

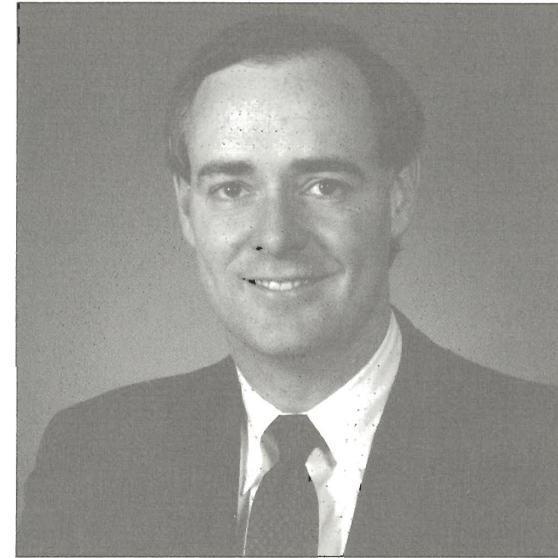


DEFENCE UPDATE

1988-89

Presented to the House of Commons
Standing Committee on National Defence





June 5, 1987 represented a turning point for Canadian defence policy. After 16 years without a clear statement of how we see ourselves in the world and of what should be done to protect our security and sovereignty, the Government tabled its White Paper, *Challenge and Commitment*.

The new policy describes the challenges that face Canada as we look forward to the twenty-first century. It gives the Canadian Forces a meaningful and realistic mandate, and it commits Canada to giving our armed forces the tools necessary to do the job.

Canada is not a neutral nation. Our partnership with the other Western democracies in NATO gives us an opportunity to defend ourselves and to work for a lasting and stable peace. It would be a denial both of the vital interests we share with our allies and of our responsibility to promote peace with freedom if we were to accept the call by some to simply sit on the sidelines.

The Defence White Paper rededicates Canada to working closely with the other democracies at the same time as it recognizes that, to be a truly independent nation, we must shoulder the responsibilities that come with independence by contributing more fully to our own defence. If we are to be truly sovereign, we cannot "contract out" the defence of Canada to someone else; the cost to our independence would simply be too high.

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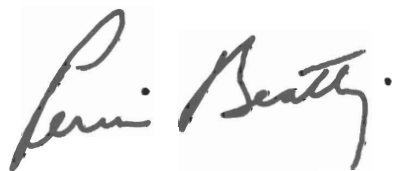
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The purpose of this document is to give Canadians the first of a series of periodic reviews of how we are proceeding to implement the new policy and of how national and international events have affected our plans. In the pages to come, we will look at these issues in detail, but it is appropriate here to report that events since the tabling of the White Paper have demonstrated that the principles on which it is founded remain sound.

The signing, late last year, of the agreement to abolish intermediate range nuclear weapons proves that NATO's two-track policy of being prepared to defend ourselves while continuing to work for balanced and stabilizing arms control agreements was the correct way to proceed. The whole world should welcome the INF agreement and we should recognize that continued solidarity among the Western democracies will be essential as we seek new agreements on conventional forces and on strategic nuclear weapons.

We have no right to be complacent about the future, but I believe that hope for agreements that will give our children a more peaceful world and protect the freedom that is their birthright is more justified now than it has been for a generation.

As we continue to implement this country's new defence policy, this will continue to be our goal: a world at peace, and a Canada that is strong, and sovereign, and free.



Minister of National Defence

March 1988

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I THE STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The International Environment

Canada's security requires a stable and peaceful international order. Canada can neither independently guarantee its own defence nor isolate itself from events beyond its frontiers. For that reason, we monitor events abroad to assess their impact on Canadian security. For example, we pay particular attention to developments in American military strategy and defence policy. We are constantly alert to changes in Europe, in many ways Canada's front line, and particularly within those countries with which Canada is allied. Additionally, Soviet military developments in East Asia and the Pacific over the past decade have forced us to acknowledge the increased importance of that region.

In the White Paper, we noted that many parts of the world were plagued by instability and regional conflict. Little has changed. Force is still too often seen as a solution to political and economic problems. The Iran-Iraq war and rising tension between Palestinians and Israelis in the occupied territories demonstrate again the volatility of the Middle East. The peace plan promoted by President Arias of Costa Rica has yet to bring an end to persistent and pervasive violence in Central America. Southern Africa, Chad, Lebanon, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan remain in turmoil. In Haiti and the Philippines, internal politics give rise to concern for the future of democracy as well as for their potential effect on regional stability.

