

unrest in Poland. They should also take into account continued rapid changes in technology, for example with respect to surveillance satellites and other aerospace systems.

The Sub-committee recommends that a new White Paper on National Defence be undertaken immediately. This should assess manpower and other military requirements against our commitments to collective defence and include a careful examination of the principal military threats to Canada, such as the danger that this country could be exposed to the direct effects on the Canadian population and territory of thermonuclear exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Regular Force Regulars	83,176	87,470
Current Reserve Regular Force	11,176	
Class C Reserve	1,176	
Current Reserve of Regulars	7,776	7,776
Total Reserve of Regulars	10,000	10,000

While the government is increasing the regular force with a view to 111,000 men by the end of the year, the 83,176 figure will not be reached until about the end of the decade.

In the meantime, the Regulars are supplemented by about 1,100 Class C Reservists, who serve with the Regular Force for periods of up to one year. This enables the Force to meet the establishment of approximately 80,000 person-years allotted by the government for the 1960-61 fiscal year.

Furthermore, even among the present number of Regulars, there are about 12,000 personnel undergoing training. These men and women are not currently available for active duty to carry out the assigned tasks of the armed forces.

Shortages of a kind paralleled in civilian life exist in a number of professions. Data provided by the Department of National Defence shows, for instance, that shortages in the present Regular Force include 100 pilots, 110 maritime personnel, 253 primary schoolteachers and 610 communications personnel.

Through the Regular Force's reserve training programme, it is possible to provide a large number of National Defence recruits with the necessary training.