

some 6 months service on a rotational basis. One of its main tasks would be to maintain an effective Canadian presence in the North. The Supplementary Reserve could be upgraded and made a major source of augmentation and reinforcement personnel for Regular formations. A new Ready Reserve for augmentation and reinforcement purposes might also be considered.

It would appear to the Sub-committee that the Militia has a more pressing need for specific assignments, equipment and other resources than additional personnel at the present time. If more Reserve troops become needed to provide some extra surplus beyond war-authorized levels, then it would be more appropriate to create new formations as mentioned above, or to expand the Supplementary Reserve. The latter might be increased to 25,000 personnel, for example, so as to draw on more of the trained former service people now in civilian life. Such an increase could be carried out at minimal cost and would help to ensure that the Canadian Forces have some additional strength, above the 108,000 war-authorization figure, to cover unforeseen needs and provide a satisfactory level of reinforcement capability.

The Sub-Committee recommends a complete overhaul of the Militia and the Supplementary Reserve and their dedication to specific tasks fitting their own characteristics. The importance of the Militia regiments and other units should be recognized, and the Militia should be assured that it will be employed mainly by units, so as to strengthen morale and guarantee that as many of its 16,000 members as possible can be utilized in an emergency. A major re-equipment programme for the Militia should also be launched. The Supplementary Reserve should be provided with some minimal training and mobilization arrangements. The government should also examine the question of establishing new Reserve formations, such as a small Standing Reserve Force mainly for territorial defence in the North and elsewhere, and a Ready Reserve for rapid reinforcement of Canadian forces overseas.

Maritime Command

Maritime Command is responsible for carrying out surveillance to identify and track air, surface and sub-surface naval threats; joining in the protection of sea lines of communication to Europe; contributing to surveillance of the Canadian North; assistance in fisheries protection; and participating with the United States in maintaining a North American underwater surveillance system. It has 8,700 Regular personnel, 2,900 Reserves and 6,700 civilians; 8 destroyer escorts, 8 helicopter-equipped