Despite their significance, none of these events has captured the attention of observers as much as developments in the Soviet Union. The past 12 months have confirmed that major and dramatic shifts in domestic policy and in the conduct of foreign relations are occurring. Mr. Gorbachev is pressing ahead with *perestroika*, with which he hopes to achieve a number of substantive economic transformations. *Glasnost* has engendered greater candour in the presentation of East-West and other issues to the Soviet people and, indeed, to the world. For his part, Mr. Gorbachev has placed less emphasis on the alleged implacable hostility of the Western democracies. Instead, he has stressed the common interests of East and West in enhancing global stability.

The warming trend in East-West relations could benefit the Third World. There are signs that the Soviet Union is more conscious of the costs of regional conflict. Indeed, it has said that it will soon withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. There is, therefore, reason to hope for a gradual, but genuine, improvement in the strategic environment.

While the Soviets remain convinced of the intrinsic superiority of their own system, they are demonstrating unprecedented interest and flexibility in improving East-West relations. They have responded to various Western arms control and other proposals and have made a number of new offers of their own.

Canada will continue to work to reduce tensions and to improve East-West relations. We will remain alert, however, to the difference between rhetoric and substance. We cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet Union still possesses military power far in excess of that needed for self-defence. The Berlin Wall remains, as do large contingents of Soviet troops garrisoned in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and East Germany.

Arms Control

The signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Agreement at the Washington Summit on 8 December 1987 was a historic achievement. It was also a credit to Allied cohesion and political courage. Had NATO not decided, in December 1979, to deploy ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe to counter the massive deployment of Soviet SS-20s, it would not have been possible to agree in 1987 to eliminate all land-based, intermediate-range missiles in the superpowers' arsenals.

Two aspects of this treaty are particularly noteworthy. First, it provides for asymmetric reductions. The Soviet Union has more than twice as many missiles in the affected categories as the United States. Second, the treaty establishes a new and rigorous verification regime involving on-site inspection. This treaty also demonstrates that, far from being incompatible, force modernization and arms control initiatives can be complementary elements in NATO's effort to ensure security and stability at the lowest level of forces.

There has also been progress in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. An agreement may be achieved in 1988. At the Washington Summit, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to work toward a draft treaty that would cut strategic arsenals by half. The two sides also agreed to look for a way to limit long-range, sea-launched cruise missiles.

In another development, the two superpowers have resumed negotiations on nuclear testing. Canada's hope is that this initiative will lead to ratification of the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty and the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and, ultimately, to a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing.

The Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions talks on conventional forces in Europe have yet to yield tangible results. Nevertheless, we are optimistic about the prospects for two new sets of negotiations in which Canada will participate. NATO and the Warsaw Pact will probably agree on a mandate for new talks designed to increase stability in Europe at lower levels of conventional forces and armaments. There is also an excellent chance that the 35 nations involved in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will begin new negotiations building on the milestone agreement reached in Stockholm in 1986 to implement confidence and security-building measures.

Canada has worked hard over the years for a ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. We are encouraged by the progress that has been made in the negotiations in Geneva.

As a member of the United Nations and of NATO, Canada will continue to promote international peace and security. To provide a benchmark for our own analyses, the Department of National Defence recently asked the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies and the Centre québécois de relations internationales to carry out separate studies on the post-INF international environment. Their conclusions, which should be available this spring, will help chart the Canadian course in future arms control negotiations and in NATO consultations.

The Implications for Canadian Security

Reform in the Soviet Union and change in East-West relations offer hope for greater peace and stability in the world. That hope must, however, be tempered with caution. There has been progress in arms control. This progress will be beneficial and may create a climate in East-West relations in which other issues may be more easily addressed. Nevertheless, even at the best of times, progress in arms control is slow. Moreover, it can only go so far in resolving differences. No amount of arms control can obviate the need for the resolution of underlying political issues.

There is change in the Soviet Union. We cannot know how long it will last, how far it will go, or with what result. Perhaps from this process will emerge a Soviet Union with which the West can work in greater harmony. For Canada's part, we will continue to encourage such progress at the same time as we remain prepared to defend ourselves from aggression.

II IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEFENCE PROGRAM

Canadian defence policy is based on a strategy of collective security within the framework of the North Atlantic Alliance, including the continental defence partnership with the United States. Within this broad framework, defence policy contributes to:

- strategic deterrence,
- conventional defence,
- sovereignty,
- peacekeeping, and
- arms control.

In the White Paper, the Government outlined its decision to alter some commitments to bring them into line with resources, while improving the effectiveness with which the remaining commitments were carried out. It also announced its intention to increase defence spending in a determined and consistent fashion to make the defence effort more responsive to the challenges of the 1990s and beyond. The paper announced a number of initiatives to increase the effectiveness of the Canadian Forces. Specifically, the Government will:

- provide the navy with modern, capable vessels for operations in the three oceans contiguous to our territory;
- bolster our ability to survey and defend Canadian territory;
- consolidate our land and air commitments in Europe on the central front to provide a credible and more sustainable Canadian contribution; and
- revitalize and enlarge the Reserves to assume a greater role in the defence of Canada.

A Three-Ocean Navy

Canada has embarked on a vigorous naval modernization program. Its goals will be greater flexibility, a more appropriate balance among air, surface and underwater assets and the reorientation of Canadian naval forces toward effective operations in the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic. This program will take some 27 years to complete. Even so, it is already well underway.



HMCS ALGONQUIN undergoing modernization in Lauzon, Quebec.

The modernization of the four TRIBAL class destroyers is moving forward. Work on the first ship, HMCS ALGONQUIN, began in November 1987 and should be completed by mid-1989. The second ship, HMCS IROQUOIS, will commence her modernization in November and will return to the fleet in 1990. For the last two ships, the prime contractor will award the contract for the shipyard portion of this program later this year. Modernization will provide these ships with an area air defence system and the capability to exercise effective command and control over national and Allied maritime air and surface forces.

The first three Canadian patrol frigates are under construction at Saint John Shipbuilding Limited in New Brunswick and at Marine Industries Limited in Quebec. HMCS HALIFAX, the lead ship, will be launched this May. Work on HMCS VILLE DE QUÉBEC began last May and on HMCS VANCOUVER last December. Construction of HMCS TORONTO will begin this year. All six frigates will have joined the fleet by 1992.

In December 1987, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the second phase of the Ship Replacement Program. This phase will result in



The first new Canadian patrol frigate, HMCS HALIFAX.

the acquisition of an additional six modern frigates by 1996. These ships will dramatically increase Canada's operational effectiveness at sea, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and serve us well into the next century.

A complement to the improvements in the surface fleet is the replacement of the aging Sea King helicopter. The Government is in the process of acquiring a modern helicopter for anti-submarine and anti-ship roles. This helicopter may also have other roles in, for example, search and rescue, and medical evacuation. Last August, the Government selected European Helicopter Industries, which has developed the EH101 helicopter, to proceed with the project definition phase to be completed by the end of 1989.

This year Canada joined with seven other nations in a program to design a common NATO frigate for the turn of the century. This program offers savings through joint design, construction and support. Last October, Canada, along with the United States, Spain, the Netherlands, West Germany and the United Kingdom, signed a statement of intent to develop a NATO naval anti-air



The EH101 helicopter.

warfare system based on the AEGIS air defence system now in use on American cruisers.

One of the most challenging defence initiatives, which has caught the imagination of many and attracted criticism from some, is the plan to acquire 10 to 12 nuclear-propelled submarines. These boats will begin to replace our three diesel-propelled OBERON class attack submarines in 1996. They will substantially improve the effectiveness of our maritime forces in the Atlantic and the Pacific. In addition, they are the only vessels capable of exercising surveillance and control in the Arctic. There is simply no other way for Canada to defend its Arctic approaches. Two designs, a British and a French, will be considered. The Government intends to select one of these by the summer.

These new submarines, together with the frigates, helicopters and long-range patrol aircraft, will provide Canada with the credible, balanced mix of forces essential to permit our navy to perform its maritime tasks.

Surveillance

Surveillance conducted by the Canadian Forces encompasses warning, assessment and defence against hostile activity. It is an affirmation of sovereignty and a contribution to security.

