

Air Transport Command continued to provide support to the Air Division and the Army Brigade in Europe using *North Star* aircraft. *North Stars* were also used to support the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt and the Congo as well as to assist in the transportation of medical aid, food and equipment in support of the disasters at Agadir and in Chile. A flying unit, operating *Dakota* and *Otter* aircraft, was maintained for local employment in Egypt in support of UNEF. *Fairchild C-119* aircraft of Transport Command were engaged in cargo and personnel carrier operations in Canada and in paratroop training for the Canadian Army. *North Star*, *C-119* and *C-130* aircraft were used in support of Arctic Weather Stations. Routine reconnaissance flights in the Arctic Archipelago and photographic missions for the Department of National Defence were carried out by 408 Squadron.

During the year, the RCAF continued to provide search and rescue services in Canadian areas of responsibility; 48 major search operations were conducted, of which 24 were for civil aircraft, eight were for military aircraft and 16 for marine and other craft. During the year, 196 mercy flights were performed. The total flying time for all search and rescue operations was 6,900 hours.

Training.—During the year ended Mar. 31, 1960, the RCAF provided training for approximately 4,000 officers and airmen to replace releases and for some 1,500 who were to assume new appointments resulting from technological changes. Basic training qualified personnel to do the relatively simple but vital jobs in the RCAF; conversion and advanced training qualified personnel to do more complex jobs and to assume greater responsibilities.

During the year, training was given in the operation and maintenance of the SAGE and Bomarc system which will become operational in the RCAF in the near future. To keep abreast of rapid technological developments, a number of officers and airmen attended short familiarization courses on computers and other electronic equipment at Clinton, Ont.; courses on guided missiles and space technology at Clinton and Camp Borden; and courses with industrial firms in Canada and in the United States. Pilot and radio navigator trainees received primary aircrew training at Centralia, Ont. Pilot trainees were given primary flying training at Centralia, basic at Moose Jaw, Sask., or Penhold, Alta., and advanced at Portage La Prairie or Gimli, Man. Radio navigators received training at Winnipeg, Man. Approximately 1,000 entrants whose native language was French were given from 10 to 22 weeks of instruction in the English language in schools located at St. Jean, Que., and Centralia, Ont.

Forty-five Danish and 35 Norwegian nationals were trained as pilots and five Turkish Air Force officers were trained as advanced jet instructors. About 20 Canadian Army officers received a special 60-hour flying training course at Centralia and 30 RCN personnel following regular primary and basic phases received advanced twin-engine training at Saskatoon, Sask.

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 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. Advanced personnel, both Regular and Auxiliary, were given assistance in a wide range of subjects to help them improve in job proficiency and qualify for higher trade groupings. Semi-annual trade examinations were written under the direction of Training Standards Establishment located at Trenton, Ont.

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 carry out emergency transport and reconnaissance operations. The RCAF also maintains 13 Auxiliary medical units and eight technical training units. These units will in