

Canadian Army (Militia).—Funds were provided to permit an average of 40 days of training for all ranks, plus up to 70 days of training for key personnel in the Militia. This included seven days of summer training for selected personnel by attachment to Regular Army units, attendance at command National Survival camps and in-job training at headquarters. During the summer, 23,707 all ranks, including members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and Young Soldiers, participated in this training. A special Militia training program designed to train 100,000 men for national survival operations was undertaken for the period November 1961 to May 1962. At Mar. 31, 1962, a total of 71,942 men had enrolled.

Royal Canadian Army Cadets.—The aim of the Army Cadet Organization is to provide cadets with a sound knowledge of military fundamentals based on the qualities of leadership, patriotism and good citizenship. Planning and the supervision of organization, administration and training are carried out by the Canadian Army (Regular). A total of 113 officers and men are employed continuously on these duties.

Training and administration of Army cadets are the responsibility of officers of the Cadet Services of Canada, a sub-component of the reserves, and civilian instructors. As at Mar. 31, 1962, a total of 2,366 cadet instructors were engaged in these activities. The cadet training year is divided into local headquarters and summer camp periods. At local headquarters, cadets take a progressive three-year course in basic military subjects. Selected cadets are given additional training at summer camps.

In 1961, 5,034 army cadets attended seven-week trades and specialist courses at summer camps at Aldershot, N.S.; Farnham, Que.; Camp Borden, Ont.; Ipperwash, Ont.; and Vernon, B.C. An additional 931 cadets attended two-week junior leader and special courses at Aldershot, N.S.; Camp Borden, Ont.; Clear Lake, Man.; and Rivers, Man. Two hundred and fifteen Master and First Class cadets attended the National Cadet Camp, Banff, Alta., for four weeks. Four hundred and five cadet instructors attended qualifying courses of up to seven weeks and another 495 were employed on training and administrative duties at summer camps.

In 1961 there was an increase of 3,963 in the number of cadets registered; in July the strength ceiling was raised from 67,600 to 75,000. As at Mar. 31, 1962, a total of 69,934 boys organized into 498 corps were enrolled as Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

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, 1962, 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.....	Victoria, 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 27 flying squadrons of the RCAF Regular and 11 flying squadrons of the RCAF Auxiliary. The Auxiliary squadrons performed an emergency and rescue role. Five 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; five squadrons were required for RCAF transport operations at home and abroad; four 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 Canada.