

provides search and rescue service for downed aircraft and coordinates marine search and rescue operations. Heavy transport resources consist of 24 C-130 Hercules aircraft and five Boeing 707 aircraft. A squadron at Ottawa provides medium-range passenger transport with seven Cosmopolitan and seven Falcon aircraft.

Transport and rescue squadrons at Comox, BC, Edmonton, Alta., Trenton, Ont., and Summerside, PEI, are equipped with Buffalo and Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft, and some with Labrador and Voyageur helicopters. Rescue Coordination centres at Trenton, Ont., and Edmonton coordinate search and rescue activities. They work closely with Maritime Command in Victoria and Halifax.

Air Movements units at Ottawa, Trenton, Edmonton and Lahr, Federal Republic of Germany, with detachments at Comox and Vancouver, BC, Winnipeg, Man., and Greenwood and Shearwater, NS provide passenger and cargo-processing services.

In 1975 strategic and tactical airlift by 10 Tactical Air Group aircraft enabled other elements of the forces to participate in a wide range of activities embracing national sovereignty, North American defence, NATO, humanitarian missions and contributions to hemispheric security.

About half of the group'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.

Maritime Air Group (MAG) was created on September 2, 1975 as a component of Air Command. The group is responsible for management of all air resources engaged in maritime patrol, maritime surveillance and anti-submarine warfare.

The commander of Maritime Air Group, while responsible to the commander of Air Command, is under the operational control of the commander of Maritime Command while carrying out surveillance roles. A close working relationship between Maritime Command and Maritime Air Group enables them to utilize a common operations centre.

The group conducts surveillance flights over Canada's coastal waters and the Arctic archipelago. It also provides anti-submarine air forces as part of Canada's contribution to NATO.

Air Reserves. The Air Reserve is organized into four Air Reserve Wing Headquarters at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton and six flying squadrons of six DHC Otter aircraft each, 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.

The Canadian Forces Training System (CFTS)

3.7.2.4

The CFTS was created on September 2, 1975 with the formation of Air Command and the realignment of the Canadian Forces command structure. With headquarters at CFB Trenton, Ont., it plans and conducts all recruit, trades, specialist and officer classification training common to more than one command.

The commander of Canadian Forces Training System also assumes regional commitments in Central Region (the province of Ontario), including responsibility for planning and implementing aid to the civil power, assistance to civil authorities and other federal departments, liaison with the provincial government and its agencies, and provision of support services to selected units of other commands.

Information on recruit and trades training, training for officers, flying training, the three Canadian military colleges, the cadet movement and other related programs is included in Chapter 7, Education, Training and Cultural Activities.