

The training of the Defence of Canada Force continued throughout 1959. Airborne continuation training was carried out by each unit in conjunction with unit exercises. Defence of Canada 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 Canada was carried on during the summer months at Camp Gagetown, Camp Petawawa and Camp Wainwright. All arms training comprised sub-unit and unit training and culminated in exercises at the Brigade Group level.

The Reserves.—Funds were provided to permit an average of 45 days of training for all ranks of the Militia during 1959, including seven days of summer training by attachment to Regular Army units, camps or headquarters. During the summer, 10,989 all ranks, including Canadian Women's Army Corps members and Young Soldiers, were attached for summer training, intended to prepare the Militia for assistance in National Survival.

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 that 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 essential fees are paid and grants are given for books and instruments needed for study. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, 88 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. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, seven who had trained with the COTC were awarded commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular).

Army Cadets.—As at Mar. 31, 1960, the program for Royal Canadian Army Cadets involved 2,201 Cadet Services of Canada officers and civilian instructors and 65,289 cadets in 494 corps. In 1959, a total of 5,026 selected cadets attended trades and specialist summer camps of seven weeks duration at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Ipperwash and Camp Borden, Ont., Dundurn, Sask., and Vernon, B.C.; 508 cadets attended two-week Junior Leader camps at Aldershot and Clear Lake, Man. The National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alta., was conducted for 235 Master or First Class cadets. A total of 743 Cadet Services of Canada officers and civilian instructors were employed at or attended cadet camps under instruction.

Subsection 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

Organization.—The RCAF is controlled from Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa, which is responsible for planning, policy and administration of the Regular and Reserve components of the RCAF. The Headquarters organization comprises four major Divisions—plans and operations, technical services, personnel and resource control. On Mar. 31, 1960 the major RCAF formations and their Headquarters locations were as follows:—

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