

or specialty. When required by technical developments in the Army, trades are revised and new trades are introduced. Trades relating to aircraft maintenance and repair are being studied in keeping with the decision that the Army will use certain aircraft.

The apprentice training program, inaugurated in January 1953, is designed to train selected young men as soldier tradesmen and to provide them with the requisite academic background to enable them to advance to senior non-commissioned ranks in the Army. A high entry standard has been set to ensure that the prospective soldier apprentice will be capable of absorbing trade and academic training, and also of developing the leadership qualities essential in senior NCO's. During 1956 an additional 486 apprentices were enrolled and 39 civilian teachers were employed to provide academic instruction for about 700 apprentice soldiers. Academic credits are obtained from the educational authorities of the province where the training is conducted. Apprentices receive trades training as clerks, cooks, carpenters, electricians, wireless operators, radar operators, radio mechanics, storemen, gun mechanics, vehicle mechanics and armourers. A balanced training program is designed to stimulate the interest of the apprentice. Military, trade, academic and recreational training are integrated. Separate messing, canteen and sleeping arrangements are provided for apprentices.

The training of the Mobile Striking Force continued throughout 1956. Airborne continuation training was carried out by each unit in conjunction with unit exercises. Mobile Striking Force units carried out exercises during the winter under cold weather conditions. Parachute and air supply courses were conducted at the Canadian Joint Training Centre at Rivers, Man., and courses in Arctic training at Fort Churchill, Man.

Collective training for units in Eastern Canada was conducted at Camp Gagetown, N.B., under the General Officer Commanding 1st Canadian Infantry Division, during the summer months and for units from Western Canada at Camp Wainwright, Alta., under the General Officer Commanding Western Command. All arms training was begun on the sub-unit and unit level, and culminated in exercises on the brigade and divisional level.

*The Reserves.*—Funds were provided to permit a maximum of 60 days training for the Militia during 1957, of which up to 15 days were to be camp training as determined by General Officers Commanding Commands. In the summer of 1956 a total of 21,000 all ranks attended summer camp training. The aim of training is to prepare the Militia for its role to assist in any future mobilization for active service or civil defence.

*The Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP).*—The Regular Officer Training Plan is in effect at the three Canadian Services Colleges and at all Canadian universities and affiliated colleges which have contingents of the COTC. The purpose of the Plan is to train selected students for commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular). Students enrol in the Canadian Army (Regular) with a special rate of pay; tuition and the essential fees are paid and grants are given for books and instruments needed for study. In the period Jan. 1, 1954 to Dec. 31, 1956, 86 of these sponsored students graduated and were commissioned in the Canadian Army (Regular). Training consists of military studies, drill and physical training during the academic year; the summer term is devoted to practical training at military establishments.

*The Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC).*—In addition to the Regular Officer Training Plan, units of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps are maintained at Canadian universities to produce primarily, from among university undergraduates, officers for the reserve components of the Army. University graduates who have been members of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps are also eligible for commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular). Members of the COTC undertake the same training as members of the ROTP. In the period Jan. 1, 1954 to Dec. 31, 1956, 24 officers who had trained with the COTC were awarded commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular.)

*Army Cadets.*—The number of Royal Canadian Army Cadets training during 1955-56 was 61,480, enrolled in 560 cadet corps. Training was conducted by 1,382 Cadet Services of Canada officers and 968 civilian instructors assisted by Canadian Army Regular and