

1. *Coast and Anti-Aircraft Defence.*—The mobilization of local garrisons required for the defence of seaports and harbours on both coasts of Canada and the manning of coast defence and anti-aircraft armament.

2. *Protection of Vulnerable Points.*—The provision of guards for certain vulnerable points of national importance on railways, canals, and elsewhere.

3. *Reserve Force.*—The mobilization of a reserve force in Canada; such troops to provide an expeditionary force for overseas if and when required.

On Aug. 25, 1939, the Government decided to man all coast and anti-aircraft defences as a precautionary measure. The Non-Permanent Active Militia forces required were called out on a voluntary basis. The response was excellent and more than adequate for the occasion. Further precautionary measures were taken on Sept. 1, 1939. By Sept. 10, when war was declared, the mobilization of the coastal garrisons was well advanced and was completed during the succeeding weeks.

At the same time the Government also decided that protection should be afforded to all vulnerable points that were considered of vital importance to the national war effort. As in the case of the coastal garrisons, the guards were formed from the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The units selected for this duty instantly responded to the call and within a few days guards were placed at all points except a very few in remote parts of the country. Towards the end of the year a change in policy was introduced and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took over the protection of the majority of the vulnerable points.

On Sept. 1 the Government authorized the mobilization of a reserve force. The mobilization was carried out in accordance with plans prepared in peace-time, the organization of the force being based, with a few minor exceptions, on existing units of the Militia. The composition of each division of the force was carefully worked out in advance, to give proportional representation on a basis of population to every part of the Dominion.

In October a decision was taken by the Government to dispatch the 1st Division and some ancillary troops overseas. The organization of the 1st Division was, therefore, pressed to completion as quickly as possible, and arrangements for its transportation abroad were made in consultation with the British authorities. Elaborate and thorough precautions were taken to safeguard the convoys. By the end of January, 1940, the 1st Division, with a quota of ancillary troops, was concentrated overseas, where training was to be completed.

At the outbreak of war, living accommodation for troops in Canada was practically non-existent, the small number of Permanent Force barracks being completely occupied by Permanent Force units. It was, therefore, necessary to provide accommodation for all of the C.A.S.F. immediately, either by taking over existing commercial buildings that could be adapted for use as barracks, or by building war-time hutments. The policy adopted was to utilize existing buildings wherever possible, and to construct hutments only in localities where buildings were not available. Rehabilitation of existing buildings was begun very shortly after the commencement of mobilization and was continued as rapidly as the buildings could be acquired. All accommodation was completed and occupied by the troops by the end of November. The accommodation provided has been on a reasonably liberal scale as to space, and everything practicable has been done to make the troops comfortable and to protect their health.

In order to maintain units of the Canadian Active Service Force at war establishment, it is necessary to provide a steady flow of trained reinforcements to replace casualties that may be expected to occur overseas and at home. In order that reinforcements may be trained, an estimate of wastage over a considerable period