

Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary; Regina and Winnipeg; Toronto and Ottawa; Montreal and Quebec; and Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Their tasks collectively include: the augmentation of Canadian Forces Communication Command in an emergency; the provision of communication support to Mobile Command Militia in emergency operations (peace); the provision of instructors for the training of Mobile Command unit signalers; and the provision of communications support for control of Mobile Command Militia tactical exercises.

Air Reserves. The Air Reserve is organized into four Air Reserve Regional Headquarters at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Edmonton and six flying squadrons of six DHC Otter aircraft each. Air Reserve Squadrons are located at Montreal (two), Toronto (two), Winnipeg (one) and Edmonton (one). The Air Reserve is required to provide light tactical air transport support to the Regular Force and in particular to Mobile Command ground forces. Air Reserve tasks include logistic airlift, air evacuation of patients, aerial surveillance and photography, and communications and liaison.

Maritime Command. All Canadian Maritime Forces, both sea and air, are under the command of the Commander, Maritime Command whose Headquarters is in Halifax. The Deputy Commander is the Commander, Maritime Forces Pacific with Headquarters in Esquimalt. The role of Maritime Command is to defend Canadian interests from assault by sea and to support measures to protect Canadian sovereignty. Support is provided to NATO by assisting in conducting anti-submarine warfare in the Allied Command, Atlantic. The Commander, Maritime Command is the NATO Commander of the Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area of the Western Atlantic Command, under the Supreme Commander, Allied Command Atlantic (SACLANT). Additional roles are to provide sea lift required by Mobile Command, and to conduct search and rescue operations within the Atlantic and Pacific Search and Rescue Areas (roughly, the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia).

As at December 1972, the following vessels were in service in Maritime Command: 23 Destroyer Escorts/Destroyer Escorts Helicopter Equipped including three new Iroquois Class Helicopter Destroyers; three Operational Support Ships; three Oberon Class Submarines; one Tench Class Submarine; six Bay Class Coastal Patrol Vessels (employed as training vessels); and two Escort Repair Vessels (retained in service as alongside workshops and temporary accommodation vessels). One Iroquois Class Helicopter Destroyer in the final stages of construction is expected to join the fleet in 1973.

The Naval Reserve is an essential component of Maritime Command, and has been designated as a ready reserve. Its primary function is to provide trained personnel to augment the fleet in time of emergency. Another essential role is to provide and maintain naval control of shipping and protection of fishing vessels capability in time of emergency or war to meet national and NATO requirements. There are 16 naval reserve units situated in major Canadian cities.

Air Defence Command. Air Defence Command participates with the United States in the air defence of North America, through NORAD. It has command of three interceptor squadrons, one SAGE control centre, two BUIC centres and two transcontinental radar lines. Operational control of NORAD assigned forces is exercised by HQ NORAD.

Air Transport Command. The main role of Air Transport Command (ATC) is to maintain an operationally effective air transport force to meet Canada's defence commitments. In addition to this main role, ATC is responsible for functional and administrative control of all primary search and rescue (SAR) units in Canada as well as the operational control of SAR activities in the Eastern Search and Rescue Area. It has four squadrons operating medium- and long-range cargo and troop carrying aircraft as well as four transport and rescue squadrons.

Training Command. The role of Training Command is to provide individual training for the Canadian Forces and to conduct search and rescue operations within the Western Search and Rescue Area (roughly, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta). All former 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 Military Colleges (Royal Military College, Royal Roads and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean), the Staff Colleges and National Defence College are under the direct control of National Defence Headquarters. Land/air warfare operational training and basic parachutist training are the responsibility of Mobile Command; basic fixed-wing and helicopter pilot training are a Training Command responsibility.