June 11, 2012

Dear Conference Participant:

On behalf of the Centre for International and Defence Policy and the Land Force Doctrine and Training System of the Canadian Forces, and our partners the United States Army War College and the Royal Military College of Canada, we are pleased to welcome you to the eighth annual Kingston Conference on International Security. These conferences reflect our continuing commitment to facilitating discussions, debate, and research on security issues of ongoing concern.

This year’s conference focuses on Ethical Warriors: The Profession of Arms in Contemporary Perspective. Our discussions will focus on the challenges that all western countries will face in the years ahead as they seek to embed military professionalism and training grounded in an ethical and moral approach to operations in the aftermath of ten years of war.

We look forward to having you join us in discussing this important subject.

Sincerely,

Kim Richard Nossal
Centre for International and Defence Policy
Queen’s University

Major-General Steve Bowes
Land Force Doctrine and Training System
Canadian Forces
· AGENDA ·

Monday, 10 June 2013

1730 – 2200 Welcome Meet & Greet – Fort Frontenac Officers Mess  
Major-General Stephen Bowes, Commander LFDTS

Tuesday, 11 June 2013
Normandy Hall

DAY 1: A DECADE OF WAR AND THE PROFESSION OF ARMS

0700 – 0800 Breakfast – Fort Frontenac Officers Mess
0730 – 0830 Registration – Normandy Hall
0830 – 0845 Conference Introductions  
MC Colonel B. McPherson, LFDTS
0845 – 0900 Welcome and Challenge to the Conference  
Lieutenant-General Peter Devlin, Commander, Canadian Army
0900 – 1000 KEYNOTE: “THE PROFESSION OF ARMS: AN ETHICAL APPROACH”  
Dr. Asa Kasher, Tel Aviv University, Israel
1000 – 1030 BREAK – Fort Frontenac Officer’s Mess
1030 – 1200 PANEL I: JUST WAR AND THE PROFESSION OF ARMS  
Chair: Professor Brian Orend, International Studies Program, University of Waterloo  
Speakers:
1. Dr. David Whetham, King’s College London, UK Defence Academy  
2. Dr. Stéphanie A.H. Bélanger, Royal Military College of Canada
1200 – 1300 LUNCH – Fort Frontenac Officer’s Mess
1300 – 1430  PANEL II: CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

Chair:  *Dr. Howard G. Coombs*, Royal Military College of Canada

Speakers:
1.  *Ambassador Tim Martin*, Canadian Ambassador to Republic of Colombia
2.  *Dr. Steve Saideman*, Paterson Chair in International Affairs, Carleton University

1430 – 1500  BREAK – Fort Frontenac Officer's Mess

1500 – 1630  PANEL III: PERSPECTIVES FROM OTHER ALLIES

Chair:  *Colonel Jody Nelson*, USAWC Visiting Defence Fellow, Queen’s University

Speakers:
1.  *Brigadier Barry Le Grys*, British Defence Advisor, British High Commission
2.  *Dr. Henrik Heidenkamp*, Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
3.  *Lieutenant Colonel Steven Mott*, The Australian Army

1815 – 2200  Conference Dinner: 1860’s Mess Dinner, Fort Henry National Historic Site

1745 & 1800  Transportation by Tour Trolley shuttle to/from Fort Henry from the Marriott Hotel and pickup stop at Fort Frontenac.
### DAY 2: MEETING THE CHALLENGES

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<td>0830 – 0900</td>
<td>Opening Synopsis&lt;br&gt;<strong>Major-General Stephen Bowes</strong>, Commander, LFDTS</td>
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<td>0900 – 1030</td>
<td>PANEL IV: ETHICAL WARRIORS: DEVELOPING THE ETHIC&lt;br&gt;<strong>Chair:</strong> COL (R) William G. Braun, III, Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College&lt;br&gt;<strong>Speakers:</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. <strong>Dr. Deanna Messervey</strong>, Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis, National Defence&lt;br&gt;2. <strong>Dr. Olenda Johnson</strong>, College of Operational and Strategic Leadership, US Naval War College&lt;br&gt;3. <strong>Francis Clermont</strong>, Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School</td>
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<td>PANEL V: EXPANDING THE ETHIC: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING&lt;br&gt;<strong>Chair:</strong> Dr. Deanna Messervey, Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis, National Defence&lt;br&gt;<strong>Speakers:</strong>&lt;br&gt;4. <strong>Dr. Alice Aiken, Director</strong>, Canadian Institute of Military and Veterans Health Research&lt;br&gt;5. <strong>Dr. Peter Bradley</strong>, Royal Military College of Canada</td>
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<td>1. Brigadier-General Eric Tremblay, Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada</td>
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<td>2. Dr. Don Snider, Senior Fellow, Center for the Army Profession and Ethic, US</td>
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<td>3. Dr. Joel Sokolsky, Principal, Royal Military College of Canada</td>
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<td>CLOSING REMARKS</td>
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<td>Kim R. Nossal, Director, Centre for International and Defence Policy, Queen’s University</td>
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THE JUST WAR TRADITION
Dr. David Whetham
King’s College London.

The Just War Tradition has provided a framework for considering the normative aspect of conflict for well over 2 millennia. However, recent developments in the character of warfare seem to challenge the core principles at the very heart of the Tradition. The lecture will explore some of those challenges and demonstrate that while some assumptions may need to be revised or reinterpreted, the Tradition can still provide a useful common language to debate the rights and wrongs of contemporary conflict.

JUST WAR AND SOLDIERS:
RECONCILING LOOSE ENDS IN POST-MODERN WARFARE
Stéphanie A.H. Bélanger, MPA, PhD
Royal Military College of Canada

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) have been involved in the war in Afghanistan since its early beginning in 2002. The majority of CAF personnel in combat arms have accumulated multiple deployments into this war theatre, which has undergone many transformations in the course of the years, from clearance of hostile forces to Provincial Reconstruction Teams, and vice versa, depending on time, space and political tensions at the moment of their deployment. Further, these same members have been deployed in humanitarian based missions, such as Haiti (2010) and Sri Lanka (2004). Based on the collection of testimonies from service members in combat arms who have been deployed in multiple types of missions, this paper aims at exploring which factors influence the way these military personnel justify their deployments, more precisely, how they justify a recourse to violence, as well as the non-recourse to violence. Does a Canadian citizen enrol in the combat arms to help people or does this person, once enrolled, learn to gain satisfaction from helping people? How can a person be trained to use violence in order to achieve violence reduction? How do they identify to the different missions – humanitarian and combat – they are called upon during their career? This paper aims at examining how the CAF can optimize the mission-critical outcomes, while determining the extent of the organizational and individual forces, as CAF personnel face the challenges of economical and ethical transformations in postmodern military warfare. It is hoped that results based on this Canadian study will have an impact on the research done in the broader military community of allies.
HOW HAS THE AFGHANISTAN EXPERIENCE IMPACTED CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS?

Dr. Steve Saideman,
Paterson Chair in International Affairs, Carleton University

In this presentation, I first address how the mission improved the standing of the Canadian Forces. I then consider how the Afghanistan mission complicated relations between the CF, the government and parliament. I then move on to consider more general dynamics among NATO countries, as the entire alliances deals with Afghanistan's aftermath amidst the austerity programs in most members. I conclude with some enduring puzzles and potential new trends in 21st century civil-military relations.