In November 1987, the first five long-range radars of the North Warning System became operational in the western Arctic. Indeed, they have already been used to detect Soviet long-range bombers over the Beaufort Sea and to assist our CF-18s in making a recent interception. By the end of this year, the remaining six long-range radars in the eastern Arctic and Labrador should also be operational. Contracts worth about \$380 million have already been awarded for communications and for operation and maintenance of the North Warning System. All such contracts include provisions to establish employment and business opportunities for Canada's northern residents.

The North American Air Defence Modernization Program also includes the development in the North of five Forward Operating Locations for air defence fighters. The most extensive construction work will be at Rankin Inlet, where the runway has to be raised, lengthened and paved. Contracts for this project will be awarded later this year. The other Forward Operating Locations will be Inuvik, Yellowknife, Iqaluit and Kuujuaq.

The last of the original purchase of 138 CF-18 aircraft will be handed over to the Canadian Forces in September. The training of pilots and the conversion of fighter squadrons to the new aircraft are proceeding apace. 433 Squadron



CF-18 fighters from the Forward Operating Location at Iqaluit refuel over Baffin Island.

will become combat-ready in May 1988 and will practise its rapid reinforcement role by deploying to Germany for an exercise in August. 416 Squadron will become combat-ready in May 1989.

In 1988, we will increase the number of Canadian Forces personnel participating in the United States Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) Program. By mid-year, we expect the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar on the east coast of the United States to be in service, with 33 Canadians participating in its operation.

Territorial Defence

Canadian Rangers provide a para-military capability in sparsely settled northern, coastal and isolated areas of Canada. There are about 1500 Rangers,



Paratroopers from the Canadian Airborne Regiment of the Special Service Force from CFB Petawawa, Ontario.

nearly 700 under the operational control of Northern Region Headquarters and more than 800 under Maritime Command. Their presence provides further visible proof of Canada's sovereignty.

In Northern Region, the Rangers are organized and function in small patrols. There are 38 patrols in settlements located in Yukon, Northwest Territories, northern Manitoba, the Ungava Peninsula area of Quebec and along the east coast of Hudson Bay. Over the next five to seven years, we will expand the Northern Region Rangers to 50 patrols totalling 1,000 personnel. This year discussions will be held with community officials in Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk and Sachs Harbour concerning new patrols. We will provide increased resources in support personnel, equipment and funding to improve the Rangers' effectiveness.



A Canadian Ranger guides an Airborne engineer during reconnaissance for an airstrip near Baker Lake, N.W.T.

The present Northern Region Headquarters building in Yellowknife was constructed in 1972. It is now too small and too old. We will commence construction of a new headquarters building in 1990. It will further demonstrate the permanence of our military presence in northern Canada.



Nanisivik, near Arctic Bay on Baffin Island; preferred site for the Canadian Forces Northern Training Centre.

As noted in the White Paper, the Government will also establish a northern training centre near the eastern end of the Northwest Passage. Initial study indicates that the Nanisivik-Arctic Bay area on Baffin Island best meets our operating requirements. We are initiating discussions with the native peoples, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and other interested agencies. We will commission a study to determine the potential impact of our proposed activities on the people and environment of the area. No decision will be made until full and thorough discussions and studies are complete.

Consolidation in Europe

This summer will see the formation of the Canadian Air Division in Germany. In June, the first of the two rapid reinforcement squadrons being converted from CF-5 to CF-18 aircraft will be earmarked for deployment to the central front. The second rapid reinforcement squadron will be operational in 1989. These two squadrons are based in Canada but will be committed to reinforce our forces in Germany in time of crisis.



A CF-18 fighter from CFB Baden-Soellingen simulates an attack on a surface-to-air missile site in southern Germany.

The commander-designate of the new army division has been appointed and is now preparing for its formation in late 1989. He will be assisted by small cadres of division headquarters personnel to be selected this summer.

In our continuing efforts to increase the sustainability of our deployed forces, we are negotiating for the creation in Europe of a small logistics base, a facility to ensure a continuous flow of supplies to our forces in wartime. We are also beginning to enhance the third and fourth line logistics and medical system needed to support our land and air divisions.

Consolidation of and increases in our stationed forces in southern Germany will place added strain on our facilities there. We are consulting with the Federal Republic of Germany in an attempt to expand these facilities and to ensure adequate support for our forces in wartime.

One of many needed improvements in Canada's land forces is the replacement of the short-range, anti-armour weapon. After a survey of potential contenders, the Government decided last August that only the French ERYX,

made by Aérospatiale, met the requirement. As announced during the visit of Prime Minister Chirac in August 1987, Canada and France are negotiating a memorandum of understanding whereby Canada would participate in the production of ERYX components in support of sales in Canada and worldwide.



