

Aldershot, N.S., and Clear Lake, Man. The National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alta., was conducted for 230 Master and First Class cadets. A total of 742 Cadet Services of Canada officers and civilian instructors was 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 resources control. On Mar. 31, 1961, 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.

The organization included 29 flying squadrons of the RCAF Regular and 11 flying squadrons of the RCAF Auxiliary. The Auxiliary squadrons performed an emergency and rescue role. Nine of the Regular squadrons contributed to the air defence of the Canada-United States regions; 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 RCAF at Mar. 31, 1961 was 51,349 officers and men in the Regular Force and 3,130 in the Auxiliary Air Force.

Operations in 1960.—The RCAF continued to fill its air defence commitments, improve the effectiveness of its air defence squadrons and emphasize defence integration with the United States Air Force under the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). The Canadian air defence force remained at nine squadrons of *CF-100*, *Mk-V* aircraft. No. 1 Air Division in Europe, comprised of eight *F-86*, four *CF-100*, *Mk-IVB* and one *AC and W* squadrons, continued to fill Canada's commitment to the NATO air defence fighter force.

Air Defence Command continued its planned build-up and had under operation three radar systems—the Distant Early Warning Line (DEW), the Mid-Canada Line (MCL), and the Pinetree Line—as an integral part of NORAD. The southern portion of the Ground Observer Corps was disbanded effective June 1, 1960; the northern portion continued operations as a supplement to the early warning radar system.

The RCAF Maritime Air Command during 1960 contributed three land-based maritime squadrons to the Maritime Defence of North America. Two of these squadrons, based on the East Coast, have been completely equipped with *Argus* aircraft, the largest and most modern anti-submarine aircraft in the world. A continuous program of aircraft modernization and re-equipping with improved anti-submarine devices was also conducted throughout the period. These two squadrons and a third *Neptune* aircraft squadron on the West Coast participated in a number of national, international and NATO anti-submarine exercises conducted throughout the year. Daily patrols and surveillance of ocean areas adjacent to the Canadian coastline were also maintained.