

Canadian Army (Militia).—The recently revised priority of roles of the Militia is: 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 to March 1965. Based largely upon recommendations of the Ministerial Commission on the Reorganization of the Canadian Army (Militia), a total of 172 self-accounting units, having an approved establishment of 41,718 all ranks, is authorized. Concurrently, personnel and training policies were revised. Emphasis has been placed on youth, physical fitness, professional competence and vigorous leadership.

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 136 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 Oct. 30, 1966, cadet and civilian instructors numbered 2,103.

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 1966, 5,062 cadets attended six-week trades and specialist courses at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Ipperwash and Camp Borden, Ont., Clear Lake, Man., and Vernon, B.C.; 1,688 cadets attended two-week cadet leader and special camps at Aldershot, N.S., Montreal, Que., Ipperwash, Ont., and Clear Lake and Rivers, Man.; 215 master cadets, one officer and six cadets from Britain attended the Banff National Army Cadet Camp, 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 1966 and one officer and six cadets attended the Outward Bound Course in Towyn, Wales; 388 cadet instructors attended qualifying courses of up to six weeks and 424 cadet and civilian instructors were employed in training and administrative duties at summer camps. As of October 1966, there were 55,928 cadets enrolled in 494 corps.

The Royal Canadian Air Force

Operations in 1966.—The RCAF contribution to the air defence of North America during the year consisted of three CF-101B interceptor squadrons, two *Bomarc* surface-to-air missile squadrons and twenty-nine radar sites. Two of these radar sites were deactivated in the latter half of the year. These forces, together with the Distant Early Warning Line (DEW), operated under the operational control of North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). No. 1 Air Division, Canada's NATO contribution in Europe, operated with eight squadrons of CF-104 aircraft. Six of these squadrons were employed in the strike attack role and the other two were employed in the photo reconnaissance role.

The RCAF Maritime Air Command contributed four land-based maritime squadrons to the Maritime Defence of North America; three of these, based on the East Coast, are equipped with *Argus* aircraft, the largest and most modern anti-submarine aircraft in the world. A continuous program of aircraft modernization and re-equipping with improved anti-submarine devices was conducted throughout the year. The East Coast squadrons and the *Neptune* aircraft squadron on the West Coast participated in a number of national, international and NATO anti-submarine exercises, and maintained daily patrols and surveillance of ocean areas adjacent to the Canadian coastlines. Early in the year the RCAF Maritime Air Command became an integral part of the new integrated Maritime Command.