



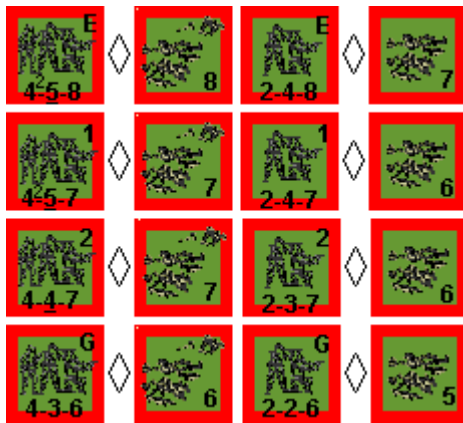
MC

1. The Canadian Army

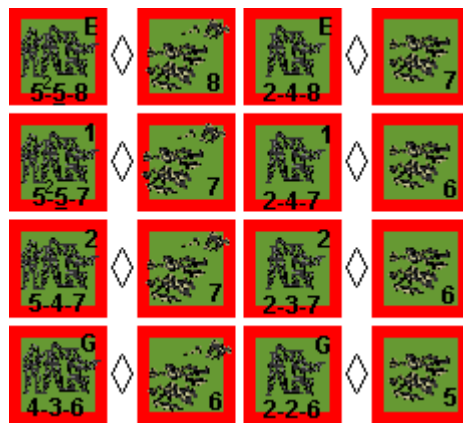
1.1 THE CANADIAN ARMY: Canada's standing army is normally represented by first line squads.¹ From the 1970s to the present deployments to Afghanistan, it became standard practice to assimilate reservists on temporary contracts into the Regular Force in order to

augment overstretched Regular units.² However, the use of "Green" troops in situations other than Unit Substitution (A19.1) should be avoided [EXC: hypothetical "WWIII" scenarios in which national mobilization and/or conscription is presumed.]

1.11 1945-1960: From 1945 to 1960 the Canadian Army retained its equipment and organization from WWII.³

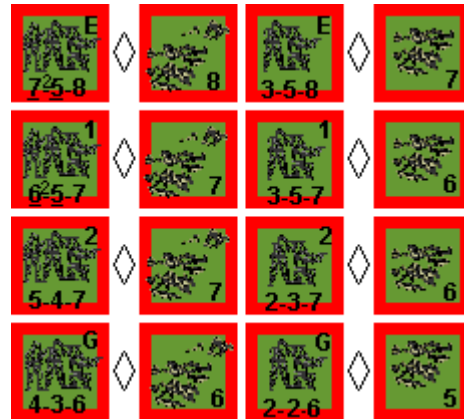


1.12 1960-1985: A new family of weapons was adopted after the Korean War, to bring Canada into line with the adoption of 7.62mm ammo as the NATO standard. Finally armed with a semi-automatic battle rifle, the infantry squad was nevertheless handicapped by the replacement of the Bren LMG with the substandard C2 automatic rifle.⁴

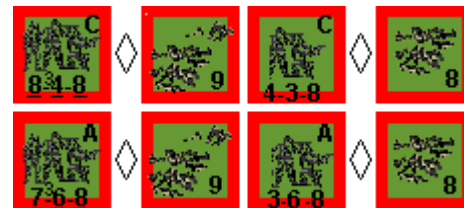


1.13 1985-2010: New weapons introduced in 1985 gave Canadian infantrymen a fully automatic battle rifle; the infantry squad was also reorganized to include the new, lighter Minimi LMG and the number of

men in the squad was reduced to 8. As well, the M203 Grenade Launcher became available from 199? (M??.)⁵



1.14 SPECIAL FORCES. The Canadian Airborne Regiment was an elite, highly motivated parachute capable unit in existence from 1968-1995. Canadian Airborne troops are identified by the letter "A", and have a broken side morale one higher than normal. JTF2 and CSOR troops are represented in MASL by 8-4-8 squads and are considered Commandos (H1.24). They also have a higher broken side morale.⁶



1.3 WEAPONS. From 1965 onwards, the M72 LAW is available as an Inherent LATW. The M203 grenade launcher (M??.) is available from 1995(?).⁷

1.31 MINES. After 1997, Canadian forces in DYO scenarios are prohibited from purchasing A-P minefields (B.28). The Claymore, however, (M??.) is available from 1969 onwards.⁸

