

Assistance and instruction will be given to those who remain in the damaged areas or in areas subjected to serious radioactive fallout. Planning is conducted in conjunction with all levels of civil government and agencies such as police, fire and health services. Pamphlets have been distributed outlining the operating procedures for damage and casualty estimation and procedures have been evolved by which government agencies may use information provided by the Army to determine the resources remaining after an attack.

Planning of emergency communications has been completed by the Army and construction of the various stations is in progress.

Training.—The training policy for the Canadian Army (Regular) is determined at Canadian Forces Headquarters. General Officers Commanding Commands implement the training policies within their Commands except for that conducted at army and corps schools under the supervision of Canadian Forces Headquarters. During 1963, the basic training of 2,538 recruits and the corps training of officers and men of the Canadian Army were carried out at regimental depots, units and corps schools, and 10,796 personnel attended courses at the schools of instruction; 380 officers completed promotion qualification examinations; one officer passed the entrance examinations for the Royal Military College of Science; 79 officers attended the Canadian Army Staff College and five commenced courses at Commonwealth Staff Colleges. Qualifying courses for junior NCO's were conducted under General Officers Commanding Commands and senior NCO courses were conducted at corps schools. Officers from the RCN and the RCAF as well as officers from Australia, Britain, Germany, India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the United States attended courses at Canadian Army Schools of instruction.

English and French language training, which is available to all ranks of the Canadian Army, was conducted by Commands and CFHQ. The R22eR Depot (Language Training Company) conducted six-month French language courses for English-speaking officers and NCO's and a number of French-speaking recruits and potential NCO's received English language training.

Trade and specialty training is given at corps schools and units. When required, the facilities of civilian schools are used to supplement training at Army establishments. Under an apprentice training program, selected young men are trained as soldier tradesmen and prepared for advancement to senior non-commissioned ranks. During 1963, an additional 497 apprentices were enrolled and 45 civilian teachers were employed to provide academic instruction for about 800 apprentice soldiers. Academic credits are obtained from the educational authorities of the province where the training is conducted.

The training of the Field Force Canada airborne/air transportable element continued during 1963. Airborne continuation training was carried out by each unit in conjunction with unit exercises. Units carried out exercises during the winter under cold weather conditions. Parachute and air supply courses were conducted at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre at Rivers, Man., and courses in Arctic training at Fort Churchill, Man. Collective training for units in Canada was carried out during the summer months at Camp Gagetown, N.B., and Camp Wainwright, Alta. All-arms training comprised sub-unit and unit training and culminated in exercises at the Brigade Group level.

Under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP), selected students are trained for commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular) at the Canadian Services Colleges (see p. 1095) and at Canadian universities and colleges that have university reserve contingents. Also, units of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC) form an integral part of the campus life at most Canadian universities. These contingents are maintained primarily to produce officers for the Reserve component of the Army and receive training similar to that given members of the ROTP.

Canadian Army (Militia).—The recently revised priority of roles of the Militia are: support of the Regular Army; provision of a training force; and assistance for internal security and the provision of specialists to assist in staffing national survival installations in times of national emergency. Militia training is intended to produce personnel and units