security and military issues, and the strategies of subjection and peace. A number of definitions, topical sidebars, a glossary and complete bibliography take readers, whether students or researchers, through the main concepts and currents of thought in the study of strategy, providing the essential foundations for comprehensive reflection.

Desmaretz, Gérard. *Des guerres révolutionnaires au terrorisme : les stratégies de la subversion*. Paris: Chiron, 2006, 238 p. ISBN 2702711480

In this book you will meet Robespierre, Napoleon, Blanqui, Bakounine, Marx, Engel, Lenin, Trotsky, Mao-big names in doctrine and ideology who, in their own way, have carried out coup d'états and other revolutions, who have toppled and changed the world order. This book also tells you everything about the origins of terrorism, as well as its history and its repercussions in our society today.



Massey, Jacques. *Antiterrorisme : la méthode française*. Paris: Éditions Scrineo, 2006, ISBN 2916628053

Faced with mass “jihadist” terrorism, characterized by the random, massive and anonymous nature of suicide attacks, both domestic and foreign security mechanisms have had to quickly adapt, while seeking better coordination with “friendly forces.” This book presents the components of terrorism and in an attempt to understand, we take stock. The legal framework of anti-terrorist operations is also in the midst of change, but the “judicialization” of the procedures initiated must still guarantee respect for the state of law. This fundamental piece of information is what distinguishes the French practice from procedures on the other side of the Atlantic. It is in this context of extreme sensitivity to the terrorist threat that the new security technologies also presented in this book were developed.

Adam, Alexandre and Yves Gauthier. *La lutte contre le terrorisme : étude comparative Union européenne—États-Unis*. Paris: Éditions L’Harmattan, 2006, ISBN 2747594378

In the fight against terrorism, the European Union and the United States are often seen as having turned their backs on each other. The “war on terror” has received little coverage in European discourse, which focuses on the penal response. Yet beyond the political imperatives of this line of thought, the diversity of approaches is only apparent: the gradual alignment of the European Union with its American partner has been established. Beyond the superficial disagreements, the European Union is walking a fine line for a democratic system, being poorly armed to handle a continued state of emergency. The juxtaposition of the American and European anti-terrorism experiences opens up perspectives that challenge the very core of our democracies: how can the response to terrorism be sustained over time and not yield to emergency measures? How can the balance be restored between security requirements and freedom? This book is essential reading for the start of the 21st century.



Abou Zahab, Mariam, Olivier Roy and King John. *Islamist Networks: The Afghan-Pakistan Connection* (Translated from the French by John King). New York: Columbia University Press in association with the Centre d'études et de recherches internationales, Paris, 2004, ISBN: 1850656975

The Al Qaeda organization was only able to reach its full capacity to harm because it found refuge in Afghanistan, where Bin Laden finally settled in 1996. Why was this safe haven not attacked before 2001, especially after the attacks in August 1998 on the U.S. embassies in East Africa? Because the Taliban were part of a vast and radical regional Islamic network, the true centre of which was Pakistan. Al Qaeda, the Taliban, Pakistani Deobandis, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan-the entire region became a refuge for terrorists. What is the history behind this tendency? Since they each have their own history and doctrinal discrepancies, how did these movements slowly join forces against a common enemy, the United States of America? This book aims to answer those questions by examining the evolution of radical Islamic networks in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia over a period of almost 25 years.

Marret, Jean-Luc. *Techniques du terrorisme*. Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 2002, 177 p. ISBN 2130526799

The September 11 attacks in the U.S. were ground-breaking not because of the method of attack or even the doctrinal foundations of Al Qaeda, but rather because of the sheer number of victims. From the anarchists of the early 20th century to the Fedayin of the Near East to the fanatics of the Aum sect, the face of terrorism has changed 20 times in the last 100 years. Yet one constant remains through these transformations: the methods. Today, just as yesterday, terrorism still requires organization and logistics; it still uses bombs; it still assassinates, kidnaps and takes hostages; it still attacks civilian air transportation. For the first time, a book deliberately dismisses the ideologies (the why) and undertakes a systematic analysis of the practice of terrorism (the how). This analysis of the terrorist "enterprise" is also a world tour of the struggles of the world's clandestine armies, from Afghanistan to Uganda, from Greece to Japan, and from Peru to Oklahoma.



