

In conclusion, the Subcommittee recommends against the integration of all Canadian maritime forces as a single service. However, it does recommend that the Government consider:

- (1) the possible integration of non-military maritime forces having responsibility for day to day surface operations with respect to transport, fisheries protection and law enforcement at sea as an enlarged Canadian Coast Guard, the latter acting as an autonomous government agency, providing all non-military maritime services to other government departments on demand.
- (2) the integration of military and non-military maritime forces having responsibility for research and data collection as a specialized service, this not precluding the incidental use of Canadian Coast Guard or Department of National Defence vessels and aircraft for such activities when available.
- (3) the assignment of concurrent authority and responsibility to commanding officers of Department of National Defence submarines, surface vessels, or aircraft and to those of Canadian Coast Guard vessels for the enforcement of Canadian sovereignty and extra-territorial jurisdiction against non-military violation or exploitation, particularly with respect to off-shore violations of the 12 mile territorial limit and the fisheries and pollution control zones beyond.
- (4) other measures to ensure that the greatest degree of co-ordination of maritime activities of the various services is maintained and that, where possible, equipment of these forces is multi-tasked for maximum efficiency. An example of this kind of special service might be emergency task forces trained and equipped for immediate action to control oil pollution in the event of damage to tankers. Just as air-sea rescue is directed by the Department of National Defence, the Subcommittee believes the Department of National Defence might also be made responsible in this field.

The Subcommittee, while recommending against the total integration of all maritime forces under a single organization, does propose that any bottom-based systems and submarines which might be acquired be maintained and operated by the Department of National Defence. Even though these facilities might be used in part for surveillance and identification of non-military maritime activity, the technologies and expertise involved in operating them are clearly of such a highly specialized nature that duplication is impracticable and uneconomic.

### 11.7 Reserve Forces

The Subcommittee did not consider in detail appropriate functions for and structure of naval reserve forces. However, it would appear that naval reserve forces could, and should, be appropriately trained to supplement regular maritime forces in carrying out their police functions (including control of shipping when any emergency requires this) and search and rescue. The Subcommittee feels that reserve forces should not only be considered as a reservoir of expertise for use in the event of general hostilities but also utilized to supplement regular forces in dealing with peak period operations and unexpected day-to-day contingencies (such as large scale search and rescue operations) which would otherwise have to be met *in toto* by regular forces. The availability of