The new heavy truck.

In February, the Government announced its intention to let a contract to buy approximately 1,100 heavy trucks. Delivery of these vehicles, to be manufactured by UTDC, Inc. of Kingston, Ontario, will commence in the spring of 1989. New heavy trucks will enable the army to carry daily support requirements such as food, ammunition, fuel, spare parts and technical supplies into forward combat zones. This purchase will, therefore, address the shortfall in logistics support highlighted in the White Paper.

The Reserves

Revitalization of the Reserves will eventually produce a highly motivated, well-trained, properly equipped and fully integrated component of the Canadian Forces. Under the Total Force Concept, Regulars and Reservists will have an equal partnership in defence. Although it will take years to reach our goal, a good start has already been made.



Members of 2 Air Reserve Wing and the reconnaissance squadron of The Ontario Regiment working together.

The first annual increase in the Primary Reserve will be in 1988. Some 2000 members will be added to raise the manning level to about 23,000. By 2003, the Primary Reserve will number about 65,000. Its members will receive a substantial pay increase in 1988 to narrow the gap between Regular and Reserve pay. We will open the first militia training centre in 1989.

In 1988, we will identify Supplementary Reservists as potential members of the Supplementary Ready Reserve for assignment to emergency tasks. We will enlarge the Supplementary Ready Reserve strength each year. Our goal is to have 13,000 members by the end of 1989 and 25,000 by the end of 1992. In addition to uniforms, they will receive an annual allowance of \$300, if they confirm their willingness to serve in an emergency.



The new C-7 rifle and the C-9 light machine gun.

We are also taking steps to provide modern equipment to the Reserves. For example, we have altered the distribution schedules of the Small Arms Replacement Program to provide the new C-7 rifle, C-8 carbine and C-9 light machine gun to Reserve units this spring. This is consistent with the Total Force Concept. Our aim is to procure new materiel in sufficient quantities to equip the Total Force — both Regular and Reserve.

The program to improve the armouries is also gaining momentum. In addition to planning for new Reserve Force facilities to cater for the increased number of Reservists, the Government is planning to double the rate of replacement of older facilities from two to four per year. 12 Service Battalion is now moving into its new armoury in Richmond, British Columbia. By November 1988, the new Springhill armoury should be ready for the 1st Battalion Nova Scotia Highlanders (North).

This summer, as an interim measure, we will acquire two commercial vessels for the Naval Reserve. These ships will support the Reserve's role of coastal surveillance and defence. Moreover, they will permit Reservists to develop ship-handling and seamanship skills and allow initial training in the protection of Canadian harbours from mine warfare. We will retire these vessels as new maritime coastal defence craft enter service in the early 1990s.

The Department remains committed to expanding the presence of the Naval Reserve in Quebec. This initiative began with the transfer of Naval Reserve Headquarters from Halifax to Quebec City in July 1983. A Naval Reserve division was commissioned in Chicoutimi in August 1986 and, as forecast in the White Paper, Reserve divisions were commissioned in Trois Rivières and in Rimouski last autumn.



Naval Reservists training on board HMCS FORT STEEL.

Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping represents an important contribution to international stability and thus to Canadian security. As a result of the withdrawal of Swedish troops from the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the Government agreed in October 1987 to increase the strength of our peacekeeping contingent by 60 members, to a level of 575. Beginning in March 1988, we intend to fill these additional positions with Reservists, again giving substance to the Total Force Concept.

The signing of the Guatemala Accord in August 1987 brought new hope for a peaceful solution to the conflicts plaguing Central America. As part of the search for peace Canadian Forces officers with extensive peacekeeping experience were asked to provide technical advice on the possible organization and operation of a monitoring force in the region. The Canadian Government would be prepared to consider a contribution to an observer force should a request to participate be received from all parties to the conflict.

The Canadian Forces also provided a senior officer to direct the military component of a United Nations Technical Survey Mission to the Western Sahara in November and December 1987. The status of this former Spanish colony is the subject of a long-standing and violent dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front, a group seeking independence for the territory.



Canadian soldiers patrol the "Green Line" in Cyprus.

