



Commander **CANADIAN ARMY'S** Reading List



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“Personal reading is a fundamental component of military professionalism, and as such it should be a passion and a habit. For far too many, in-depth reading is an activity best left behind in school or relegated to academics. As practitioners of the disciplined application of violence against our nation’s foes in the most demanding of circumstances, we need every possible advantage. Indeed, it is incumbent upon us to provide our soldiers with the very best chances for success, and to provide our nation with the excellence in conducting operations that it expects and needs. Reading can give us the edge.”

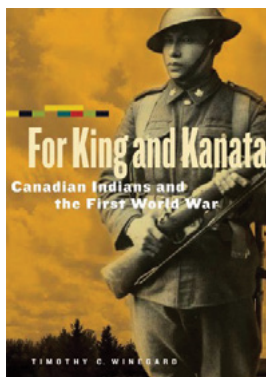
Lieutenant-General W. D. Eyre, Commander, Canadian Army



Canadian Association of Defence and Security Industries, *From Bullets to Bytes: Industry's Role in Preparing Canada for the Future of Cyber Defence*, 2019. 31 pages.

Cyberwarfare will erase the physical distinction between home front and battlefield for Canadians and the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Both will be increasingly exposed to risks from the cyber domain in a way that will challenge our conceptions of domestic safety and international security. The rapid and growing rates of technological convergence and diffusion will empower criminal and state actors with capabilities to achieve military outcomes previously only possible by advanced nation states. Consequently, there is urgent need for the CAF to operate, defend and project power in the cyber domain.

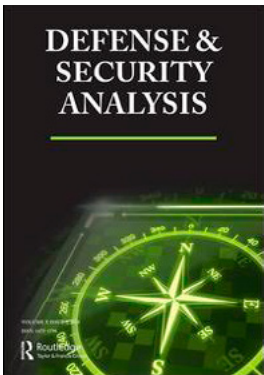
<https://www.defenceandsecurity.ca/UserFiles/Uploads/publications/reports/files/document-24.pdf>



Timothy C. Winegard, *For King and Kanata: Canadian Indians and the First World War*. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2012. 224 pages. ISBN: 978-0-88755-728-6.

In his groundbreaking new book, *For King and Kanata*, Timothy C. Winegard reveals how national and international forces directly influenced the more than 4,000 status Indians who voluntarily served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force between 1914 and 1919—a per capita percentage equal to that of Euro-Canadians—and how subsequent administrative policies profoundly affected their experiences at home, on the battlefield, and as returning veterans.

<https://uofmpress.ca/books/detail/for-king-and-kanata>



Michael Evans, “A Usable Past: A Contemporary Approach to History for the Western Profession of Arms.” *Defense & Security Analysis* (2019): 1-14.

The most effective way for the Western profession of arms to use history is to disavow the purism and narrow specialization of today's academia in favour of developing a contemporary approach to the subject. The latter aims to foster a range of applied diagnostic skills that transcend the temporal dimensions of past, present, and future. A contemporary approach to history for military professionals emphasizes the use of inter disciplinary war studies to enhance policy relevance. In any defense and security organization, history must be usable in the sense of providing cognitive and interpretative skills for probing relationships between possibility and actuality, between experience and expectation, and between singularity and repetition. Using history to examine such dialectical interconnections is particularly valuable when military establishments confront their essential task of analyzing emerging trends in the future of war.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332421386_A_usable_past_a_contemporary_approach_to_history_for_the_Western_profession_of_arms



Dennis Schultz, Isaac Jenkins, and Joe Mariani. “Military Readiness: How Emerging Technologies can Transform Defense Capabilities.” *Deloitte Insights*, 16 June 2018.

Readiness is an age-old focus for militaries. As budget pressures continue to build, digital resources that are now maturing—data science, cloud computing, and AI—can help the US military be more efficiently prepared.

<https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/focus/industry-4-0/reframing-defense-military-readiness.html>



Takuya Wakimoto, “Weaponization of space will harm the United States more than it gains.” *The Space Review*, 28 January 2019.

Developing and deploying weapons in space will ultimately hamper US national interests. President Trump's recent endeavor to create a “space force” that would oversee the US military's space activities does not mean that the United States will weaponize space. Rather, whether the United States will deploy weapons in space in the future or maintain outer space as a weapon-free zone is yet to be known. Nevertheless, if the US government leans towards dispatching weapons in space, this decision will only endanger existing US space systems, threaten stability in space, and demean American national prestige.

<http://www.thespacereview.com/article/3647/1>



Major Amos C. Fox, *In Pursuit of a General Theory of Proxy War*. Arlington, VA: The Institute of Land Warfare, Land Warfare Paper No. 123, February 2019. 18 pages.

