

mainly coastal vessels, coastal patrol aircraft and a small fleet of conventional or Air Independent System (AIS) hybrid submarines. If the technologies of the latter systems prove to be truly effective, Canada could obtain some limited under-ice capability in the Arctic that it presently lacks almost entirely. Fixed, bottom-based sonars may also be useful for this purpose. Arrangements for cooperation among Canada's various fleets -- including the Coast Guard, the Fisheries Department, and so on -- are also likely to be strengthened.

The Future of the Army

The great Canadian Army of the Second World War was demobilized very rapidly after 1945, leaving a standing force of only 20,000 to 25,000 during 1946-50. The military tasks of this force were almost entirely in Canada: most units were dedicated to the defence of the national territory, as well as aid to the civil power and such other domestic duties as might arise. The Regular Force at this time was smaller than the land forces reserves, which included about 50,000 Militia and the newly-founded Rangers as well as the land component of the Supplementary Reserve.

A new expansion of the Army took place only at the turn of the decade, with Canada's participation in the establishment of NATO in 1949, entry into the Korean War in 1950, and dispatch of troops to both Europe and Korea shortly thereafter. During the spring of 1951, Canada sent a full brigade group to Korea, and in the winter of 1951-52 sent another to Europe with 6,500 troops.

Canadian troops were withdrawn from Korea in 1954, once the situation there had stabilized following the war -- except for a handful who remained as part of the United Nations Command in Korea (UNCK). Other United Nations missions soon followed in the Middle East, where over 1,000 Canadian troops were deployed after the Suez Crisis of 1956, and in the Congo in 1960 and Cyprus in 1964. The Canadian contingent with UNFICYP in Cyprus reached a maximum of 1,126 in the 1964-74 period, and still