

well trained in the basic military skills and techniques of their corps and in the basic skills for survival operations. In 1963 and 1964 funds were provided to permit at least 40 days training for all ranks and up to 50 days for key personnel. On the authority of the General Officer Commanding a Command, an individual of the Militia may, as a special case, earn up to 70 days pay. This includes seven days training for selected personnel by attachment to Regular Army Field Units in the summer or to Regular Army Static Units at any time of the year, and also attendance at summer camps. During the summer of 1963, 25,588 all ranks, including members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and high school students, participated in military and survival training.

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); 129 officers and men are employed continuously on these duties.

Training and administration of Army cadets is the responsibility of officers of the Cadet Services of Canada, a sub-component of the Reserves, and civilian instructors. As at Sept. 30, 1964, 2,468 cadet instructors were engaged in these activities. Cadets take a progressive three-year course in basic military subjects at their cadet camps and selected cadets are given training at summer camps. In 1963, 6,984 cadets attended seven-week trades and specialist courses at camps in Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Borden, Ipperwash and Picton, Ont., and Vernon, B.C.; 1,449 attended two-week junior leader and special courses at camps in Aldershot, N.S., Picton, Ont., and Clear Lake and Rivers, Man.; 213 master and first class cadets attended the National Cadet Camp, Banff, Alta., for four weeks; and 50 cadets proceeded on an exchange of cadets between Barbados, Jamaica and Canada in the summer of 1964. A total of 350 cadet instructors attended qualifying courses of up to seven weeks and 475 were employed in training and administrative duties at summer camps. As at Sept. 30, 1964, there were 68,399 cadets enrolled in 497 corps.

Subsection 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

Role and Organization.—The role of the Royal Canadian Air Force in support of Canada's defence policy is to provide forces in being for the defence of the North American Continent and the NATO area and the support of the United Nations. The Royal Canadian Air Force comes under the central authority of the Chief of the Defence Staff at the Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. The major RCAF Formations and their Headquarters are as follows:—

<u>Formations</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
Air Defence Command.....	St. Hubert, Que.
No. 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 includes 20 flying squadrons of the RCAF Regular and six flying squadrons of the RCAF Auxiliary. The Auxiliary squadrons perform an emergency and rescue role. Three of the regular squadrons contribute to the air defence of the Canada-United States Regions; eight squadrons are assigned to No. 1 Air Division in Europe; four squadrons are required for RCAF transport operations at home and abroad; four maritime squadrons operate in conjunction with other forces for the defence of Canada's East and West Coasts; and one squadron carries out Army support training, aerial photography and reconnaissance functions in Canada.

The strength of the RCAF at Aug. 31, 1964 was 50,223 officers and men in the Regular Force and 977 in the Auxiliary Force.