A UK PERSPECTIVE

Brigadier Barry J. Le Grys,
British Defence Advisor, British High Commission, Ottawa

Prior to a UK General Election in 2010 the Labour Government of the day published seven key strategic questions that it felt would have to be answered by a UK Defence Review post the upcoming Election. The questions, in brief, were:

What is to be the balance between emphasis upon Europe and its neighbours, and further afield?

Further afield, should the approach be stabilization, deterrence, containment, disruption?

• What should be the emphasis upon UK resilience?
• How does UK strengthen international stability?
• Does UK need to rebalance international defence and security relationships?
• Does UK integrate closer with key allies and partners?
• What is to be the focus upon Afghanistan?

Following the Election of 2010 the new Coalition Government published a Strategic Defence and Security Review before the end of the year. The seven questions survived a change of Government to form the basis, with additional guidance from an overarching National Security Strategy.

What lessons from expeditionary operations over the past three decades has UK taken into account for the Strategic Defence and Security Review? How is the Review being implemented and what might impact upon the next mandated Review in 2015? What might be the implications for the UK profession of arms? These are the questions Barry Le Grys will attempt to answer.
TRANSFORMATION UNDER FIRE – GERMANY’S AFGHANISTAN EXPERIENCE
Dr. Henrik Heidenkamp
Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies [RUSI]

Arguably, Germany’s contribution to NATO’s International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission has fundamentally shaped the German discourse about the use of the military instrument and the general organisation of the national defence effort.

The German armed forces' operational experience has affected its strategic planning processes and operational doctrine as well as its in-theatre co-operation with allies, partners, civil (non-)governmental stakeholders and contractors from the private sector.

Furthermore, it has functioned as a catalyst for the reform of the Bundeswehr’s organisational structure, German defence acquisition and in-service processes as well as Germany’s cross-governmental approach to security and defence.

Moreover, it has contributed to the multi-layered societal debate on the German position in the international system and the general design of its security and defence policy

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR
Dr. Deanna Messervey
Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis, National Defence

Understanding the root causes of unethical behaviour on operations is essential to preventing such conduct in the future. By integrating the scientific literature with an understanding of the military context, I will discuss three areas that have the potential to prevent future unethical conduct. First, I will discuss the role of automatic processing in highly stressful situations and its importance for ethics training programs. Second, I will discuss the psychological processes people use when they engage in unethical behaviour and possible ways to mitigate these psychological processes. Third, I will discuss the importance of people’s moral worldviews in shaping their ethical attitudes and behaviour, and then offer ideas regarding how to incorporate different moral viewpoints into ethics training programs. I conclude by discussing key ethics initiatives taking place at the Department of National Defence.
DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL ETHIC AT THE U.S. NAVY:

SUBTITLE
Dr. Olenda Johnson
College of Operational and strategic Leadership, US Naval War College

The U.S. Navy currently is engaged in significant efforts to advance its approach to leader development and re-invigorate the naval profession. Of particular interest to the U.S. Navy is re-instituting the Navy Ethos and addressing ethical failures within its ranks. This presentation begins by first describing the cultural influences that drive the U.S. Navy and shape its perspective on ethics. This will be followed by a brief description of the research and framework that are the cornerstones for the Navy’s current leader development strategy; and will conclude with the status of the U.S. Navy’s leader development activities to date.

THE ART OF BEING A SOLDIER-DIPLOMAT
FROM AN IMPLICIT ROLE TO AN EXPLICIT FUNCTION
Francis Clermont
Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School

Starting from Clausewitz’s simple and efficient theorem by which war is the continuation of politics by other means, this presentation will put forth the idea that the soldier carries the diplomatic intentions of the state he represents; he/she incarnates this in the capacity he/she has been conferred with, to be either an aggressor or a pacifier. In short, he embodies the executive will and actions of a state towards one or many states and, in certain cases, non-State actors.

The objective is neither to twist nor to distort the role of the diplomat or the soldier, or to substitute one for the other. Neither, is the intent to promote gunboat diplomacy! Adding the term diplomat to soldier, helps to better define and understand the role and function of a soldier, especially in current operational contexts. The Soldier-Diplomat concept recalls the inherent and implicit characteristics of the role of the soldier and the required skills he/she needs in order to better assume his functions.

The intent of this presentation is four fold: first, the origins of the conceptual framework will be analyzed. Second, it will examine lessons learned from current operations. Third, the future of NCM professional development pertaining to necessary skills will be analyzed. Finally, an overview of future paths and traps to avoid will conclude the presentation.
The Ethics of Caring for Those Who Serve
Dr. Alice Aiken
Canadian Institute of Military and Veteran Health Research

The Canadian Forces arguably has one of the most comprehensive health care systems in Canada, and they are widely recognized for de-stigmatizing post-deployment mental health issues. However they remain a system that is for the use of the member only. Therefore they rely on self-report about the health and well-being of their members, the family cannot report how their family member has changed nor do they have access to the system themselves. Reservists returning from deployment are left to a provincial health care system that is completely unaware of their needs, and in the mental health world often starts with the premise that service itself is a negative thing. Veterans releasing from service face the same issues in the provincial health care system. Is there an ethical impairment for the Canadian Forces and Veterans Affairs Canada to care for those who serve from “cradle to grave” or is there a larger social imperative for the whole of Canadian society to abide by the social contract?

NATO HFM-RTG 179:
Moral Decisions in Military Operations and Mental Health
Dr. Peter Bradley
Royal Military College of Canada
J-R. S. (Seb) Blanc (Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis, Ottawa)

Comprised of mental health professionals and researchers from a half-dozen nations, NATO Panel HFM-RTG 179 has been compiling work from member nations on the association between moral dilemmas in military operations and mental health outcomes. The work of this group has focused on five questions: (1) what kind of moral dilemmas do soldiers experience in operations? (2) Is there a relationship between experiencing such moral dilemmas and mental health problems? (3) What are the implications for education and training? (4) What is the best way to train for ‘moral competence’? (5) Is the moral competence of soldiers associated with their dispositional characteristics?
CHALLENGES FROM THE US ARMY PERSPECTIVE
Dr. Don M. Snider
Center for the Army Profession and Ethic [CAPE]

“...summarizing from the US Army perspective the current challenges/policy prescriptions for political and military leaders as they seek after a decade of war to entrench military professionalism and a profession of arms...”

I will argue that for the US Army in particular, and for the other US military professions in general, there are four areas that require a keen policy focus in the near term if those institutions are to maintain their professional status:

• Sound doctrine/ethic of the institution as a profession
  o What professions are, and therefore do
  o Essential characteristics of US Army as profession

• Expert Knowledge development after a decade of war
  o Four fields will be explained
  o Human development and moral-ethical are the weakest

• Leader development for all professionals
  o In Post-war, quality of leaderships counts most
  o Challenge to develop garrison knowledge/skills in junior leaders after decade of war
  o Challenge to elevate Army strategic leaders to role of Stewards of the Profession
    ▪ Moral Exemplars
    ▪ Guardians of the Profession’s Ethic and Culture
    ▪ Creators of the Expert Knowledge Capabilities
  o Leaders implementation within culture: a self-policing meritocracy; Always the hardest, but the most crucial to success

• Human Capital Culling and Retention
  o Professions are quintessentially human institutions
  o To prepare for “the first battle of the next war” must retain the very best professionals
LESSONS FROM THE ACADEMIC TRENCHES:
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND MILITARY PROFESSIONALISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY
Dr. Joel Sokolsky
Royal Military College of Canada

In a period of economic restrain and reductions, there may be tendency to regard the role which the academia plays in assuring a well prepared military posture as luxury, a nice to have but not essential component of the professional of arms. Indeed, again the question is being asked, what connection is there between the university classroom and the battlefield?