Aït-El-Djoudi, Dalila. *La guerre d'Algérie vue par l'ALN 1954-1962 : l'armée française sous le regard des combattants algériens*. Paris: Autrement, 2007. ISBN 2746709198

The Algerian War is often referred to as the “war of images”. It is true that the warring factions faced stereotyping in the press, leaflets and other propaganda. By personifying their adversary, by redefining the “other,” the “enemy” in comparison to themselves, it is their own identity that Algerian combatants were constructing in order to gain strength and credibility. This book demonstrates the diversity and sometimes heterogeneity of representations of the French enemy, for the outlook of ALN members differs depending on whether they were settlers, professional soldiers, young conscripts or civilians who remained in France. And although the image of the French soldier has changed throughout the “incidents” or the war of independence, the colonial past played a significant role in its construction. The book is based on the valuable testimonies of 79 former ALN-FLN combatants from wilaya 3 (Kabylie), who substantiate French and Algerian archives and break the silence of the men who were party to this conflict. For the first time, the game of representations is reversed as the book explores the Algerian combatant’s view of his adversary in those days. Testimonies and a face-off of perspectives here build a bridge between the two shores of the Mediterranean, and a path towards mutual understanding.

Le Cour Grandmaison, Olivier. *Coloniser, exterminer : sur la guerre et l'État colonial*. Paris: Fayard, 2005, ISBN 2213623163

What were the distinctive features of the colonial conflicts engaged in by France in North Africa and elsewhere? What do the singular methods—enfumades, massacres of prisoners and civilians, raids, destruction of crops and villages—routinely used by the French military teach us about the nature of the war waged to pacify the former Regency of Algiers? Why were so many racist and discriminatory measures developed and applied during the conquest and colonization of Algeria? How were they standardized under the Third Republic, and then spread to the empire’s new territories, such as Indochina, New Caledonia and French West Africa? These are just some of the questions that this book attempts to answer. The difficult and murderous conquest and colonization of Algeria must be seen as a sort of vast laboratory in which certain concepts—those of “inferior race,” “worthless life” and “vital space,” bequeathed to the future and with the uses that we know of—were forged. Furthermore, the book looks at the origins of new repressive techniques—including administrative internment and collective responsibility—which, with the adoption of the “Code de l’indigénat” in 1881, put the colonial State in a permanent state of emergency. Later, internment was even imported to continental France



and applied in the late 1930s first to foreigners, then to communists, and then to Jews after Pétain came to power. Based on a plethora of relatively unknown, even forgotten documents, and also on literature, this original and non-disciplinary study sheds new light on the distinctive features of the last conflict that occurred between 1954 and 1962, but also on the extreme violence and total wars that ravaged the Old Continent in the 20th century.

Courmont, Barthélémy. *L'empire blessé : Washington à l'épreuve de l'asymétrie*. Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2005, ISBN 2760513327

Preventive strikes, circumstantial coalitions, the crusade against terrorism and benevolent hegemony characterize U.S. foreign policy post 9/11. These elements, often the result of decision making in a vacuum, have consequences on the world balance and radicalize the positions of those who see Washington as a new empire, with all the abuses that entails. Fully asserting its role on the international scene, the U.S. is exposed to a multitude of asymmetrical actors whose repeated attacks on sensitive points have weakened the empire. With its pride wounded, the world's top power has gone into reaction mode, and if the country is not careful, this could gradually lead to its demise. Thus, America worries us both because of its power and because of the threat of seeing that power collapse.

David, Charles-Philippe, Benoît Gagnon, Frédérick Gagnon, Étienne Lévesque, Pierre-Louis Malfatto, Éric Marclay, Vanessa Martin-Vanasse, Joël Plouffe, Julien Tourreille, Élisabeth Vallet. *Le 11 septembre, cinq ans plus tard - Le terrorisme, les États-Unis et le Canada*. Septentrion, 2006, ISBN 2894484909

Five years later, the after-shocks of 9/11 are still affecting our lives, societies and freedoms. The world is still suffering the consequences of Al Qaeda's feat: the Middle East is in a state of unrest, the U.S. is sinking in the Iraqi quagmire, while Canada seems to be seeking some sort of diplomacy in keeping with its tradition. However, it is important to go beyond conventional wisdom to question the real impact of the attacks. What about the terrorist threat? What will happen to U.S. foreign policy with the legislative elections in November 2006? Where is the relationship between Washington and Ottawa headed? Has it really changed? The conclusions of this book are sometimes unexpected, often reassuring. In any case, they are essential, since understanding the impact of 9/11 five years later also means starting to shape the world of tomorrow.



MacLeod, Alex (ed.). *Lutte antiterroriste et relations transatlantiques*. Brussels: Bruylant, 2006, ISBN 280272147X

New York, Madrid, London; three cities evocative of what has become the central issue in international relations in the early 21st century: the war on terror. To face the threats in this foggy reality, governments are attempting to implement domestic policies while seeking to coordinate their actions on an international level. Inevitably, the new direction in international policy and the difficulties it creates for all impacts on transatlantic relations. More than ever, the priorities on the international agenda are shaped by a sole superpower, leading to decisions, such as the war in Iraq, that are not always unanimous.

