

Militia personnel. During the summer of 1956, 5,968 cadets spent seven weeks at cadet summer camps located at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Camp Borden, Ont., Ipperwash, Ont., Dundurn, Sask., and Vernon, B.C. During these summer camps cadets were qualified as either cadet leaders, cadet leader instructors, drivers mechanical transport or infantry signallers. In addition, 604 cadets of the minimum age of 14 years attended two-week summer camp at Aldershot, N.S., Picton, Ont., or Vernon, B.C. During these camps, cadets were qualified as Junior Leaders. The National Cadet Camp, operated annually at Banff, Alta., is an award camp for first class or master cadets who are selected from across Canada; in 1956, 229 such cadets attended. A total of 963 Cadet Services of Canada officers and civilian instructors attended cadet summer camps throughout Canada in 1956; of this number, 496 were undergoing training courses and 467 were employed on instructional duties.

Subsection 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

Organization.—Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa conducts the planning and policy for administration and training of the Regular and Reserve Forces of the RCAF. Organization is divided into four categories—resource controls, personnel, logistics, and plans and operations. The major formations and their headquarters locations are as follows:—

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
Air Defence Command.....	St. Hubert, Que.
5 Air Division.....	Vancouver, B.C.
1 Air Division.....	Metz, France
Air Transport Command.....	Lachine, Que.
Air Material Command.....	Rockcliffe, Ont.
Maritime Air Command.....	Halifax, N.S.
Training Command.....	Trenton, Ont.
1 Tactical Air Command.....	Edmonton, Alta.
14 Training Group.....	Winnipeg, Man.

The organization of the planned total of 40 squadrons was completed by December 1956 when 3,140 aircraft were in operation. Eighteen of the squadrons were for the air defence of Canada; 12 squadrons were stationed in France and Germany as No. 1 Air Division; six squadrons were required for RCAF transport operations at home and abroad; three maritime squadrons operated in conjunction with other forces for the defence of Canada's East and West Coasts; a photographic squadron of Transport Command, No. 408, flew about 598,000 miles during 1956 carrying out aerial survey operations, including special aerial survey work in conjunction with the Mid-Canada Early Warning radar system.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on July 31, 1957, was 50,931 officers and men in the Regular Force and 4,823 in the Auxiliary Air Force.

Operations in 1956-57.—During 1956, Air Defence Command continued its planned build-up. The Mid-Canada Early Warning system was well on the way toward completion. DEW line sitings were also completed and construction on the selected sites started. The RCAF Ground Observer Corps, which acts as a supplement to the radar system, included approximately 55,000 civilian volunteer members.

The *CF-100 IV* has been replaced in Canada by the *CF-100 V*, a version of the same aircraft with improved high-altitude performance. Improvements continued in air defence operational procedures. By the end of 1956 one of the *F-86* squadrons which was disbanded in No. 1 Air Division was re-formed in Canada using *CF-100* aircraft. Three additional squadrons were also re-formed in 1957.

No. 1 Air Division in Europe continued to fill Canada's commitment to NATO's integrated fighter force. The Air Division comprises eight *F-86* and four *CF-100* squadrons. Maritime Air Command aircrews participated in several NATO exercises in the Western Atlantic area in conjunction with United States and United Kingdom forces. National