1.4 ALLIED AIR SUPPORT. Canadian Forces in Korea, Afghanistan and fictional NATO conflicts rely to a great extent on Allied (particularly US) air support. Therefore, US FACs may be assigned to Canadian orders of battle without any penalties.⁹



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Chapter MC Footnotes

1. *MC.1 The Canadian Army.* After 1945, Canada's military was an all-volunteer organization with both a full-time, professional component (called the Regular Force), and, unique among first world nations, a smaller Reserve Force (known historically as the Militia). The Army underwent a major reorganization on 1 Feb 1968. Referred to as "Unification", the three services of the Canadian military were combined into a single service wearing one uniform and referred to as the Canadian Armed Forces and later just Canadian Forces (CF for short). The land component became known as Force Mobile Command. In the 1990s, FMC was renamed Land Force Command.

Deployments to active combat zones were rare but included the Korean War (1951-1953) and small scale actions in Cyprus in 1974 and the former Yugoslavia (notably at Medak Pocket) in 1993. Canada deployed a small number of security troops to the first Gulf War in 1991, declined to participate in the invasion of Iraq in 2003, and did deploy major combat forces (both conventional and Special Forces) to Afghanistan beginning in 2002. Canada's main military focus from 1950 to 1992 was on NATO commitments to Europe as well as international peacekeeping. After the fall of Communism in eastern Europe, NATO commitments became Canada's main military priority. Domestically, Canadian troops deployed inside Quebec in 1970 during the FLQ Crisis, and during the Oka crisis in 1990.

2. *MC.1.1* Sources indicate that these reservists performed to the same standards as the regulars, and often carried out extended predeployment training with their units, hence no change to ELR or morale. For fictional "defence of Canada" scenarios or situations in which pre-deployment training was not possible, reserve or hastily mobilized units could be simulated by 2nd Line or even Green squads, as can the Canadian Rangers, a reserve force made up primarily of Inuit in the Canadian North armed with Lee Enfield rifles.

3. *MC.1.1 1945-1960.* The Korean War derailed Canadian plans to adopt US-designed weaponry. Small arms used into the late 1950s were of WWII vintage British design, though in Korea troops in the field commonly augmented their firepower with US weapons, notably the M-1 carbine. Scenario designers may wish to consider a SSR to permit the use of Assault Fire (A7.36) by Canadian units in Korea after 1951 to reflect the unofficial scrounging of US semi-automatics. Spraying Fire is included as a capability in MASL due to the presence of the inherent Bren LMG.

4. *MC.1.2 1960-1985.* In the 1960s, a new family of weapons was adopted including the C1 SMG, C1 rifle (the FN SLR used by many NATO countries) and C2 LMG (an automatic rifle similar to the US BAR) with a rechambered M1919 MMG as a support weapon. The infantry squad was also decreased by 1 to 2 men, in order to fit into the new APCs of the mechanized infantry battalions.

The Canadian Army maintained a sizeable standing army in the first half of the Cold War. By 1954 the Canadian Army had 15 regular infantry battalions and 2 armoured regiments. In 1960-1967 these numbers were 13 and 4 respectively, in 1968-1969 13 and 5, 1970-1995 10 and 4, 1995-2010 9 and 4. Training was geared for Canada's two main commitments; conventional warfare in West Germany (where Canada kept a brigade deployed from 1953-1992) and peacekeeping missions around the world.

5. *MC.1.3 1985-2010.* The fall of Communism in Eastern Europe in 1991 saw the Canadian Army's focus on training shift from conventional war with the Warsaw Pact to smaller conflicts, notably in the former Yugoslavia. In the mid 1980s, when NATO changed its standard ammunition from 7.62mm to the smaller 5.56mm, Canada followed suit, replacing its aging small arms with the C6, C7, C8 and C9.

6. *MC.1.4 SPECIAL FORCES.* Parachute capable forces also existed in small numbers from 1945 to 1968, including "jump companies" of the RCR, PPCLI and R22eR, the Canadian Special Air Service, and Militia jump companies. They can be represented either by the "A" type squads, or by Elite squads depending on the timeframe of the scenario. Joint Task Force 2 was created as an anti-terrorism unit in 1993 (taking over anti-terror and security duties from the RCMP). In 2005 the Canadian Special Operations Regiment was formed to augment the JTF2 on special missions.