Funding

The Government will provide the resources necessary to make the Canadian Forces operationally effective and responsive to the challenges of the 1990s and beyond. Substantial investment in equipment must be made if Canada is to have a modern, credible and effective military force. Over the 15-year planning period, we estimate that National Defence will need to start about 270 significant equipment projects.

The Government is committed to a base rate of real growth in the defence budget of 2 per cent each year for 15 years. It has also undertaken to provide additional funds in certain years as we introduce the major projects set out in the White Paper.

The White Paper indicated that the magnitude of that additional funding would be established through a new long-term planning and funding process involving an annual Cabinet review. The first such review has taken place. The funding provided to the Department for 1988-89 will be \$11.2 billion. This represents a real growth over the 1987-88 Main Estimates of almost 5 per cent, or of almost 3 per cent as a result of the return of the \$200 million deferral to the Department in 1987-88. This figure includes an extra \$60 million above the 2 per cent floor towards the construction of the second batch of frigates. These funds will permit the Department to proceed with the implementation of the policies and programs set out in the White Paper.

III FOUNDATIONS FOR DEFENCE

In addition to the main thrusts of the Defence Program, the White Paper outlined a series of measures designed to contribute to a firmer social and economic foundation for defence policy. These measures included, among others, providing equitable opportunities in both official languages in the Canadian Forces and in the Department of National Defence, expanding the role of women, strengthening defence industrial preparedness, enhancing our contribution to foreign disaster and humanitarian relief, and broadening and extending the Military and Strategic Studies Program. Although much remains to be done, here too it is possible to report progress in the short time since the tabling of the White Paper.

Defence Industrial Preparedness

The White Paper outlined the need to promote the responsiveness of the defence industrial base in supplying the armed forces with essential equipment and material. The Defence Industrial Preparedness Task Force has now completed its study on Canada's defence industrial base and the Department has accepted its recommendations. Defence industrial preparedness planning is being incorporated into the Department's equipment acquisition and life-cycle management processes. One important planning activity is the consideration of secure sources of supply for the Canadian Forces which assure readiness and sustainment in crisis or war. This activity has far-reaching implications for defence and industrial objectives, not only as it relates directly to the defence of Canada, but also in our joint defence of North America with the United States and our common use of the North American Defence Industrial Base.

The newly formed Defence Industrial Preparedness Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of Canadian industry, banking and universities, has begun to consult with the Minister of National Defence. This consultation will generate proposals for strengthening defence industrial preparedness.

The Canadian decision to acquire the Air Defence, Anti-Tank System (ADATS) for low-level air defence of land forces and airfields in Europe brought superior technology to Canadian industry. This decision alone will produce as many as 700 jobs in Canada, some 450 of them in St. Jean, Quebec. The recent decision by the United States Army to acquire ADATS demonstrated the advantages of strengthening the Canadian defence industrial base in this way. This decision will create up to 300 more jobs in Canada.



The new low-level air defence missile launcher.

Research and Development

We have changed the emphasis of our research and development in response to the new thrusts in the White Paper. We are devoting greater attention to surveillance, both underwater and space-based, techniques to counter mine warfare, training aids and equipment for the Reserves, and technologies aimed at assisting the Canadian Forces in asserting sovereignty in the Arctic. In addition, we are placing greater emphasis on "new" or "emerging" technologies, such as those related to information and artificial intelligence, improved materials, and microelectronics. The Department is also promoting cooperative development projects with Canada's allies under arrangements which promise advantages ranging from reduced development costs to improved interoperability.

The Department recently approached Treasury Board for approval to reintroduce the Defence Industrial Research Program in order to strengthen the domestic defence industrial technology base and enhance its responsiveness to Canadian Forces' requirements. It is expected that the funding level for this program will reach an annual level of some \$15 million.

The Defence Industrial Research Program will play an important role in cementing the partnership between government and industry.

Economic Impact

The nature of the Canadian economy ensures the distribution of the benefits of defence spending to all regions of the country. For example, producers of electronic and other state-of-the-art components in western Canada and in Quebec stand to reap benefits from the recently announced contract for construction in New Brunswick of a second batch of frigates. This program will generate some 14,000 person-years of direct employment over a nine-year period. The acquisition program for nuclear-propelled submarines is expected to generate about 55,000 person-years of direct employment. The contracts for the operation, maintenance and communications for the North Warning System will create over 900 person-years of direct employment, about 500 of which will be for Northern residents, and will represent more than \$50 million spent in the North in a five-year period. The project to acquire heavy trucks is expected to create another 500 person-years of direct employment over a two-year period. In addition, the spin-off effect will generate many other jobs throughout the Canadian economy.

