

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. On Sept. 15, 1965, a newly formed Training Command Headquarters (Army Component) assumed the latter responsibility. During 1964, the basic training of 3,579 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; 397 officers completed promotion qualification examinations; 75 officers attended the Canadian Army Staff College and six 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, Tanzania, Jamaica, Zambia 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, is conducted by Commands and CFHQ. The R22eR Depot (Language Training Company) conducts six-month French language courses for English-speaking officers and NCO's and a number of French-speaking recruits and potential NCO's receive 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 1964, an additional 397 apprentices were enrolled and 45 civilian teachers were employed to provide academic instruction for about 900 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 1964. 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. 1116) 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 well trained in the basic military skills and techniques of their corps and in the basic skills for survival operations. In consonance with these newly assigned roles, the Militia was extensively reorganized during the period November 1964–March 1965. Based largely upon recommendations of the Ministerial Commission on the Reorganization of the Canadian Army (Militia), a total of 176 self-accounting units, having an approved establishment of 41,807 all ranks, was authorized. Concurrently, personnel and training policies were revised. Emphasis has been placed on youth, physical fitness, professional competence and vigorous leadership.