7. In 2002, the Canadian Army had 20,000 Claymore mines on inventory (designated the C19). Despite being a signatory to the Ottawa Convention on landmine use, the Claymore is considered a command detonated weapon and thus not banned by terms of the treaty. At that time, however, Canada announced it had no intention of increasing their inventory. C19s were carried by Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan.

8. In 1997 Canada became a signatory to the Ottawa Convention banning the use of Anti-Personnel landmines. At that time, Canada held a stock of fewer than 100,000 landmines and possessed only two types of mine which fell under the terms of the Convention - the C3A2 (Elsie) and the M16A2 (Bounding). Canadian troops have not used A-P mines operationally since the end of the Korean War. Canada ceased domestic production of mines in 1992 and stopped the import of mines from abroad in 1987.

The 1997 Ottawa Convention does permit Canadian soldiers to assume responsibility for an area in which A-P mines have been laid by allied forces (for example, the US, who did not sign the Ottawa treaty) without an obligation to demine the area. They are restricted to monitoring the minefield and maintaining the markings, but have agreed not to conduct maintenance of the mines within the field. Canadian soldiers are prohibited by the Convention from requesting or encouraging the use of A-P mines in an area to be occupied by Canadian troops.

9. *Air Support.* Despite a public emphasis on two incidents of "friendly fire" in 2002 and 2006 in which 5 Canadians were killed by US aircraft, the incidence of mistaken attacks is felt to be adequately covered by existing rules.



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CANADIAN VEHICLE NOTES

Canada's vast wartime stockpile of trucks, tanks and armoured vehicles was largely left behind in Europe at the end of World War II. By 1950, Canada's inventory consisted of M10 tank destroyers, M4A2 HVSS76(W) and Grizzly tanks, Stuart light tanks and Staghound armoured cars. The outbreak of the Korean War came at a time Canada was contemplating a move to US-designed weapons and equipment. Canada adopted US-supplied WWII vintage vehicles in Korea as an emergency measure. British battle experience proved the Centurion superior to the US Patton, and Canada adopted it as a main battle tank during the Korean War. Militia units retained the Sherman in Canada until the 1970s.

Modernization of the Canadian Army occurred during the 1970s, as the Leopard tank replaced the Centurion and the Armoured Vehicle, General Purpose (AVGP) was adopted. The Cougar variant was issued to reserve armoured units, and later adopted as a Direct Fire Support vehicle in some regular units and even deployed overseas, notably to Somalia. The Grizzly Infantry Fighting Vehicle was used in both Regular and Militia units, serving alongside the M113 and giving Canada its first true modern mechanized infantry force. The Leopard and AVGP designs also served as the basis of a variety of engineering variants.

Softskin vehicles suffered from a "Canada only" policy of procurement, and while foreign designs were adopted for domestic production, often these designs were not sufficient to the Army's requirements, and too much time was allowed to lapse between procurement and replacement. Other Canadian-designed vehicles like the Bobcat APC never advanced beyond prototype stage and are not included here.



1. M4A2E8 Canadian armoured units after WWII trained on the US built M4A2E8, an upgrade of the wartime Sherman with high velocity 76mm gun and Horizontal Volute Spring Suspension (HVSS).

One squadron of tanks was committed to the war in Korea, where they performed mainly as mobile pillboxes and had no opportunities to engage enemy armour.



2. Centurion The Korean War highlighted the superiority of the Centurion design over US tanks such as the Patton, and Canada acquired 274 Mark 3 tanks beginning in Mar 1952 when the first 21 vehicles went to forces in West Germany.

None were used in Korea. The game piece represents both the Mark 3 and the Mark 5, which was an immediate upgrade replacing the coaxial Besa MG with a Browning .30 calibre. The 20-pounder gun was also upgraded to the L7 105mm on vehicles serving in Europe with a handful of those tanks in Canada similarly upgunned.



3. Leopard C1



4. Leopard C2 The uparmoured Leopard C2 conversion (a confusing name, as these were still Leopard 1 tanks) was completed shortly before the Army announced it was moving to an all-wheeled combat force.

However, events in Afghanistan led to the resurrection of the Leopards, and a squadron of MBTs was dispatched to Southwest Asia in 2006.



5. Cougar AVGP



Ferret. The Ferret was a small wheeled reconnaissance vehicle similar to the wartime Lynx, equipped with a Bren LMG and later the C5 MMG.



Lynx. A completely different vehicle from the wartime Lynx, this was officially the M113 Command and Reconnaissance vehicle, a fully tracked, scaled down version of the M113.



