

3. Mobile Command in Canada would continue to be responsible for Canada's ACE Mobile commitment, for territorial defence, for peacekeeping, for aid to the civil power, and for such other tasks as national development. Its Regular Force numbers should be gradually reduced to 13,000. The Militia should be increased to 30,000, however, and the Rangers to 2,000.
4. Equipment programmes for Maritime Command should continue, aiming at a reasonably balanced fleet by the late 1990s, including sixteen patrol frigates or destroyers, mine counter-measures vessels, fast patrol vessels, new ASW helicopters, and a small number of conventionally-powered or hybrid submarines. The personnel numbers of Maritime Command should remain at roughly current levels.
5. Air Command will keep its present tasks, although with some modifications in structures, equipment holdings and manpower distribution. The overall manpower level should remain at just over 20,000. Continental aerospace defence will remain a task of prime importance for Air Command.
6. Strong efforts will have to be made in the next few years to cut infrastructure, headquarters staff and other support elements in the defence structure.

Canada's defence establishment comprised 85,073 Regular Force service personnel and 32,893 civilians in 1991. In addition, the Reserves establishment stood at approximately 55,000.

The new model suggested by this paper would reduce the Regular Force establishment to 70,000 and the civilian strength to 30,000, by 1995. The strength of the armed forces reserves would be increased, meanwhile, to 70,000.