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# EDITORIAL—THE NEW COLD WARS

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**Major A.B. Godefroy, CD, PhD, plsc**



The Canadian Army continues to devote considerable energy and resources to its core Land Force development activities in support of the ever evolving three army model (Today, Tomorrow, Future). A large part of this activity involves assessing and anticipating future security and defence risks, which is very much the overarching theme of this issue of *The Canadian Army Journal*.

The conceptual and doctrinal design of the future army depends upon its ability to prepare for future shocks as well as an ever adapting and innovative adversary. The opening article by Major Tony Balasevicius examines the definition and influence of future shocks in the context of future army concepts, arguing that the current Land Force development model, with some tweaking, is well placed to respond to threats lying just over the horizon. The next article, by Matthew Lauder, discusses how adversaries and

adversarial conditions are modelled and tested through “Red Teaming,” a process that further informs the future army development process at many levels.

The future of Canadian Arctic security has also drawn increased attention from Canadian Army thinkers over the last several months, so in this issue we are pleased to deliver two thought provoking pieces on the security and possible future defence of the Canadian Arctic. Major John Sheahan, Nancy Teeple and Peter Gizewski employ a traditional force development tool known as the fictional narrative in their article to portray one possible future security incident where the Army may be required to respond in defence of Canadian sovereignty. Lieutenant-Colonel Craig Braddon examines Canadian Arctic security from a broader perspective, challenging the reader to consider whether or not such northern borders could ever be truly secured.

The challenges associated with securing the Canadian north are easily traced back to the last century. Just over a century ago in March 1898, the Canadian Government responded to a growing concern over its security and sovereignty in the Arctic with the dispatch of military forces. The Klondike Gold Rush was at its height and thousands of prospectors, many from the United States, were pouring across the borders into the Yukon and Northern British Columbia to stake a claim. Worried about the preservation of law and order, Ottawa reinforced the North West Mounted Police first sent to the Yukon in 1894 with the additional supplement of a small force of 203 officers and men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Evans of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Known as the Yukon Field Force, their arrival bolstered the physical presence of Canadian authority in the north while providing local security and protection. Recalled in mid-June 1900 for other duties, this first generation “presence patrol” set an interesting precedent for the future employment of land forces in Canada’s north.

Looking to other issues associated with force development, Captain Ian McGregor examines the technical details of telescoped ammunition, while Neil Chuka executes a comparative analysis of allied information operations doctrine. Finally, junior scholar Chris Graham offers an interpretation of the elements of leadership as seen through the well-known figure of General Wolfe.

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Ever seeking ways to improve the look and feel of the Journal, this issue includes the first instalment of a new regular feature focusing on the art collection of the Canadian War Museum. This tremendous national treasure contains thousands of creations capturing the legacy of Canada's Army, and in each issue we will introduce a piece from the collection as well as the artist who created it.

There are more great things coming to the Journal later this year, but I'll save that news for the next editorial. Rest assured though, you won't want to miss it. As always, enjoy this issue of *The Canadian Army Journal* and don't forget to check out our website.



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