This would be a profound misreading of the lessons of the recent past. Indeed, if anything, the experiences of the post-Cold War, post 9/11 years, nearly two decades of almost continuous overseas engagements have reinforced the importance of university-level professional military education in assuring that military leaders have the intellectual capacity to undertake the increasingly complex operations of the 21st century.

This is because university level professional military education (at the undergraduate and graduate level) fosters three important things that are essential for military leadership, on the battlefield and off: first the capacity for critical thinking, second, the importance of solitude in that thinking process and third, the ability to empathize with the unavoidable diversity and ambiguity found in all human endeavours, but most especially in military matters.

Because what it helps to inculcate these, professional military education at the university level should be seen as contributing to a nation’s strategic posture by helps to create and sustain an intellectual arsenal whose capacity for understanding and critical thought will be no less called upon than our arms, in both war and peace, and whose absence will be no less noticeable and serious.
MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHEN J. BOWES
Commander, Land Force Doctrine and Training System, Canadian Forces

Major-General Stephen J. (Steve) Bowes enrolled in the Canadian Forces in 1985. He served in a variety of positions and locations during his formative years, first with the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) through tours in Petawawa, Germany, and Moncton. He also served in Gagetown with the Armour School and finally with the 12e Régiment Blindé du Canada in Valcartier as a Squadron Commander. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 2000, he was employed as the G3 of CTC before taking command of the Armour School in 2003, and also serving as Deputy Director Armour Corps.

Major-General Bowes was promoted to Colonel in April 2005 and subsequently appointed the first Commander of the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team. He deployed to Kandahar on Operation ARCHER Rotation 0 from July 2005 to February 2006 under an Operation ENDURING FREEDOM mandate. In May 2006, he was appointed Deputy Commander Standing Contingency Force in Halifax and participated in the Integrated Tactical Effects Experiment (Sea-Land-Air) culminating in a LIVEX along the Atlantic seaboard in November 2006. In June 2007, he assumed formation command and was appointed Commander Combat Training Centre Gagetown. In September 2009, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Deputy Chief of Staff Plans and Projects for the standup of the new International Security Assistance Force Joint Command (IJC) Headquarters in Kabul. He returned to Canada and in September 2010 assumed command of Land Force Atlantic Area and simultaneously, Deputy Commander Joint Task Force Atlantic, overseeing CF participation in OP LAMA, a domestic humanitarian relief effort to the province of Newfoundland following Hurricane IGOR. In June 2011 he was promoted to his present rank and appointed as Commander of Land Force Doctrine and Training System.

Major-General Bowes graduated from Acadia University in 1981 with a Bachelor of Arts in History, and in 1982 with a Bachelor of Arts Honours in Political Science. In 1985, he graduated from Queen's University in Kingston with a Master of Arts in Political Studies. He is also a graduate of the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College Course and the Canadian Forces College Command and Staff Course.

Major-General Bowes has been awarded the Meritorious Service Cross, the Meritorious Service Medal, the United States Meritorious Service Medal, a Chief of the Land Staff Commendation and was presented the United States Bronze Star medal. His hobbies include reading, long walks, and golf where his "Foot Wedge" is by far his best club.
Lieutenant-General Peter Devlin enrolled in the Canadian Forces in 1978 under the Regular Officer Training Program and was commissioned as an infantry officer into The Royal Canadian Regiment.

LGen Devlin has spent the majority of his career in the field and has served in 1, 2 and 4 Canadian Brigade Groups as well as the Special Service Force. He has commanded from the platoon to brigade group level, most notably commanding 1st Battalion of The Royal Canadian Regiment (1997-1999) and 2 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (2002-2004). He served as Deputy Commanding General of III (US) Corps and Fort Hood (2005-2008) and deployed with the Corps to Iraq, and as Deputy Commander of Canadian Expeditionary Force Command (2008-2010). His staff assignments have included positions in Army Headquarters, 1 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group, and the Canadian Forces Medical Group.

LGen Devlin has several operational tours including UN tours in Cyprus (1984-85) and the former Yugoslavia (1992), two NATO tours in Bosnia (1996-97) including one as the Canadian Battle Group Commanding Officer (1998), an International Security Assistance Force tour as Commander of the Kabul Multinational Brigade in Kabul, Afghanistan (2003-2004) and a 15 month tour as the Deputy Commanding General of the Multi-National Corps – Iraq (2006-08). His unit was awarded the Commander-in-Chief Citation for opening the Sarajevo airport in 1992, and he was awarded the Meritorious Service Cross in 2004 and the U.S. Legion of Merit in 2008 for his efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq respectively. He was appointed as Commander of the Order of Military Merit in February 2010.

LGen Devlin is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, the Canadian Forces Staff School, the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College, the Canadian Forces College and the U.S. Army War College. In June 2010 he was promoted to his current rank and appointed Commander Canadian Army.
**DR. ASA KASHER**  
*Professor Emeritus of Professional Ethics and Philosophy of Practice  
Tel-Aviv University, Israel*

Professor Kasher is the Laura Schwarz-Kipp Professor Emeritus of Professional Ethics and Philosophy of Practice, and Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Tel-Aviv University. His research covers a broad range of topics in philosophy and ethics, especially including military ethics, medical ethics and the philosophy of language as well as issues of Jewish identity.

He is a member of the European Academy of Science and Humanities and has taught at Tel Aviv University, Bar-Ilan University, The University of Texas at Austin, UCLA, IDF College of Command, the Center of Military and Strategic Studies and the University of Calgary. Holding a M.SC. in Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and History and Philosophy of Science and a PhD. in Philosophy from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Professor Kasher is the author of The Israel Defense Force’s Code of Ethics published by the Israel Ministry of Defense and has worked with others on the Code of Ethics of the Knesset and the Code of Ethics of the Ministers.

He is currently a member of the committee on Principles, Considerations and Procedures on Negotiations Re. POWs and MIAs as well as serving as a member of National Bio-Ethics Committee of Israel.

**GENERAL (RET) WALTER NATYNCZYK**  
*Former Chief of Defence Staff, Canadian Forces*

General Walt Natynczyk joined the Canadian Forces in 1975 after spending 5 years as an Air Cadet. He has served in numerous regimental command positions at all levels from tank troop leader up to commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

General Natynczyk’s operational experience consists of 4 years on NATO duty in Germany; six months of UN peacekeeping duties in Cyprus (1984); a one-year-long mission with the United Nations in the Former Yugoslavia as Sector South-West Chief of Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994) with British forces, then as the Chief of Land Operations, UNPROFOR HQ in Zagreb, Croatia. He commanded the Royal Canadian Dragoons in domestic operations during the Winnipeg floods of 1997 as well as in the Ottawa region during the 1998 Ice Storm, and he served as the Canadian Contingent Commander in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1998.

