

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 July 1952 to July 1957, 388 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 1957-58 was 67,493, enrolled in 541 cadet corps. Training was conducted by 1,465 Cadet Services of Canada officers and 797 civilian instructors assisted by Canadian Army Regular and Militia personnel. During the summer of 1958, 5,266 cadets spent seven weeks at 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, Driver Mechanical Transport Group 1, or Infantry Signaller, Group 1. In addition, 524 cadets of the minimum age of 14 years attended two-week summer camps at Aldershot, N.S., and Clear Lake, Man. During these camps cadets were qualified as Junior Leaders (Cadet). The National Cadet Camp operated annually at Banff, Alta., is a camp attended by First Class or Master Cadets who are selected from cadet corps across Canada; in 1958, 229 such cadets attended. A total of 1,055 Cadet Services of Canada officers and civilian instructors attended summer camps throughout Canada in 1958; of this number 497 were undergoing training courses and 558 were employed on instructional duties.

Subsection 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

Organization.—Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa conducts the planning and policy 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. On Mar. 31, 1959, the major formations and their headquarters location were as follows:—

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

The organization included 29 flying squadrons of the RCAF Regular and 11 flying squadrons of the Reserve. The Reserve squadrons performed an emergency and rescue role. Nine of the Regular squadrons contributed to the air defence of the Canada-U.S. Region; 12 squadrons were assigned to the air defence of Western Europe; four 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; and one reconnaissance squadron carried out aerial photography and reconnaissance in the Canadian North.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Mar. 31, 1959, was 51,627 officers and men in the Regular Force and 4,114 in the Auxiliary Air Force.

Operations in 1958.—The RCAF continued to fill its established air defence commitments. Emphasis was placed on improving efficiency in integrated operations with USAF air defence forces and increasing the effectiveness of Canadian air defence squadrons. The Canadian air defence force remained at nine *CF100 Mk V* all-weather squadrons.