

taking choice among six fighter planes offered by five companies. The planes, which will be used both in NATO and in NORAD, may all be of a single design, or there may be separate choices, one for use in Europe and one as part of Canada's northern defence system.

The deciding factor may be cost: the Department of National Defence is authorized to spend \$2.34 billion to acquire 120 to 150 planes to be in service in 1983. The competing manufacturers include four American companies — Grumman, General Dynamics, Northrop and McDonnell Douglas — and a British, West German and Italian consortium, Panavia. The estimated costs now range from \$14 million to \$26 million for each plane.

A Current Bibliography

Cuthbertson, Brian. *Canadian Military Independence in the Age of the Superpowers*, Fitzhenry & Whiteside (Toronto), 1977. Cuthbertson examines Canada's current military situation and policies, arguing that "continental military solutions have been necessary in the past and may be necessary in the future, but they need not be the norm nor should they be."

Preston, Richard A. *The Defence of the Undefended Border: Planning for War in North America 1867-1939*, McGill-Queens University Press (Montreal), 1977. Preston considers the military plans and the planners who prepared for war, often as a training exercise, even though politicians and the public believed or said they believed in the undefended border.

Stacey, Charles P. *Canada and the Age of Conflict: A History of Canadian External Policies*, Volume 1: 1867-1921, Macmillan of Canada (Toronto), 1977. Stacey's general history emphasizes the domestic roots of Canada's foreign policy.

For more military history see the works of James G. Eayrs, John Mackey Hitsman and George F. G. Stanley as well as other books by Preston and Stacey.

Le Cadet militaire

Canada has three service academies, each of which now trains cadets to serve on land, on sea or in the air.

The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, was founded in 1875 and was Canada's only school of higher military education until World War II.

Royal Roads at Esquimalt, near Victoria, British Columbia, was founded in 1942 as a naval academy. It became a combined naval and air force school in 1947 and a tri-service one in 1948.

The Collège militaire royal de Saint Jean, on the Richelieu River in southern Quebec, was founded in 1952 and is unique. All three provide bilingual training, but Saint Jean does it with a particular flair. Francophone and Anglophone students share rooms, and each is trained in the language of the other. Bilingualism overflows into all aspects of campus life; the language spoken on the parade square, in the gymnasium and in the administrative offices alternates from week to week. (In the forces, English is the operational language above the unit level, but the working language of a unit or base depends on the language of the majority of the personnel.)

About 78,800 Canadian regulars are now in military uniform. Since the forces are unified, precise breakdowns are impossible. There are several small commands and three large ones — Maritime Command with 10,000 regular force personnel, Mobile Command (land and tactical air) with 18,000 and Air Command with 23,000. There are also 19,100 men and women in the reserve and 16,600 in the supplementary reserve. (The latter are all former regulars or reservists.) The Canadian Rangers, an occasional group of 1,400, perform emergency tasks in the North. They are mostly hunters and trappers. Each year approximately 12,000 recruits are selected from about 30,000 applicants. In 1977, women made up 5.6 per cent of the regular forces.

