

Aircrew trainees entering the Service receive primary training at Centralia, Ont., and pilot trainees receive basic flying training at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Penhold, Alta. Advanced flying training on jet aircraft is conducted at Portage la Prairie and Gimli in Manitoba and advanced flying training on twin-engine aircraft is conducted at Saskatoon, Sask. Both the basic and applied phases of training for Observer trainees are conducted at Winnipeg, Man. Flying Instructor training is conducted at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Portage la Prairie, Man.

Formal trade courses for tradesmen and technicians and newly commissioned non-flying list officers in aeronautical engineering, armament, supply, telecommunications and flying control were conducted at the RCAF technical schools in Ontario located at Camp Borden, Aylmer and Clinton. Aircraft system trainers were used extensively to support technician and aircrew training programs at field technical training units and operational training units. Trade advancement training programs continued at all units, both regular and auxiliary, to help tradesmen advance into the qualified trade group levels. Semi-annual trade examinations were written under the direction of a Central Examination Board. Language training programs were conducted where necessary.

**RCAF Reserve.**—The active sub-components of the RCAF reserves are designated as the Auxiliary and the Primary Reserve. Eleven Auxiliary flying squadrons, equipped with transport aircraft, are maintained to train a reserve of transport aircrew and operate in an emergency transport role. In addition, the RCAF maintains 13 Auxiliary medical units, 14 aircraft control and warning squadrons and eight technical training units. The Primary Reserve is concerned mainly with the training of members of the University Reserve Training Plan (URTP), the Manning Support Officers (MSO) and the Reserve Tradesmen Training Plan (RTTP).

During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, officer development courses were conducted for some 300 first-year URTP university undergraduates at Reserve Officer School, St. Johns, Que. Following this initial training some non-flying list cadets continued with basic courses in aeronautical engineering, telecommunications, armament, supply and accounts while others in the medical, air services and personnel lists were employed at Regular Force units on contact training. Second and third year flight cadets continued with their formal or contact training. The Reserve Tradesmen Training Plan was also continued with an annual intake quota of 1,750.

**Royal Canadian Air Cadets.**—Air cadet activities in Canada are sponsored and administered by the Air Cadet League of Canada. The League is a voluntary civilian organization formed in 1940 to provide preliminary aviation training for potential members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The peacetime objective of air cadet training is to give basic training in aviation and other closely associated subjects as well as citizenship training which will better fit Canadian youth for careers in civilian or Service life. The RCAF works in partnership with the League and provides training personnel, syllabi and equipment.

The authorized ceiling of cadet enrolment is 25,500 and the strength at Jan. 31, 1960 was approximately 24,250, attached to 331 squadrons across Canada. Air cadet training is carried out in more than 270 communities from Newfoundland to British Columbia. During the summer of 1959, camps were held at RCAF Stations at Summerside, P.E.I., St. Johns, Que., Clinton, Ont., and Sea Island, B.C., attended by about 6,000 cadets together with officers and instructors. A seven-week course for senior leaders and drill instructors was held for 200 cadets at RCAF Station, Camp Borden, Ont.

Under the International Exchange Visits Program for 1959, sponsored jointly by the RCAF and the Air Cadet League, 58 cadets were exchanged with the United Kingdom, the United States, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

About 250 senior air cadets receive flying training annually at flying clubs through scholarships provided by the RCAF and additional scholarships are awarded by the Air Cadet League and other organizations, which in 1959 numbered 138.