

## Section 2.—The Command Structure of the Canadian Forces

The Canadian Forces are organized on a functional basis to reflect the major commitments assigned by the Government. Under this concept, all Forces devoted to a primary mission are grouped under a single commander who is assigned sufficient resources to discharge his responsibilities. Specifically, the Canadian Forces are formed into ten major organizational entities reporting to the Chief of the Defence Staff. These are as follows:—

### MOBILE COMMAND

The role of Mobile Command is: to provide military units suitably trained and equipped to support United Nations or other peacekeeping/peace-restoring operations; to provide ground forces, including tactical air support for the protection of Canadian territory; and to maintain operational readiness of combat formations in Canada required for support of overseas commitments.

The Forces assigned include: three infantry brigade groups in Canada; the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East; the United Nations Force in Cyprus; one RCAF Reconnaissance Squadron; and one Transport Helicopter Platoon. Two of the brigade groups in Canada are being reorganized to perform a wide variety of roles and will be provided with air-portable equipment.

### 4 CIBG

4 CIBG is the Canadian contribution to NATO ground forces in Europe. The composition of the brigade is generally similar to the British Infantry brigade group. It also contains a surface-to-surface missile (Honest John) battery in addition to the normal artillery field regiment.

### 1 AIR DIVISION

1 Air Division is the Canadian contribution to the strike-reconnaissance forces available to SACEUR. The Division is operationally responsible to 4 Allied Tactical Air Force (4 ATAF) and has eight squadrons equipped with CF-104 *Super Starfighters* located at three airfields in France and Germany.

### MARITIME COMMAND

All Maritime forces, sea and air, on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts have been placed under the Commander, Maritime Command, with Headquarters in Halifax, N.S. The Maritime Commander (Pacific), who is the Deputy Commander, has his Headquarters in Esquimalt, B.C.

The role of the Maritime Command is to defend Canada against attack from the sea; to provide anti-submarine defence in support of NATO (the Commander, Maritime Command is also Commander, Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area, in Allied Command Atlantic); and to conduct search and rescue operations on the East and West Coasts of Canada. A secondary role is to provide sea lift in support of Mobile Command.

The Maritime Forces are composed of the following ships: one aircraft carrier equipped with twin-engine *Tracker* aircraft and *Sea King* helicopters; 22 destroyers, escort-type; two supply ships; two submarines; and six small support and training vessels. There are four air squadrons and six naval air squadrons in service.

### AIR DEFENCE COMMAND

Air Defence Command participates jointly with the United States in the air defence of North America, through NORAD. It has functional control of three interceptor squadrons, two SAM squadrons, one SAGE control centre and two transeontinental radar lines. Operational control is exercised by HQ NORAD.

### AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

The role of Air Transport Command is to provide air transport support to Canadian Forces everywhere, and to conduct search and rescue operations in the Eastern Search and Rescue Area (roughly, Ontario and Quebec). It has four squadrons operating short-range, long-range and troop-carrying aircraft and an Air Transport Unit operating *Caribou* and *Otter* aircraft from El Arish, Egypt, in support of UNEF.

### TRAINING COMMAND

The role of Training Command is to provide individual training for the Forces and to conduct search and rescue operations within the Western Search and Rescue Area (roughly, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta). All existing training units of the RCN, the Canadian Army and the RCAF where individual training is carried out have been placed under functional control of Training Command. The Canadian Services Colleges (RMC, Royal Roads and CMR), the Staff Colleges, and medical/dental training are under the direct control of Canadian Forces Headquarters. (See p. 1178.) Land/Air Warfare operational training is the responsibility of Mobile Command. Basic parachute training and basic fixed wing or helicopter pilot training are a Training Command responsibility.