

forms. Apart from the requirement to rebuild the fleet and to proceed with the CPF program, the need most frequently brought to the attention of the sub-committee was probably that for a clear naval identity. Although never turned into an over-riding issue, it clearly struck a basic emotional chord. Invariably, witnesses explained that no one wanted to go back to the "old blues" but, as one senior officer put it, the navy would like to go forward to a distinctly Canadian naval uniform.

It seems unnecessary to let philosophical concerns about the true nature of unification stand in the way of the practical consideration of armed forces' morale. Integration and unification have had significant positive impacts; they also have had some negative effects which ought to be acknowledged and remedied. Unit identification is an important element in the profession of arms. Uniforms should not only reflect these loyalties, but also serve to re-inforce them. Whether or not this means a return to a different colour or cut for each element of the forces, the sub-committee is not prepared to say without first having completed its studies of other major commands. However,

The sub-committee, on the basis of testimony received, recommends that MARCOM personnel be issued and permitted to wear recognizable trade badges and distinctive rank identification.

An ideal opportunity to make this change will come in 1985, when Canada's sea-going forces will be celebrating their 75th anniversary.

Sea cadets

The sub-committee's highly favourable impression of Canada's cadet movement, gained in the preparation of its first report, has been re-inforced by its closer examination of Sea Cadets, Navy League Cadets and Wrenettes during the course of its current enquiry.

As noted in the sub-committee's first report,¹³ the cadet movement is not part of the armed forces. It is supported by private associations, the general public and DND. In the case of the naval cadets, there are two main groups: the Sea Cadets, and the Navy League Cadets and Wrenettes. The Sea Cadets are grouped in 208 corps, of which 44 are Francophone. The Navy League has 117 corps of which 20 are Wrenette; 23 are Francophone. The total number of sea cadets is 14,861; they are supported by 1,376 cadet instructors. Units are to be found in every province of Canada.¹⁴

Each year a full range of activities is made available to the cadets, including regular training, summer camps, sailing instruction, deployment with the fleet and international exchanges. The movement as a whole is immensely valuable for training young Canadians in the responsibilities of citizenship and making them a part of their country's maritime tradition.

¹³ *Manpower in Canada's Armed Forces*, op. cit., p. 30.

¹⁴ For a complete breakdown of numbers, geographic distribution and male/female representation, see *Proceedings of the Sub-committee on National Defence*, 25 May 1982 pp. 30A:10-11.