

The costs of a Fishermen's Reserve and of a functional Supplementary Reserve would, of course, vary with the length of training periods. On the basis of figures provided by DND, calling up a Supplementary Reserve of 2,300 for twelve days each year would cost just over \$2 million in personnel expenditures. This figure could be lowered if the period of call-up were shortened.

Using the same figures, a Fishermen's Reserve of 1,200 would cost \$90,000 a day, or \$2.7 million for a whole month. While a defence budget reflecting this expenditure would increase, the UIC budget could be relieved by at least half as much if the exercise was conducted in the fishermen's off-season. Little would thus be added to total federal expenditures.

These solutions would allow the government to create an effective Naval Reserve of 8,000; to improve considerably the Canadian Armed Forces' posture; and to reduce marginally the hardship of unemployment among fishermen for about \$20 million in additional annual personnel, operations and maintenance expenditures. This seems a small amount to pay for major results.

Creation of a Standing Reserve

The sub-committee welcomes the Finance Minister's announcement of 20 April 1983 that \$75 million will be expended to provide employment for approximately 5,000 young people, in a military reserve context, for a period of about a year. Canada's armed forces are undoubtedly in need of additional personnel, and more use ought to be made of the reserves to bring strength up to the levels that would be required in an emergency. However, the sub-committee wishes to note that while this program will create needed jobs and provide valuable experience for the individuals involved, it will make only a limited contribution to the resolution of military problems.

The sub-committee sees great potential value, in the concept of a Standing Reserve which would provide a year or more of full-time employment and training for a set number of young people. Once established, the Standing Reserve could be rapidly expanded to accommodate additional personnel in times of high unemployment. Such a plan would contribute more directly to military goals as well as to employment objectives than the currently favoured *ad hoc* programs. In addition, the sub-committee believes that volunteers for the Standing Reserve should be required rather than "invited" to serve for three to five years in the Primary Reserve upon completion of the program. If this were the case, DND could more easily justify dedicating scarce resources to training of the Standing Reserve. As a result, the training provided would likely be more advanced and of greater value to participants in their civilian lives.

The sub-committee does not wish to make a recommendation at this time concerning possible substitution of a Standing Reserve for the program in the budget speech. It wishes, however, to urge the government to take note of its observations in implementing the ideas put forward by the Finance Minister.