

While the Commander of MARCOM is directly responsible to the Chief of the Defence Staff for the operations of Canada's maritime forces, key related functions such as the development of doctrine and the identification and filling of equipment needs are carried out at National Defence headquarters by a staff under the direction of the Chief of Maritime Doctrine and Operations. This officer is a rear-admiral, who, with his land and air counterparts, reports to the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Witnesses before the sub-committee expressed a variety of reservations about the present command structure. Some suggested sweeping changes. Cmdre Hendy, for example, cited with favour the Task Force on Unification's recommendation that an organization not unlike the former Chiefs of Staff be re-established.² RAdm Hughes said that MARPAC should be restored to a separate command.³ VAdm Porter noted that the maritime commander is a very busy man, with a number of diverse responsibilities in addition to commanding the fleet. He also stated:

In an emergency . . . I do not believe he could be expected to discharge these duties and at the same time command and direct the emergency maritime operations as a national commander, a commander of Canada-United States naval forces, and a commander of NATO naval forces. We need to rethink our command organization to ensure that commanders . . . can be effective as soon as the balloon goes up.⁴

At this juncture, the sub-committee wishes to do no more than indicate that such questions have been raised and to note that the command structure of the Canadian Armed Forces may well be the subject of a later report. Members agreed that it would not be very productive to make recommendations on the command structure of MARCOM in isolation from assessments of the other main elements of the forces.

Personnel implications of the sub-committee's suggested fleet

The publication *Defence '82* showed the following numbers of personnel as being directly assigned to MARCOM:⁵

Regular force	8,811
Civilians	<u>7,479</u>
TOTAL STRENGTH	<u>16,290</u>

Definitive equivalent figures for MAG are more difficult to establish because MAG personnel are usually included in the total numbers for Air Command. The following estimates, however, were provided by DND:

Regular force	5,800
Civilians	<u>1,400</u>
TOTAL STRENGTH	<u>7,200</u>

² *Ibid*, 22 March, 1983, p. 43:39.

³ *Ibid*, p. 43:26.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 43:9-10.

⁵ *Defence 82*, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, 1983 (ISBN 0-662- 52140-4), p. 25.