

Militia and Reserve

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| Army | 53,763 |
| Navy | 3,405 |
| Air Force | 2,307 |

(As of September 30th, 1963)

TOTAL FOR ALL SERVICES—

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|---|---------|
| Service personnel | 123,246 |
| Civilian personnel including DRB, Administration and Inspection Service | 49,078 |

21. The Chiefs of Staffs and other witnesses discussed varying degrees of integration and co-ordination of the Armed Forces. This ranged from the concept of a single defence force under one command to the consolidation of the three services—the Navy, the Army and the Air Force—under a single general staff with joint facilities for the three services in several sectors.

The question of integration and co-ordination is influenced, not only by the future role of the three services, but by the degree of efficiency, both military and economic, of the separate services as well as the potential morale and esprit de corps of a single defence force. One form of combined services frequently mentioned was the United States Marine Corps, the study of whose organization would be useful.

22. The Committee was advised that the organization of the Army is to be examined by Maj. Gen. Jean Victor Allard. The Committee was also advised that a number of other defence problems were being studied by a temporary working group under Dr. R. J. Sutherland, of the Defence Research Board. Some doubt has arisen within the Committee as to whether the numbers of servicemen and civilians in their support, in each of the services, are properly apportioned to the tasks assigned to each service. The Committee desires to study this problem in greater detail.

23. On December 5, 1963, the Minister of National Defence announced substantial reductions in the strength of the reserve forces, whose traditional function has been to provide a peacetime cadre for mobilization of the armed forces in time of national emergency. No indication was given as to any major reduction in regular forces. The current role of the militia is primarily in the field of survival operations. No detail was furnished as to the effect on survival operations in Canada resulting from the reduction of the militia. Before the Committee, questions were raised as to the relative value of educating the general public on survival measures, as against the organization of military cadres for survival operations.

24. Commodore James Plomer (retired) appeared before the Committee and was examined. He repeated charges that he had made earlier in the press concerning Naval administration and policy. Vice Admiral H. S. Rayner again appeared before the Committee and gave evidence in relation thereto.

25. The question of compulsory military or national service was discussed briefly, especially during the testimony of Lt. Gen. G. Simonds, who expressed himself in favour of such service.

26. This Committee recommends:

- (a) That since the Committee was not in a position to make the detailed study required by the nature of Commodore Plomer's allegations, an independent committee of inquiry should review the whole matter in the interests of all concerned.
- (b) That more effective reviews be made of organization, manpower management and utilization to achieve greater efficiency.