Fortmann, Michel, Alex MacLeod and Stéphane Roussel (dir.). *Vers des périmètres de sécurité? La gestion des espaces continentaux en Amérique du Nord et en Europe*. Montreal, Athéna, 2003.

This book is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the North American reaction to the September 11 attacks and the emerging characteristics of what some are calling the continental "fortress of security." The second section examines different aspects of European efforts to create a regional security space, as well as the impact of September 11 on European security policy. In succession the authors cover regional efforts in the anti-terrorism fight, migration policies and border control. The last chapter compares security integration processes in Europe and North America and determines their implications for Canada.

Legault, Albert, *La lutte antiterroriste ou la tentation démocratique autoritaire?* Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, 2003.
ISBN 2922865142

Van Creveld, Martin L. *La transformation de la guerre*. Paris: Éditions du Rocher, 1998, ISBN: 0029331552

Grouard, Serge. *La guerre en orbite*. Collection Bibliothèque stratégique, Paris: Economica, 1994, ISBN 2717826327
Géré, François and Thierry Wideman. *La guerre totale*. Collection Bibliothèque stratégique, Paris: Economica, 2001, ISBN 2717843477

Total war and comprehensive strategy are primarily 20th century ideas; steel storms and mobilization of the people to serve in the mass industrial



war. As the climax, the fear of the possible nuclear destruction of the planet. In the end, the comprehensive strategy would be the stringent and unremitting coordination of the military, economic and cultural enterprises of States that, even in times of peace, are preparing for total war. Has such a system ever existed? To separate dream from reality, this investigation starts with the original reflection of Marshal Ludendorff in the time between the two world wars, then moves on to other times and spaces in the culture of strategy: from ancient Rome struggling against Carthage to the Soviet and Chinese situations. This multidisciplinary approach to two strategic concepts extends the thought process along two lines: will the 20th century also see total wars, of which Rwanda and Chechnya were the first symptoms? Is the U.S. hyperpower already developing a comprehensive strategy?

Lewal, Jules Louis (General) and Alain Bernède (Colonel).
Introduction à la partie positive de la stratégie. Paris: Economica, 2002, ISBN 2717844694 [first published in 1892]

Callwell, Charles E. *Petites guerres. Collection Bibliothèque Stratégique*, Paris : Economica, 1998, 389 pages.
ISBN 271783737X

(University of California Press, 2000), in which he defined a “Western way of war” that is based on the example of ancient Greek armies. He goes back to and expands on his argument using concrete examples of battles, starting with Marathon in 490 before our era during the first Median war to the 1968 Tet Offensive in Vietnam. The author has chosen land and naval battles covering a wide chronological and geographic field and varying in the intensity and importance of their issues. Beyond the defeats and failures occasionally suffered by European soldiers, Victor Davis Hanson ponders the reasons that might explain the military superiority of Western armies. This military power has helped Europe to resist attacks from other civilizations for centuries, and then to impose its model on the rest of the world. Hanson refutes the idea that this supremacy comes solely from the technical superiority that resulted from the “military revolution” of the modern era and continued during the industrial revolution. The reason for the long-standing Western military dominance is, according to Hanson, cultural. The soldiers of Western armies, as opposed to their adversaries, emanated from representative governments, and had a clear idea of fighting for a certain conception of freedom. This individualistic state of mind allowed for critique and, consequently, the ongoing adaptation of the military machinery and a questioning of strategic and tactical choices. Hanson also emphasizes the intrinsic connection between war and politics, the



former being subordinate to the latter, as demonstrated by Clausewitz in his famous formula. Paradoxically, it all results in a much bloodier war where total annihilation of the enemy is most often the ultimate goal. Even though one might argue against a given assertion, or even be irritated by the author's naivety towards the supposed virtues of democracy, one cannot help but appreciate this brilliant overview of 2,500 years of military history and its resonant plea for the originality of a Western "culture of war."

Hardy, Michel, Hervé Lemoine and Thierry Sarmant. *Pouvoir politique et autorité militaire en Algérie française. Hommes, textes, institutions, 1945-1962*. SHAT, L'Harmattan, 2002, ISBN 2747522091

This examination of the Historical Service is most certainly a reference book for all historians of the Algerian war. The book brings together and fully cites all major texts relating to France's Algerian policy from 1947 to 1962. They are preceded by a History of Institutions, logically organized into four chronological sections: Algeria Before the Insurrection, the Fourth Republic Withstands Conflict, the Fourth Republic in the Algerian War, and From Independence to the Departure of the Last French Troops. Each section is examined in overview: the organization of command, intelligence, pacification, psychological action and military justice; the emergency measures and administrative reforms adopted; the specific problems in the Sahara. The texts are followed by a short biography of 44 civilian personalities and 43 military leaders who marked the evolution of the Algerian War.