

**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), and 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 of June 30, 1965, cadet and civilian instructors numbered 2,253.

Cadets, aged 14-18 inclusive, take a progressive three-year course in basic military subjects at their cadet corps and selected cadets are given training at summer camps. In 1964, 5,339 cadets attended seven-week trades and specialist courses at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Picton, Ipperwash and Camp Borden, Ont., Clear Lake, Man., and Vernon, B.C.; 1,482 cadets attended two-week cadet leader and special camps at Aldershot, N.S., Picton, Ont., and Clear Lake and Rivers, Man.; 212 master cadets attended the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alta., for four weeks; 58 cadets proceeded on an exchange of cadets between Canada and Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago during the summer of 1965; 441 cadet instructors attended qualifying courses of up to seven weeks and 491 cadet and civilian instructors were employed in training and administrative duties at summer camps. As of September 1965, there were 66,529 cadets enrolled in 503 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 Sept. 30, 1965 was 46,385 officers and men in the Regular Force and 833 in the Auxiliary Force.

**Operations in 1965.**—The RCAF contribution to the air defence of North America, consisting of three CF101B squadrons, two Bomarc squadrons and 29 radar sites, continued under the operational control of North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). The Distant Early Warning Line (DEW) continued to operate as an integral part of NORAD. No. 1 Air Division, Canada's NATO contribution in Europe was equipped with eight squadrons of CF104 aircraft. Six of these squadrons were employed in the strike/attack role and two were employed in the photo reconnaissance role.