

**Training.**—The R.C.A.F. Staff College at Armour Heights, Toronto, Ont., trains officers for command and staff positions (see also p. 1139). At the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, Ont., there are facilities for consultant and specialist officers, laboratories for nutritional research, a human centrifuge, a cold low-pressure chamber, a tropical room, a statistical section, and well-equipped laboratories for the study of all branches of aviation medicine.

Ground training came into full operation during 1947. Schools at Trenton, Aylmer, Camp Borden, Rockcliffe, Clinton, and Centralia in Ontario, worked to capacity instructing recruits in the skills of the various Air Force trades, and at the same time gave additional courses to many veteran airmen who had re-engaged in the peacetime Force. Ground schools were run for officers also, and large classes were graduated by No. 1 KTS (no longer operative), a school of administration for junior officers most of whom had no chance during their wartime flying days to learn the administrative jobs required of the peacetime officer.

Initiated in 1947 was the R.C.A.F.'s Summer Employment Plan, under which veteran officers attending university were brought back into uniform, to work and train with the Air Force during the summer months. Eighty-four such students from leading Canadian universities returned on a Reserve basis, and were engaged in medical and technical research and survey work. The plan is designed to train the students in the various specialist branches of the Service during their university careers, and the type of work done by each fits in as closely as possible with the course taken by the student. Qualified students may be offered commissions in the R.C.A.F. upon completion of their professional training.

There was increased activity on flying training stations in 1947 as new entries began aircrew training. The first class of young flight cadets started their careers as aircrew officers during the autumn, having qualified for short-service commissions in the R.C.A.F. The first group, small by comparison with wartime courses but to be followed by further intakes at regular intervals, passed through No. 1 Manning Depot, Toronto, to the Flying Training School, Centralia, Ont., or to the Radar and Communications School, Clinton, Ont., depending upon whether the cadets were taking pilot or radio-navigator training. Flying began for them before the end of the year, and upon completion of their training they will become flying officers.

Flying training was also given to university undergraduates, who entered under the new University Summer Flying Training Scheme, which began during 1947. Thirty-six such undergraduates from ten universities across the country took pilot or radio-navigator training. Such students, after spending three summer training periods with the Air Force, and successfully finishing their university course, will be offered commissions in the Regular, Auxiliary or Reserve Air Forces.

**Air Force Day.**—Instituted in 1947, the R.C.A.F.'s annual "Open House" falls on the first or second Saturday in June. The purpose is to give the Canadian public an opportunity to see the equipment and personnel of the Air Force, with the hope of establishing a better understanding of Service activities and operations.

#### **Subsection 4.—The Defence Research Board**

The Department of National Defence Act was amended on Apr. 1, 1947, to provide for the establishment of a Defence Research Board. The Board consists of five ex officio and six appointed members serving under a full-time chairman. The ex officio members are the Chiefs of Staff of the three Armed Services, the President of the National Research Council and the Deputy Minister of National