

The military training policy for the year 1952-53 was: (1) to improve the standard of individual and collective training, instructional ability and general efficiency of both active and reserve units; (2) to bring active force units to the highest standard of operational training; and (3) to allow collective training in reserve-force units where standard of individual training was sufficiently advanced.

In January 1953, the Army began a program to train soldier apprentices between the ages of 16 and 17; 125 apprentices were enrolled in the first intake. An apprentice enrolls for seven years; two years after enrolment he becomes a regular active service soldier and tradesman; at the conclusion of five years of service he has the option of leaving the Army. Apprentice training will cover basic and corps military training, trades training in selected trades and academic training in mathematics, science and English.

The corps training of officers and men and the basic training of 9,600 recruits was carried out both within units and at various corps schools. In addition, 7,735 personnel attended other courses at schools of instruction.

Basic and advanced training for recruits, as well as refresher courses for all ranks, is conducted in Army Corps Schools organized on a permanent peacetime basis and located as follows:—

- Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Camp Shilo, Man.
- Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), Picton, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Chilliwack, B.C.
- Royal Canadian School of Signals, Barriefield, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Dental Corps School, Ottawa, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School, Montreal, Que.
- Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers School, Barriefield, Ont.
- Canadian Provost Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Canadian School of Military Intelligence, Camp Borden, Ont.

Equipment.—The Canadian Army equipment development program has continued to concentrate on the fields particularly suited to Canadian capabilities and on those in which there are special Canadian needs.

For industrial and strategic reasons, the Canadian Army is adopting, with some exceptions, American-type armament and vehicles. As far as possible, these new equipments will be produced in Canada. The importance of standardization has been increased by the adoption of North American equipment and an important contribution to standardization has been the influencing by Canada of selected developments in other countries. Interest continues to be displayed by the United States and the United Kingdom in Canadian development of combat clothing, a new flame thrower and a number of vehicles.

The Reserve Force.—The reserve force provides the basis for expansion of the field force in the event of an emergency. It is employed on a part-time basis and is subject to annual military training.

Training in 1952-53 was devoted to improving individual skill in handling weapons, fieldcraft, technical ability and physical fitness as well as improving the qualities of leadership, professional ability and instructional techniques of officers and NCO's.