Windsor – the Windsor Carrier was used to tow weapons (notably the 17-pdr anti-tank gun) in the years following WWII. The Windsor was an extended version of the Universal Carrier (similar to the US-built T-16).

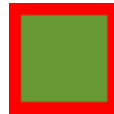


Sherman Kangaroo– the success of the Kangaroo during WW II led to a small number of postwar conversions for use in training in Canada.



M113A1 - Canada's NATO tasks called for mechanized infantry to keep pace with armoured formations, and so the US M113 A1 was adopted in 1965.

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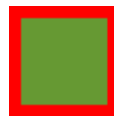
LAV III – the LAV III entered service in

US vehicles in Vietnam suffered from vulnerability to mines and RPGs; Canadian vehicles (perhaps thankfully) never saw combat. The first 1,045 vehicles entered service with transaxles and diesel engines from commercial trucks as a cost-savings measure, and rolled aluminum armour (proof against small arms and fragments but not armour-piercing weapons and unsuitable for explosive reactive armour). The M113 was also prone to mine damage due to its thinly armoured floor.

The vehicle featured a hydraulic ramp for disembarking infantry (the wartime Kangaroo required fully laden infantryman to clamber over the high hull sides) as well as roof hatches where a variety of weapons could be mounted. The vehicle was also used for engineering tasks by the addition of a dozer blade or crane. The M548 Manview tracked cargo carrier was another variant used by Canada, as well as the M577 Command Post.

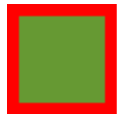
While nominally replaced by the Grizzly IFV in the 1970s, the M113 soldiered on, in many variants, and in the 1980s vehicles used on peacekeeping duties in Yugoslavia were upgraded with US Vietnam-era ACAV (Armored Cavalry Assault Vehicle) kits (in which configuration they were known as M113A2).

In Afghanistan, it was found the 25mm main armament was the most commonly employed anti-armour weapon, with AP and frangible ammunition capable of destroying hostile armoured vehicles out to 2200 metres. One company commander in 2004 noted that they “operated the LAV III on most operations, so the sections, platoons, and company always had the dependable, accurate, and deadly M242 heavy cannon available.” The main armament was fully stabilized, allowing accurate firing on the move and formed a cornerstone of offensive firepower.

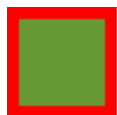


LSVW. The Light Support Vehicle Wheeled (LSVW, also known as “little shitty vehicle, wheeled”) was not popular, having many mechanical defects, highly audible metal-on-metal brakes, and poor cross country performance, though few deficiencies are noticeable in game terms.

The truck was used as a troop carrier (though poorly designed troop seats and a potentially fatal carbon monoxide leak made the truck sub-optimal in that role), and formed the basis for signals trucks, ambulances, and command post vehicles. The vehicle was built in BC based on an Italian design originally used as an airfield runabout rather than a tactical vehicle.

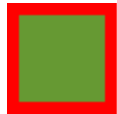


M113 TUA - Canada fitted the TOW missile system to the M113 and deployed these vehicles to West Germany.

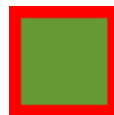


Grizzly AVGP The Grizzly became the mainstay of Canadian Mechanized Infantry battalions in Canada, used to train the Militia while the M113 equipped the regular force.

After the fall of Communism in 1991, they were returned to the Regular Force, and some were deployed to the former Yugoslavia. In 1995, one Grizzly was captured and paraded in a Serbian camouflage scheme for the media. In 2006, a number of Canadian Grizzlies were given to the African Union for peacekeeping duties in Darfur.



Coyote



Jeep. Canada used WWII surplus Willy's jeeps in Korea. The M38 was identical in game terms to the wartime Willy's, with Ford of Canada assembling 2,135 M38-CDN jeeps between Feb and Nov 1952.

The M38A1 CDN was also built in the early 1950s, intended to replace the M38. Some models went to the US, others remained in Canadian service until the 1980s. In 1967, a second batch of 800 vehicles was ordered, and designated M38A1 CDN2. A third batch of 500 vehicles was ordered in 1970-71 and imported from Toledo, Ohio (the Canadian Kaiser Jeep plant in Ontario had closed in 1969.) These M38A1 CDN3 had mechanical improvements over earlier models, and some CDN2s were retrofitted in 1984 with them, including windshield washers, brake and air filter modifications that have no impact on game characteristics.