In recent years, the U.S. Army has routinely found itself in wars being waged through intermediaries, or proxy forces. At the same time, the Army does not speak frankly about these proxy wars but instead speaks indirectly about the character of these environments and its relationship with its partnered force. It does so by arguing that those environments are one in which it operates by, with and through partners in a security force assistance capacity in pursuit of common objectives. While this approach softens the coarseness of proxy warfare, it also degrades understanding of proxy warfare by not speaking frankly about its environmental and relational character. In examining proxy warfare, one finds that it is dominated by a principalactor dynamic, power relationships and the tyranny of time. Taking those ideas a step further, this examination yields two models of proxy warfare—the transactional model and the exploitative model. The goal of setting forth this theory of proxy warfare is to generate better conceptual understanding, allowing the U.S. Army to more effectively manipulate proxy environments toward its own ends.

<https://www.ausa.org/publications/pursuit-general-theory-proxy-warfare>



Sgt. 1st Class Zachary J. Krapfl, “Defining and Assessing Lethality.” NCO Journal 20 February 2019.

The battlefield is a dynamic environment which rewards lethality with survival. Leaders should have a fair indication of how capable their Soldiers are prior to conducting military operations. They can only do this by defining lethality as it applies to the U.S. Army, and developing a metric to substantiate it.

<https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/NCO-Journal/Archives/2019/February/assessing-lethality/>



Benoît Pelopidas, Frédéric Ramel, *L'Enjeu mondial. Guerres et conflits armés au XXI^e siècle*. Presses de Science Pro, 2018. 280 pages.

L'Enjeu mondial reviews the major interpretations of war, whether they focus on the disappearance of interstate confrontations, the normalization of never-ending states of emergency or the transformation of the modes and spaces of combat. Using illustrations and data, maps, interviews and debates with the best French- and English-speaking specialists, it provides a view of the latest advances in conflict research, which have facilitated renewing measurement instruments and concepts, and understanding what causes war and what helps to contain it.

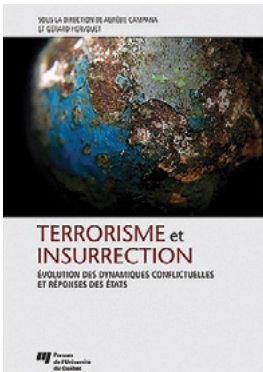
<http://www.pressdesciencespo.fr/fr/livre/?GCOI=27246100067740> (in French only)



Richard Garon, editor, *Penser la guerre au futur*. Presses de l'Université Laval, 2016. 288 pages. ISBN: 978-2-7637-2433-1.

The end of the Cold War and the events of September 2001 initiated a fundamental debate that has divided strategic studies. Some authors claim that the nature of war has been transformed, while others claim that its conduct has adapted to new conditions without changing the essential characteristics of war. Thinking on the conduct of future conflicts deals almost exclusively with technological developments. Despite our society's advanced level of technology, does this aspect change significantly the nature and conduct of war? In an armed conflict, do technological aspects now eclipse other considerations such as doctrine and the human aspect? For example, can robot warfare eliminate human error or the political considerations that seem to have affected the effectiveness of armed forces for generations? This book responds to these numerous questions that will have repercussions on tomorrow's war.

<https://www.pulaval.com/produit/penser-la-guerre-au-futur> (in French only)



Aurélie Campana and Gérard Hervouet, editors, *Terrorisme et insurrection : Évolution des dynamiques conflictuelles et réponses des États*. Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2013. 284 pages. ISBN: 978-2-7605-3534-3.

Can terrorism be seen as a new form of insurgency? How are counter-terrorist actions and counter-insurgency actions linked? Does this mix of genres allow the threat to be effectively countered, or does it lead nowhere? This publication aims to revisit the relationships among various types of violence, and in particular, between insurgency and terrorism. In parallel, it explores the adjustments made by states to combat phenomena perceived as direct threats to security and as destabilizing forces at the regional and global level. The analyses presented by the various authors, through Afghan, Pakistani, Indian, Uzbek, North Caucasian, Somali and Mexican case studies, provide an illustration of the evolution of the dynamics of intrastate conflicts. While giving a fresh look at the cases being studied, they enter into current theoretical and political debates and advance thinking on observable developments since 11 September 2001, in terms of both insurgency dynamics and proposed state responses.

<http://www.cms.fss.ulaval.ca/recherche/upload/terrorisme/fichiers/terrorismeetinsurrectiontabledesmatie%CC%80res.pdf> (in French only)