

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 support Canadian military operations as required 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 1973, the following vessels were in service in Maritime Command: 20 Destroyer Escorts/Destroyer Escorts Helicopter Equipped including four 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).

The Naval Reserve is an essential component of Maritime Command and has been designated a ready reserve. Its primary function is to provide trained personnel to augment the fleet in emergencies. 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 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, one BUIC centre 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.

Air Transport Command provides the airlift needed to meet national and international emergencies that require military participation. It also provides search and rescue services for aircraft to meet Canada's obligations under the terms of membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization, and it co-ordinates marine search and rescue operations within Canada's areas of responsibility.

In 1973 strategic and tactical airlift by Command aircraft enabled other elements of the forces to participate in a wide range of national and international responsibilities embracing national sovereignty and development, North American defence, NATO, humanitarian missions and contributions to world peace and security.

About half of the Command's flying is devoted to joint exercises with Mobile Command and other Canadian Forces Commands, often in conjunction with NATO allies. The remainder is used to support Canadian Forces Europe, isolated bases in northern Canada, Canadian military and civil missions abroad, and DND and other government agencies in Canada. These operations and exercises provide the experience the Command needs to maintain readiness for its emergency tasks. During 1973, a total of 408.4 million passenger-miles and 59.4 million cargo ton-miles were flown.

Training Command plans and conducts all recruit and individual trades and classification training that is common to more than one command. The Command is also responsible for the Prairie Region, one of the six military regions into which Canada is divided. The Command headquarters is in Winnipeg and the nine bases within the Command are located in seven provinces. A total of 24,239 students attended one or more of 1,258 courses conducted by the Command during 1973.

The Canadian Forces Communication Command (CFCC) manages, operates and maintains strategic communications for the Canadian Forces and, in emergencies, for the federal and provincial governments. The Command also provides points for interconnecting strategic and tactical networks. CFCC manages, operates and maintains the major DND automatic data processing centres.