He became the third Canadian to serve as Deputy Commanding General, III Corps and Fort Hood, Texas and deployed with III Corps to Baghdad, Iraq in 2004 serving first as the Deputy Director of Strategy, Policy and Plans and subsequently as the Deputy Commanding General of the Multi-National Corps. Upon his return to Canada, he assumed command of the Land Force Doctrine and Training System. He was subsequently appointed Chief of Transformation where he was responsible for implementation of the force restructuring and the enabling processes and policies.
He has fulfilled various staff appointments including serving as Squadron Commander at the Royal Military College (Kingston, Ont.), on the Army Headquarters staff (St. Hubert, Quebec), and in Ottawa as Assistant Director to the National Defence Headquarters Secretariat, J3 Plans and Operations during the period of CF deployments to Kosovo, Bosnia, East Timor and Ethiopia-Eritrea, and as the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff. On July 2, 2008, Natynczyk was promoted to General, and installed as CDS. He retired in December 2012 after an impressive career spanning almost four decades. [ 

General Natynczyk holds a Business Administration Degree from Royal Roads Military College and Collège militaire royal and is a graduate of the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College, the U.K. All Arms Tactics Course, and the U.S. Army War College. He enjoys jogging and sailing.

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**PROFESSOR BRIAN ORENDE**

*Director, International Studies Program and Professor of Philosophy
University of Waterloo*

Brian Orend is the Director of International Studies, and a Professor of Philosophy, at the University of Waterloo in Canada. His Ph.D. is from Columbia University in New York City. He has taught at Columbia, Waterloo, and the University of Lund in Sweden. His research and speaking efforts concentrate on three areas: the ethics of war and peace (especially post-war reconstruction); human rights; and happiness. He is the author of six books, including two books used widely as required texts at colleges and universities around the world: Human Rights: Concept and Context (Broadview, 2002); and The Morality of War (Broadview, 2006; 2nd edition forthcoming in Fall 2013). His most recent book is Introduction to International Studies (Oxford University Press, 2012). He has work experience outside of academe in both publishing and intellectual property law. Website: www.brianorend.com
DR. DAVID WHETHAM

Senior Lecturer in Defence Studies
King’s College London at the Joint Services Command and Staff College.

Dr David Whetham is a Senior Lecturer in the Defence Studies Department of King’s College London, based at the Joint Services Command and Staff College at the UK Defence Academy. David initially took a degree in Philosophy at the London School of Economics and went on to take a Masters Degree in War Studies at King’s College London. After some time spent traveling around the Great Lakes region of Africa, David returned to King’s to take a PhD in War Studies. Before joining King’s as a permanent member of staff in 2003, David worked as a BBC researcher and with the OSCE in Kosovo, supporting the 2001 and 2002 elections.

David’s main research interests are focused on the ethical dimensions of warfare and the development of the laws of war. In Spring 2011, David was a Resident Fellow at the Stockdale Center for Ethical Leadership at the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, and in 2009, he was a Visiting Fellow with the Centre for Defence Leadership and Ethics at the Australian Defence College, Canberra. He is also a visiting lecturer in military ethics at the Baltic Defence College and the Kuwaiti Staff College. David was a co-founder of the European Chapter of the International Society for Military Ethics, which convenes an annual conference, and he is a member of the Military Ethics Education Network steering group. David is married with two children, and in his spare time is a Magistrate on the Swindon bench, plays the trombone with the Corsham Band and fences with the medieval longsword and épée.

David’s most recent publication — Ethics, Law and Military Operations – was published by Palgrave in 2010. This has been adopted as a core text in this area. Other publications include the monograph Just Wars and Moral Victories: surprise, deception and the normative framework of European war in the later Middle Ages (Brill, 2009) as well as a wide range of journal articles and book chapters on subjects relating to ethics, norms, laws of war and professional military ethics education. David is also on the Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal of Military Ethics, and co-convenes the European Chapter of the International Society for Military Ethics.
**Stéphanie A.H. Bélanger, MPA, PhD**

*Associate Professor, Royal Military College of Canada, and Associate Scientific Director, Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research*

Stéphanie A.H. Bélanger, MPA, PhD, is the Associate Scientific Director of the Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research, the co-editor of Beyond the Line (McGill-Queen’s University Press, in Print), A New Coalition for a Challenging Battlefield (CDA Press 2012) and of Shaping the future (CDA Press 2011), as well as of Transforming traditions (CDA Press 2010). She is associate professor at the French Department of the Royal Military College of Canada where her research focusses on War Testimony and Soldier Identity. She also specializes on the Representation of the Warrior through Just War Theories, topic on which she published the monograph Guerre, sacrifices et persécutions (Paris: Editions l’Harmattan, 2010). An active researcher, she co-chaired three colloquiums and she is sitting on the board of a fourth (MVHR Forum 2013) and fifth one (War Memories International Conference 2014); she frequently presents conferences at the national and international level as well as publishes articles and chapters in peer reviewed journals and books. She is co-chair of the Kingston Garrison Diversity Advisory Group for Persons with Disabilities since 2010 and she serves as a logistics officer in the Naval Reserve since 2004.

**Dr. Howard G. Coombs**

*Assistant Professor, History and War Studies, Royal Military College of Canada*

Dr. Howard G. Coombs retired from active duty with the Canadian Armed Forces in 2003. He is a graduate of the Canadian Forces Staff School, Canadian Land Force Command and Staff College, United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the US Army School of Advanced Military Studies, which awarded him a Master’s degree. Coombs received his Ph.D in military history from Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario and is currently an Assistant Professor of the Royal Military College of Canada. He is also a part-time Army Reserve officer commanding 33 Canadian Brigade Group, headquartered in Ottawa.

Coombs deployed to Kandahar with Joint Task Force Afghanistan from September 2010 to July 2011 as a civilian advisor to the Task Force Commander. He served in Kabul in 2004 as an Army reservist working directly for the Commander International Security Assistance Forces as a strategic planner. He also completed two deployments in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s.
DR. STEVEN SAIDEMAN

Professor and Paterson Chair in International Affairs
Carleton University

Stephen Saideman holds the Paterson Chair in International Affairs at Carleton University’s Norman Paterson School of International Affairs. He has published The Ties That Divide: Ethnic Politics, Foreign Policy and International Conflict and For Kin or Country: Xenophobia, Nationalism and War (with R. William Ayres) and NATO and Afghanistan: Fighting Together, Fighting Alone (with David Auerswald), and other work on nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, and civil-military relations.

Prof. Saideman spent 2001-2002 on the U.S. Joint Staff working in the Strategic Planning and Policy Directorate as part of a Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellowship. He writes online at OpenCanada.org, Political Violence at a Glance, Duck of Minerva and his own site (saideman.blogspot.com). He is now trying to figure what the Afghanistan experience tells us about Canada and how it operates.

AMBASSADOR TIM MARTIN

Ambassador of Canada to the Republic of Colombia.

Tim Martin, Canadian Ambassador to Colombia, arrived in Bogota in September 2011.

Previously, he served as Representative of Canada in Kandahar, Afghanistan (August 2010 – July 2011) and in Buenos Aires as Ambassador of Canada to Argentina and Paraguay (2007 – 2010). From September 2005 to August 2007, he served as Senior Director of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force Secretariat (START) at the Department of Foreign Affairs Canada. From 2003 to 2005, he directed the Peacebuilding and Human Security division and held the post of Chairman of the Kimberley Process on Conflict Diamonds for 2004.

Mr. Martin served in the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi, Kenya with responsibility for political affairs, including concurrent accreditation to Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Somalia and Eritrea, from 2001 to 2003. While in Nairobi, he was also Canada's Deputy Permanent Representative to UNEP and UN Habitat. In 1998, he opened the Canadian Representative Office in Ramallah, West Bank where he served as Representative of Canada to the Palestinian Authority for three years. Additionally, he has been posted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Bridgetown, Barbados.