All these vehicles were identical in game terms, and were used as a general utility truck capable of employment by infantry and armoured units to transport personnel and cargo, as well as supporting arms such as military police, signals, reconnaissance and medical. A stretched version known as the M170 was a purpose built ambulance capable of carrying a driver and three stretchers. The M38A1, unlike the earlier jeeps, was capable of operating completely submerged.



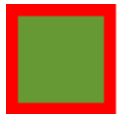
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Armed jeeps with a swing arm mounting the M1919 MMG rechambered to NATO ammunition were used by armoured reconnaissance units.



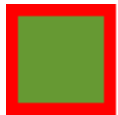
MUTT. The M151 MUTT (Military Unit Tactical Truck) replaced the M38A1 in Regular Force units but not in Militia units. Canada only used the M151A2 model, which was slightly larger than the WW II Jeep without weighing more.

The wheelbase was longer and the vehicle had a tendency to roll due to independent coil suspension (Canadian vehicles all came with roll bar kits). The vehicle was used until the 1980s.

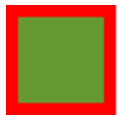


Itlis. The Itlis (German for Polecat) replaced the MUTT in the mid 1980s, and was a license built copy of a German-built Volkswagen vehicle. The Bombardier vehicles were used in the same manner as the Jeeps, though a suitable machine gun mount for reconnaissance was never adopted.

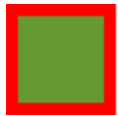
The vehicles received a bad reputation in Afghanistan in 2003 after a highly publicized mine strike killed two soldiers in the unarmoured vehicles. The vehicle was also hampered by a shortage of stowage space and was often used in the field with a light trailer to carry personal kit.



G-Wagen. The Mercedes Gelandewagen (or G-Wagen, as it became known in Canada) was adopted as a replacement for the Itlis. The vehicle was lightly armoured and included a ring weapons mount in the roof.



Nyala. In Apr 2006, 50 of these armoured patrol vehicles were hastily procured and sent to Afghanistan after the vulnerability of both the Itlis and the G-Wagen were highlighted in suicide attacks on Canadian convoys and patrols. (Use anywhere but Afghanistan is NA.)



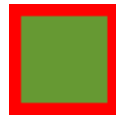
5/4 Ton Truck – The “five quad” or 5/4 ton truck was based on the standard Chevrolet pick-up chassis and was used similarly to the Jeep, with signals and engineering variants, as well as providing the basis for a box ambulance and command post vehicle.

The game piece also represents the LUVW (Light Utility Vehicle, Wheeled), more affectionately known as the “Milverado”. This was a militarized (though unarmed) version of the Chevrolet Silverado vehicle, adopted by Reserve units in 2002 as a replacement for the Itlis and LSVW, intended for service only in Canada.



2-1/2 ton truck. Canada used CCKW 353 trucks in Korea and in about 1955 purchased M135s, which were used until the early 1980s.

In 1982, Bombardier produced a 6-wheel version of the US M35 and M36 trucks which continued in service into the 21st Century, (known officially as M35CDN or M36CDN depending on the wheelbase, and also as the Multi-Logistics Vehicle Wheeled). Total production equalled 2,769 vehicles, and in 2001, 2,700 MLVW were still in service. Wheel assembly rustout caused a restriction on use as a troop carrying vehicle (with the exception of SFOR vehicles) during the opening months of that year, with restrictions lifted in the summer. Like the M135, the M35 was simply left to soldier on far too long. When the Canadian Army deployed to Afghanistan, only small numbers accompanied them and briefly served in Kandahar in 2002 and Kabul in 2003-2004. The MLVWs were considered too old to go to Afghanistan by 2006, and the spectre of suicide and roadside bombs highlighted the fact it was impossible to provide armour protection for them.



5-ton Truck A fleet of 5-ton Trucks was purchased in 1953. In 1985, three candidates were evaluated with a view to replacing them - the German M.A.N. High Mobility Tactical Truck, the Mercedes Benz 2028, and the Swedish Saab-Scania SBAT 111S.

The prerequisite for the new truck - to be designated HLVW - was that it would be diesel powered, automatic transmission, 6x6 configuration, made in Canada, capable of carrying a combined payload of at least 7,000kg crosscountry and on highways, and seven variations including cargo carrier and ribbon bridge transporter would be required. Eventually, 11 different variants would be acquired. In 1992, 1,212 vehicles were acquired for the Land Force.

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