

104 of these sponsored students graduated and were commissioned. 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).—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 training similar to that given members of the ROTP. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1963, 15 who had trained with the COTC were awarded commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular).

Canadian Army (Militia).—The role of the Militia is to prepare for survival operations, complement the active force and provide assistance for internal security on mobilization. The training aim is to establish a nucleus of trained or partially trained personnel and units to meet these requirements. In 1962 funds were provided to permit an average of 40 days training for all ranks, plus up to 70 days for key Militia personnel. This included seven days of summer training for selected personnel by attachment to Regular Army Units, attendance at command camps and in-job training at establishments and headquarters. During the summer 31,101 all ranks, including members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and high school students, participated in survival and military training. At Mar. 31, 1963, Militia membership totalled 53,872 all ranks.

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, 1963, a total of 2,396 cadet instructors were engaged in these activities. Cadets take a progressive three-year course in basic military subjects at local headquarters and selected cadets are given training at summer camps. In 1962, 5,389 cadets attended seven-week trades and specialists courses at summer camps at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Camp Borden and Ipperwash, Ont., and Vernon, B.C.; 975 attended two-week junior leader and special courses at Camp Borden, Ont., and Clear Lake and Rivers, Man.; 214 Master and First Class cadets attended the National Cadet Camp, Banff, Alta., for four weeks; 377 cadet instructors attended qualifying courses up to seven weeks, and another 467 were employed in training and administrative duties at summer camps. As at Mar. 31, 1963, a total of 75,094 cadets were enrolled in 507 corps.

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 Comptroller. On Mar. 31, 1963, 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.