He is a recipient of the Treasury Board's Award of Excellence in the Public Service for his leadership respecting Canada's humanitarian assistance to Palestinian children affected by conflict. He also served as Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and has held positions in Foreign Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency related to the Caribbean, Central America and the Horn of Africa. He was awarded two medals for his service to Canada: the Commemorative Medal for the 125th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada of 1992, and the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee Medal of 2012.
**Colonel Jody Nelson**  
*US Army Visiting Defence Fellow*  
*Centre for International and Defence Policy, Queen’s University*

Jody was commissioned as a 2LT in the US Army Chemical Corps, 1988 from Marion Military Institute and received her Bachelors of Arts in Psychology from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1992. She entered Active Military Service at Fort Bragg, North Carolina serving in various airborne staff positions from Battalion to Brigade, and Company Command of an Apache Headquarters Company. Upon promotion to MAJ, Jody attended the Air Force Command and General Staff College before being assigned to operational positions and being deployed to Afghanistan as a Division Chemical Officer and subsequent Generals Executive Officer. Upon completion of her tour in Afghanistan, Jody served a 3 year Joint Tour at US Central Command. Upon completion of her Joint Tour she was selected for early promotion to LTC and Combat Battalion Command. Upon completion of Command in Afghanistan, Jody served as a Human Resources Officer and was subsequently selected as a Fellow at the US Army War College (Queens University) and promotion to COL.

Jody is married to CW4 (Ret) Rob W Nelson, who currently resides in Florida.

**Dr. Henrik Heidenkamp**  
*Research Fellow, Defence, Industries and Society Programme*  
*Royal United Service Institute for Defence and Security Studies [RUSI]*

Dr. Henrik Heidenkamp is a Research Fellow for the Defence, Industries and Society Programme. His current research interests are the interdependencies between defence and security policies and wider industry, and the interaction processes between society, industry and policy decisions. In particular, he focuses on the strategic role and changing boundaries of the private sector in defence, the reform of national and European acquisition and in-service processes, future requirements and programmes, needed skills and competencies in the public and private sector, commercial risks and returns on investment in the defence market as well as contemporary aspects of European security and defence policy.

In addition to his research activities, Henrik is a lecture, consultant and frequent media commentator (Bloomberg, Wall Street Journal, New York Times, etc.) on European security and defence policy and defence industrial policy, a Steering-Group Member of the Joint RUSI-KAS British-German Dialog, a regular referee for the RUSI Journal’s Peer Review Process as well as a mentor for the Joint RUSI/University of Roehampton Business School PhD Programme.

Prior to joining RUSI, Henrik has worked as a post-doctoral fellow for Queen's Centre for International Relations (QCIR) at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He conducted research on contemporary aspects of national security and international relations, maritime security (as part of the project network PiraT, which is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research) and the impact of the global economic and financial crisis on security.
and defence policies. He also worked for the military policy branch (Fü S III 2) of the German Ministry of Defence (BMVg), Berlin, Germany. His key responsibilities included the drawing of strategic security and defence policy papers as well as speeches on various security and defence topics for the political and military leadership of the BMVg. Further he authored regional policy papers for Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Africa and the Broader Black Sea Region.

Henrik received the degree of Magister Artium (M.A.) in political sciences and economics by the University of Mannheim, Germany and was awarded the title of Dr. rer. pol. by the Helmut-Schmidt-University / University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg. His dissertational thesis examined the stress ratio between the global, national and alliance determinants of the development process of the German Federal Armed Forces at the beginning of the Twenty-first century.

He is a member of the ‘International Institute for Strategic Studies’ (IISS), the ‘German Council on Foreign Relations’ (DGAP), the ‘German Atlantic Association’ and the ‘Research Forum International Security’ (WIFIS).

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**BRIGADIER BARRY J. LE GRYS**

*British Defence Advisor, British High Commission*,

Barry Le Grys worked in the offshore oil industry before going to Sandhurst in 1979. More recently he has commanded 59 Independent Commando Squadron RE in Plymouth and 32 Engineer Regiment based in Germany, seeing active service in Northern Ireland, the Falkland Islands, the Gulf, the Balkans and Kosovo. Lieutenant Colonel Barry Le Grys served with the UN Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone through 2001 before a short stint in the Cabinet Office prior to attending Higher Command and Staff Course in 2002.

He assumed the appointment of Deputy Chief of Staff Headquarters 3rd (UK) Division, in 2002, on promotion to Colonel. The Headquarters deployed to Iraq in 2003 and Colonel Le Grys found himself acting Governorate Co-ordinator in Dhi Qar Province for the greater part, working under Coalition Provisional Authority as a civil lead, and establishing national and multinational logistic arrangements for the lesser.

On promotion to Brigadier in late 2003 he assumed the appointment of Chief Engineer, Headquarters Allied Rapid Reaction Corps. The Headquarters focused on its forthcoming tour as Headquarters International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. Brigadier Le Grys took the lead welding with civil authorities and organisations on the economic and development front.

Towards the end of 2005 Brigadier Le Grys returned to Sierra Leone as Military Adviser to the Government of Sierra Leone and Commander International Military Advisory and Training Team. Working to keep the 2007 national election campaign within the law and downsizing the Armed Forces were primary concerns.
In 2007 Brigadier Le Grys attended the Royal College of Defence Studies in London (focusing upon the Near East and West Africa) before assuming the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief (Army), professional head of the 13,000 strong Royal Engineers, concentrated upon generating sufficient military engineers with the right equipment, training and procedures primarily for Iraq and Afghanistan.

Brigadier Le Grys took up post in Canada as Defence Adviser in September 2010. The key themes to date have been Canadian and UK Forces operating together in theatres such as Afghanistan, Libya Ramallah, Sierra Leone and the Arabian Sea, and getting beaten up in hockey games.

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**Lieutenant Colonel Steven Mott**

*Australian Army Liaison Officer to the Canadian Army, Australian Army*

Steven Mott was born in Brisbane Australia and after completing his secondary schooling in Busselton, Western Australia, he entered the Australian Defence Force Academy in 1993. He graduated from the Australian Defence Force Academy in December 1995 with a Bachelor of Science. He then graduated from the Royal Military College, Duntroon in 1996 into the Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery.

Upon graduation, his initial appointment was to the 8th/12th Medium Regiment where he served in a range of Regimental appointments. Lieutenant Colonel Mott has also served at the Land Warfare Development Centre in a Doctrine Development role; as the Staff Officer to the Director General of Army Operations; and as the Staff Officer responsible for Australia Army Doctrine.

In January 2013 Lieutenant Colonel Mott assumed the position of Liaison Officer to the Canadian Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Mott has wide-ranging experiences across a number of fields on Operations:

- 1999 to East Timor as a Civil Military Liaison Officer.
- 2003 to the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina) as the second in command of a British Infantry Company.
- 2005 with the Al Muthanna Task Group 1 to Iraq as the Joint Terminal Attack Controller.
- 2006 to the Solomon Islands as an Infantry Company Commander.
- 2011 as the Commander of the Australian Contingent providing Military Advisors to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Colonel Mott is a graduate of the Australian Command and Staff College where he was awarded a Graduate Diploma of Management in Defence Studies. He is also a graduate of the University of New South Wales, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Science in 1995, a Graduate Diploma in Defence Studies in 2008 and a Masters of Arts in Strategic Management and Planning in 2010.
**PROF. WILLIAM “TREY” BRAUN**  
*Professor of Practice; Security Strategy, Policy and LandPower Employment*  
*Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College*

William “Trey” Braun is Professor of Strategy, Policy and Landpower at the Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College. His research agenda includes: senior leadership and management, security policy and strategy analysis, and land-power employment, with an emphasis on senior level decision making, the Army profession, and institutional Army processes.

