

tasks. There would probably be greater reliance on the Reserves, especially for defence tasks within Canada.

A number of points need to be borne in mind here:

- Peacekeeping has been an important function of the Canadian land forces for over thirty years. However, at present only 2,000 CAF personnel may be called out for this duty at any one time, and only 1,215 troops were actually on duty overseas in this role early in 1991. Several hundred more may be added if Canada sends a battalion and other personnel to the Western Sahara.
- These levels might expand somewhat in the future, but that will depend as much on the demands arising from the international situation as on Canada's willingness to provide troops. It is doubtful if an annual allocation of more than, say, 6,000 available personnel would be required during the 1990s.
- Peacekeeping personnel and units are also drawn from other branches of the armed forces, in addition to the Army, such as helicopter squadrons and communications units.
- In addition to peacekeeping, Canada may become involved in the future in other United Nations and similar operations, for example on the lines of the Persian Gulf mission. However, Canadian land forces would probably field only limited numbers, in specialized capacities reflecting their own particular strengths and expertise -- for example in rugged terrain operations -- rather than supplying major armoured or similar formations. The task of providing massive ground force strength, especially for operations on a highly technical modern battlefield, must be the responsibility of the world's major military powers.
- Canada must have some capability for asserting national control over Northern Canada and for contributing to joint capabilities for the land defence of North