Disaster and Humanitarian Relief

Since the publication of the White Paper, representatives of the Department have been engaged in discussions with officials from both the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency to encourage more use of the Canadian Forces in humanitarian relief abroad. In early December 1987, we provided an inventory of resources that could be made available for relief operations. We will strive to ensure that the unique and extensive capabilities of the Canadian Forces are better understood, and thus can be more effectively harnessed for relief purposes.

During 1987, Canadian Forces transport aircraft on training flights delivered over 60 tons of school and medical supplies to countries in Africa and the Caribbean Basin on behalf of more than a dozen non-governmental organizations. These organizations, service clubs, professional associations and religious organizations, have established their credentials as humanitarian institutions with appropriate contacts in the receiving country. Cargo has included a mobile immunization clinic, X-ray equipment, hospital beds, and an ambulance, as well as educational equipment and school supplies. The recipients were Nigeria, Morocco, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Dominica.

Within Canada and its surrounding waters, the Canadian Forces regularly conduct medical evacuations, mercy flights and search and rescue operations. In 1987, over 9,000 incidents required a coordinated search and rescue reaction. Canadian Forces aircraft flew some 7,000 hours on such operations. Over 600 persons were flown to medical facilities.

The Forces and Society

The Canadian Forces offer attractive careers to young Canadian men and women. Some 30,000 sought to join in 1987 and we were able to accept more than 8,000. The Northern Native Entry Program sparks the interest of young people living in northern Canada. We will open a recruiting detachment in Yellowknife this summer to serve the northern population better.



Tactics training at the Canadian Forces Leadership Academy, CFB Borden, Ontario.

As part of the revitalization of the Reserves, we are developing an integrated recruiting system within which both Regulars and Reservists will be selected and enrolled under common standards. With this system in place, the Canadian Forces will tackle the challenge of providing dedicated, competent personnel to meet the demands presented by modern, sophisticated equipment.

More women are joining the Canadian Forces. There are currently over 8,000 in the Regular Force and approximately 4,300 in the Reserve, representing 9 and 17 per cent respectively. The Department is also expanding the opportunities for women in the Forces. We have removed all restrictions on their employment in the air force. In the navy and the army, women now serve in a number of units which could become involved in combat, such as minor war vessels, army service battalions and field ambulance units. We have initiated a series of trials to determine in which other combat areas women could serve, including infantry, artillery, armour and sea duty aboard destroyers. We recently began a recruiting campaign to increase even further the number of women in the Forces.

The Department of National Defence takes special pride in its contribution to the development in Canada of expertise in global security issues. The Military and Strategic Studies Program encourages academic research and teaching, provides graduate scholarships, and promotes informed discussion among experts and interested laymen. Operating at arms-length, it has grown significantly since its inception in 1967. Approval of proposals to be submitted to Treasury Board this year will expand the resources available to existing university centres of excellence and allow the establishment of additional centres in other fields of strategic interest.

The Department recognizes that the defence of this country depends upon the contribution of all Canadians, regardless of their first official language. From this perspective, objectives for operational effectiveness and official languages are indeed complementary. Use of both official languages will be fully integrated into all activities of the Canadian Forces and the Department of National Defence.

We endeavour to provide Canadians with accurate and timely information on defence activities. We have implemented an active information program to increase public awareness and understanding of Canada's defence policy and of the Canadian Forces. The National Defence Speakers Bureau, which was established a little over a year ago, is providing informed speakers to explain

defence policy to audiences across the country, thus helping to raise the quality of the national debate about security issues.

The Department will continue to refine other public information programs involving the production of printed and audio-visual documentation and the organization of exhibitions and special events that inform Canadians of the roles and needs of the Canadian Forces. Special programs are also designed to assist the media in the dissemination of defence information and the treatment of defence issues.

IV CONCLUSION

The White Paper established a blueprint and set the direction of defence policy into the next century. In the short time since the tabling of the White Paper, we have made significant progress in implementing the new programs required to give Canada a modern and effective defence posture. But implementation has only just begun. As the process gains momentum, it will have an ever more noticeable effect on the capabilities of the Canadian Forces.