Professor Braun holds Masters Degrees from the U.S. Army War College, School of Advanced Military Science (SAMS), and Webster University; as well as a Bachelor of Arts degree from Alfred University. His professional career as an army officer included assignments as Director, CJ-7 (Force Integration, Training, and Education Directorate), Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A); Director of Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff G-3/5/7 Pentagon; Aviation Battalion Commander, Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras; operational assignments at Ft. Bragg, NC, Camp Casey Korea, Ft. Campbell, KY; and previous institutional support assignments at the Pentagon, Ft. Rucker, AL., and the U.S. Army Recruiting Command.

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**DR. DEANNA MESSERVEY**  
*Defence Scientist, Director General Military Personnel Research & Analysis Department of National Defence.*

Dr. Deanna Messervey is a Defence Scientist for the Director Research Operational and Organizational Dynamics at the Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis. Prior to joining the Department of National Defence, Dr. Messervey completed her PhD in social psychology at Queen’s University, where she studied cultural differences in judgment and decision making. Dr. Messervey completed her master of arts at Wilfrid Laurier University. Her MA thesis examined whether groups made more accurate predictions than individuals. She also completed a Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Anthropology and a Bachelor of Science with Honours in Psychology at Dalhousie University. She has received many prestigious awards for her academic work, including a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council scholarship, a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council scholarship, the University Medal from Dalhousie for being the highest ranked psychology student in her graduating class, and the Medal for Academic Excellence for the highest ranked master’s student in the Faculty of Science at WLU.

After Dr. Messervey completed her PhD in 2008, she began working at Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis on the Operational Effectiveness and Leadership team. As part of this team, she published papers on compassion fatigue in the Canadian Armed Forces. She also conducted research in support of the Unit Morale Profile, a survey instrument that enables commanding officers to better understand the organizational effectiveness of the units they lead.
She delivered presentations to the General Officers at NATO and a Canadian Armed Forces unit, in which she provided guidance on organizational issues based on the results of the Unit Morale Profile.

In 2011, she began working as the primary researcher for the Defence Ethics Survey on the Organizational Effectiveness team at Director General Military Personnel Research and Analysis. Dr. Messervey co-authored the 2010 Defence Ethics Survey Report, which won the Orbita Research Award.

Dr. Messervey is also responsible for revising the Defence Ethical Decision Making Model as well as the next Defence Ethics Survey. As part of this program of research, she has managed a team of researchers who have conducted a variety of tasks from literature reviews to psychometric analyses of previous iterations of the Defence Ethics Survey. In addition, she has been collaborating with Dr. Jeffrey Spence, Assistant Professor of Industrial/Organizational Psychology at the University of Guelph, to develop validated measures for the next administration of the Defence Ethics Survey.

Dr. Messervey has also co-authored a chapter on battlefield ethics for The Human Dimensions of Operations: A Social Science Perspective (forthcoming from the Canadian Defence Academy Press), in which she identifies situational factors that challenge ethical behaviour and offers strategies that militaries can use to address these ethical risk factors. Dr. Messervey is also interested in understanding how organizational factors and policies can inadvertently promote unethical behaviour.

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**DR. OLENDA E. JOHNSON**

*Professor of Strategic Leadership and Leader Development, U.S. Naval War College.*

Dr. Olenda E. Johnson is Professor of Strategic Leadership and Leader Development at the U.S. Naval War College (USNWC), in the College of Operational and Strategic Leadership. Prior to her USNWC appointment, Dr. Johnson was a tenured professor at North Carolina A&T State University in the School of Business & Economics. She held previous appointments at the U.S. Army War College and the U.S. Air Force Academy, where she served as the Visiting Professor of Organizational Behavior and the Distinguished Visiting Professor of Management, respectively. Dr. Johnson received both a B. S. and MBA from Florida A&M University’s School of Business & Industry. She earned her Ph.D. in Organizational Behavior from the Katz Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh.

At the Naval War College, Dr. Johnson advises, co-leads, and executes multiple Navy-wide efforts related to leader development – at all levels of leadership. Dr. Johnson also teaches a well-received Critical Thinking course, utilizing the Harvard Case Method, to enhance officers’ and their civilian counterparts’ leader effectiveness in the complex, global security arena.
Her published research covers a range of topics to include organizational identity, leadership effectiveness and work group diversity. Her research (with Dr. Marcus Stewart, Bentley University) on leadership and work teams, conducted at a senior service military college, was published as the lead article in Group and Organization Management. Dr. Johnson has received best-paper honors at the Academy of Management and presented her work at the International Leadership Association annual conference.

Dr. Johnson has received numerous awards including the prestigious Army Commander’s Medal for Public Service and the University of North Carolina (UNC) Board of Governors’ Excellence in Teaching Award, the highest teaching honor bestowed upon faculty in the UNC 16-campus system. Dr. Johnson has been an invited speaker at professional, corporate and military conferences to include the National League for Nursing, the DiversityInc CEO Forum, and the West Point Global Leadership Conference among others.

Mostly, Dr. Johnson finds the greatest joy in serving others – whether professionally, within her faith community, or among family and friends.

**FRANCIS CLERMONT**

*Professor, Non-Commissioned Member Professional Development Division*  
*Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School*

Francis Clermont has taught at the Non-Commissioned Members Professional Development Division-Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School since 2006.

In January 2011, Francis published a documentary film titled “The Art of Being a Soldier-Diplomat. The Experience of the Canadian Non-Commissioned Members in Cyprus”.

M. Clermont graduated with a Masters degree in Political Science with a specialization in International Law and International Relations from the Université du Québec à Montréal in 2003. Before joining the Department of National Defence as a teacher, Francis worked as a journalist.
DR. ALICE B. AIKEN, PHD, MSc, BScPT, BSc(Kin)
Director, Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research

Dr. Alice Aiken is the Director of the Canadian Institute for Military and Veteran Health Research, a unique consortium of over 25 Canadian universities dedicated to researching the health needs of military personnel, Veterans and their families. She is an Associate Professor in the School of Rehabilitation Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences at Queen’s University in Kingston, Canada. She does health services / health policy research in the area of innovative models of care and disability policy as well as novel methods of knowledge translation. She has a unique focus on military and Veterans in much of her research. She lectures in clinical orthopedics, and maintains a small clinical practice.

She received her PhD and Master’s from Queen’s University in Kingston, her Physical Therapy degree at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia and a BSc in Kinesiology at the University of Ottawa. She also proudly served in the Canadian Forces for 14 years, first as a ship’s navigator in the Navy, then as a physiotherapist.

DR. PETER BRADLEY
Royal Military College of Canada

Peter has been teaching courses in military psychology, leadership and ethics at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston for the past 15 years. A former military man, he retired from the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) in 2004, after 33 years of military service. Peter began his military career as an infantry officer, had several tours of duty with the United Nations in Cyprus and spent three years in the Canadian Airborne Regiment in the mid-70s. During the 1980s and 90s, he served in the personnel selection branch of the CAF working on recruiting and selection issues.

Peter has a BA in English literature from the University of Prince Edward Island and a doctorate in industrial-organizational psychology from the University of Western Ontario.

Peter’s current research interests are in the areas of mental health and ethics in the military.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ERIC TREMBLAY
Commander, Royal Military College of Canada

Brigadier-General Eric Tremblay graduated from le Collège militaire royal de St. Jean in 1985 and began his career with the Royal Canadian Artillery with 5e Régiment d’artillerie légère du Canada (5e RALC). He has commanded at the Battery, Regimental and Brigade levels. His field assignments included: 5e RALC, 4th Air Defence Regiment, the Royal Canadian Air Defence Artillery School, the Royal Canadian Artillery School, and 5e Groupe-brigade mécanisée du Canada. He has served in joint positions within Force Mobile Command, the Vice-Chief of Defence Staff Group, the Deputy Chief of Defence Staff Group (DCDS), the Strategic Joint Staff (SJS) and I (US) Corps. Senior Staff appointments include Section Head/Directorate of Defence Analysis (VCDS), Executive Assistant to the DCDS, Director of Current Operation at the SJS, ISAF Spokesperson, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff Communications/ISAF HQ, Afghanistan, and Deputy Commanding General (Support) and Chief of Staff I (US) Corps. His operational deployments include Cyprus (1987), Bosnia-Herzegovina (1996) and Afghanistan (2004 and 2009). Brigadier-General Tremblay assumed command of the Royal Military College of Canada on 14 July 2011. Brigadier-General Tremblay holds a BA in Business Administration and a Master’s degree in War Studies from the Royal Military College of Canada.

DR. DON M. SNIDER
Senior Fellow, Center for Army Profession and Ethic [CAPE], U.S.

Don M. Snider is Emeritus Professor of Political Science at West Point, from which he retired in 2008. He serves now as Senior Fellow in the Center for Army Profession and Ethic (CAPE) at West Point and as Distinguished Visiting Professor in the Strategic Studies Institute, Army War College. He holds a Doctorate in Public Policy from the University of Maryland and Master’s degrees in economics and public policy from the University of Wisconsin.

In a previous military career, he served three combat tours in Vietnam as an infantryman; after battalion command he served as Chief of Plans for Theater Army in Europe, as Joint Planner for the Army Chief of Staff, in the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and on the staff of the National Security Council, the White House. He retired from the Army in 1990. Subsequently, and before joining the Academy’s civilian faculty in 1998, he was for three years the Olin Distinguished Professor of National Security Studies at West Point.

His continuing research examines American civil-military relations, the identities and development of the American Army officer, military professions, and professional military ethics. He was research director and co-editor of The Future of the Army Profession, (2d Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2005), and Forging the Warrior’s Character (2d Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2008). More recent publications include, “Dissent and Strategic Leadership of Military Professions” (Orbis, 2008), The Army’s Professional Military Ethic in an Era of Persistent
Conflict (co-author, Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, 2008), co-editor with Suzanne Nielsen, American Civil-Military Relations: The Soldier and the State in the New Era, (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009), and author of Once Again the Challenge During a Defense Reduction: To Remain a Military Profession, (Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, 2012).

Professor Snider is a former member of the Council on Foreign Relations, NYC, and serves on the Executive Committee of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society.

**DR. JOEL J. SOKOLSKY**

*Principal, Royal Military College of Canada*

On 14 May 2008 the Honourable Peter Gordon MacKay, Minister of National Defence, announced the appointment of Dr. Joel J. Sokolsky as Principal of the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC) effective August 1, 2008. A native of Toronto, Dr. Sokolsky earned his Honours BA from the University of Toronto, an MA from the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, and a PhD in Political Science from Harvard University. Prior to his appointment as Principal, Dr. Sokolsky was Dean of Arts and a Professor of Political Science at RMC. He is a Senior Fellow at the Queen’s University Centre for International Relations, and holds an appointment with the Queen’s Department of Political Studies. He is a member of the Canadian Navy’s Strategic Advisory Group, the Research Board of the Institute for Research on Public Policy and a Research Affiliate at the Strategic Studies Program of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Sokolsky has taught at the Canadian Studies Center at SAIS, Dalhousie University in Halifax, Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, and at Bridgewater State College, Massachusetts. His areas of interest and teaching include Canadian foreign and defence policy, contemporary maritime strategy, international security relations and American foreign and defence policy. He has been the recipient of several scholarships and awards including two NATO Fellowships and two Fulbright Scholarships. In 1995, he was named to the Teaching Excellence Honours List at RMC and in 2005 won the Research Excellence Award at RMC. He is a recipient of the Queen’s Jubilee Medal.

Dr. Sokolsky has been the author, co-author and co-editor of a number of books, monographs and articles. His most recent works include, “Sailing in Concert: The Strategy and Politics of Canada-U.S. Naval Interoperability,” The Soldier and The State in the Post-Cold War Era (co-editor with Albert Legault), “Realism Canadian Style: National Security and the Chrétien Legacy,” “Guarding the Continental Coasts: United States Maritime Homeland Security and Canada,” “Between a Rock and a Soft Place: The Geopolitics of Canada-U.S. Security Relations,” “Renewing NORAD: Now If Not Forever” (with J. Jockel) and “Suspenders and a Belt: Perimeter and Border Security in Canada-United States Relations” (with P. Lagassé).

Dr. Sokolsky has served as a consultant to several government offices and represented Canada on the Secretariat Working Group of the NATO/Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes.
Kim Richard Nossal went to school in Melbourne, Beijing, Toronto, and Hong Kong and attended the University of Toronto, receiving his PhD in 1977. In 1976 he joined the Department of Political Science at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, where he taught international relations and Canadian foreign policy and served as chair of the Department in 1989-90 and 1992-1996. In 2001, he came to Queen’s University, heading the Department of Political Studies until 2009.

He has served as editor of International Journal, the quarterly journal of the Canadian International Council, Canada’s institute of international affairs (1992-1997); president of the Australian and New Zealand Studies Association of North America (1999-2001); and president of the Canadian Political Science Association (2005-2006).
The history of Kingston dates back to 1673 when Robert Cavelier de La Salle, on behalf of the Governor of Nouvelle-France, chose Cataraqui as the site for a fortified trading post of the same name. Later Fort Cataraqui was renamed Fort Frontenac.

During the War of 1812 Kingston was the base for the Lake Ontario division of the Great Lakes British naval fleet which engaged in a vigorous arms race with the American fleet, based at Sackett's Harbor, New York for control over Lake Ontario. After the war, the British built Fort Henry and a series of Martello towers to guard the entrance of the Rideau Canal. Fort Henry still stands today and has become a popular tourist destination. In 2007, the Rideau Canal and the fortifications at Kingston were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Kingston's location at the Rideau Canal entrance to Lake Ontario made it the primary military and economic centre of Upper Canada. Incorporated as a town in 1838, Kingston had the largest population of any centre in Upper Canada and maintained this distinction until the 1840s. In 1846 Kingston was incorporated as a city.

Prior to Confederation, the city was a candidate for becoming the capital of Canada. However, after a brief stint as capital from 1841 to 1844 (including the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Canadas on June 13, 1841), it lost its position to an alternating location of Montreal and Toronto, and then to Ottawa in 1857. Kingston was the home of Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald.
It was also during the mid 1800s that the Church of Scotland selected Kingston as the Canadian location for a school. The purpose of this school was to prepare clergy members for service as well as to enlighten others in the subjects of science and literature. What started as a simple facility with one professor and a few students has evolved into the world-renowned Queen’s University. This small beginning has promoted Kingston as a centre for knowledge-based industry. Several predominant names in health sciences, environmental services and products, technology firms, as well as information technology and telecommunications have research and development facilities in Kingston.

Thus began a surge of knowledge in Kingston, and the arrival of other institutions such as The Royal Military College of Canada, St. Lawrence College, and the Canadian Armed Forces School of Communications and Electronics. This has promoted Kingston as a centre for knowledge-based industry. Several predominant names in health sciences, environmental services and products, technology firms, as well as information technology and telecommunications have research and development facilities in Kingston.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries Kingston was an important Great Lakes port and a centre for shipbuilding and locomotive building including the largest locomotive works in the British Empire which closed in 1969. Most heavy industry has now left the city and employment is now primarily in the federal institutional, military, and service/retail areas.

Kingston is known unofficially as the “home of the army.” Fort Frontenac was, before the First World War, home to one of the two regular force artillery batteries in the nascent Canadian army. Fort Frontenac is, to this day, an active military establishment and has long been the home of the Canadian Army Staff College in its many variations over the years. The city is also home to The Royal Military College of Canada, Canadian Forces Base, Kingston, and the Canadian Forces School of Communications and Electronics and several Reserve Force army, naval, and Communications units.

The diversity of Kingston’s numerous attractions is great. For those interested in history, Kingston has 17 museums and several more historic locales. Site of the 1976 Olympic sailing competition, Kingston quickly became known as the fresh-water sailing capital of the world, and has gained popularity in shipwreck diving. Because of the coolness of the waters, several wrecks dating as far back as the mid 1800s can be visited in waters less than 120 ft. deep.

In 2008 Kingston was ranked as one of the top 5 most desirable places to live in all of Canada.
Fort Frontenac occupies a site of national historic significance. Not only is the Fort central to the military history of Canada, it is also one of the earliest sites of permanent European habitation in Ontario. Located at a strategic crossroads of major water routes, the Fort and the ships based in its harbour, were intended to control all east/west and north/south traffic in eastern North America.

Louis de Baude, Count de Frontenac and Governor of New France, established the first fort in 1673 in an attempt to control the Iroquois. The first Commandant, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle, was to become one of Canada's great explorers and he used the fort as a base for his explorations into the interior of the continent. It was during his command that the first ships on Lake Ontario were launched in Cataraqui Harbour.

The fort played an important part in the push into the interior. Vessels built at Cataraqui plied the lake carrying supplies, trade goods and troops. As early as 1741, two small ships-of-war were launched to protect this vital traffic. In an effort to threaten the French supply line, the British moved north and established Oswego as their lake post. The British then launched their own armed ships but in a quick pre-emptive strike on 27 June 1756, the French drove the British ships off the lake. This victory was quickly followed up by Montcalm, the newly arrived French commander, who marshalled his troops at Fort Frontenac, crossed the lake unhindered, and captured Oswego.

In 1758 Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradstreet of the 60th Royal Americans, was sent with some 3,000 men to attack Fort Frontenac. He travelled up the Mohawk River, moved north past the ruins of Oswego and crossed the lake undetected in small bateaux via Wolfe Island. He landed near what is now Queen's University, and moved quickly to set up siege lines around the fort. The small garrison was caught by surprise and after some light resistance, the Commandant, Captaine Pierre-Jacques Payen, Sieur de Noyan, surrendered. Bradstreet proceeded to destroy the French ships captured in the harbour and made some ineffective efforts at demolishing the fort's stonework. Although Bradstreet did not remain in possession of the fort, his raids seriously weakened the French hold on the west and contributed to the capture of Fort Niagara in 1759.
During the construction of Normandy Hall in 1954, the remains of some sailing ships were discovered. The Hall is built on reclaimed land over what was once the French harbour, and these ships are likely those burnt by Bradstreet in 1758. The rudder of one of these vessels is now in display in the Hall’s lobby.

Fort Frontenac lay abandoned and remained so until the end of the American Revolution. In 1778 Major John Ross arrived with a small detachment from Oswego and built barracks on the site of the fort’s ruins. This temporary post attached merchants who clustered on the grounds adjacent to the garrison and began the civilian occupation of Kingston. A King’s dockyard and depot were built on a new base across the river on Point Frederick across the Cataraqui River. Major Ross’ barracks covered the crossing site over the river to the dockyard and in 1789 were name the Tête-de-Pont (bridgehead) Barracks. The early garrisons of Kingston were never particularly strong, normally one or two companies at best, in the years prior to the War of 1812. But during the War of 1812, Kingston became the army and navy headquarters for Upper Canada. Hasty defence works and batteries were built around the town and the first fort was built on Point Henry. Troops moving to and from the western battlefields passed through the barracks, and here too, troops were assembled for amphibious attacks on Sackett’s Harbour and Oswego.

During the period 1821-1824 the barracks were improved by the construction of stone buildings. The outer wall, the officers’ mess, the two barrack blocks and what is now the central heating plant all date from this period. This new construction removed most of what remained of the old French fortress. Part of an original tower’s foundation and bastion are now exposed in a sunken garden in the middle of the compound.
Throughout the first half of the 19th Century, Kingston was the key to all defence planning for Upper Canada. Supremacy on the lake was essential to any defence and thus a secure naval station was required. The Rideau Canal and Fort Henry were built to supply and defend the dockyard, and troops in garrison at Tête-de-Pont were a key element in the defence plan. Many Imperial battalions were in garrison in Kingston over the years, but one of particular interest was the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. This was a special battalion of old soldiers raised for service in Canada.

After confederation, relations improved somewhat with the United States, and this allowed the British government to withdraw its garrison from Canada. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment was offered to the new Canadian government but the government refused to accept the expense of maintaining a regular battalion, and so it was disbanded. The Royal Canadian Rifles paraded for the last time in Tête-de-Pont Barracks on 1 April 1870. A year later in 1871, the last Imperial unit, a battery of Royal Garrison Artillery departed from central Kingston's Artillery Park.

To maintain the forts and armaments transferred to the Dominion government, two batteries of militia artillery were activated. One was stationed at Quebec and the other at Kingston's Tête-de-Pont Barracks. The Kingston battery was also given an increased establishment of horses to allow riding to be taught to RMC cadets. This set the tone for the Kingston battery, and in 1905, it was designated as the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. In the early years of the twentieth century, there was a railway track running just outside the front gate, which originally opened outward. When the traffic along Ontario Street became too congested, the gate was ‘turned inside out’. Tête-de-Pont Barracks would remain the home of the RCHA until December 1939 when they marched out to the gate, onto a waiting troop train and went to war.

In 1939, in recognition of the historic traditions of Tête-de-Pont Barracks, the complex was officially renamed Fort Frontenac. With the departure of 1 RCHA on active service in 1939, the fort became a personnel depot, and after the war in 1947, it became the home for the Canadian Army Staff College and the newly created National Defence College. LGen G.G. Simonds laid the cornerstone for Normandy Hall in 1954, when he was then CGS.

Fort Frontenac, in its different configurations, has witnessed over three hundred years of Canadian military history. Troops have mustered within its walls for service in every Canadian campaign from the Iroquois Wars to World War II, and since 1947, the Fort has been the centre of professional education for army officers.