

In addition to its UN commitments, the Canadian Armed Forces, as a result of Canadian participation in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, continued to provide approximately 50 officers and men for truce supervisory duties in Indo-China.

Canadian Armed Forces training teams are being maintained in Ghana and Tanzania to assist in the training of the armed forces of those countries. A number of officer cadets and other ranks from Ghana, Tanzania, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malaysia and Zambia have received training in Canadian Forces schools.

**Training.**—Most of the recruit, basic and advanced training in support of the Canadian Army Regular takes place at schools under the supervision of Training Command. During 1967, a training enrolment of 3,415 recruits and the corps training of officers and men of the Army were carried out at regimental depots, units and schools. Sixty-four officers attended the Canadian Army Staff College and 10 commenced courses at Commonwealth Staff Colleges. Qualifying courses for junior and senior NCOs were conducted at Training Command schools. Officers from the RCAF and RCN as well as officers from Australia, Belgium, Britain, Germany, India, Pakistan, Tanzania, Jamaica, Zambia and the United States attended courses at Canadian Forces schools.

English and French language training is available to all ranks at the Canadian Forces School of Languages, CFB St. Jean, Que. Trades training is given at schools and units. When required, the facilities of civilian and allied service schools are used to supplement training at service establishments.

In 1967, the training of the Field Force took place under the direction of Mobile Command. Airborne continuation training was carried out by designated units in conjunction with unit exercises. The air transportable ACE Mobile Force Battalion participated in a winter exercise in Norway 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 CFB Borden, Ont. Collective training for units in Canada was carried out at CFB Galetown, N.B., and CFB 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 Forces at the Canadian Services Colleges (see pp. 1168-1169) and at Canadian universities and colleges that have university reserve units. Also, university reserve units form an integral part of the campus life at most universities. These are maintained primarily to produce officers for the Reserve components of the Canadian Forces and include training similar to that given members of the ROTP. This program will be altered in the future; a new system to produce officers in the Reserve from university undergraduates is being developed.

**The Militia.**—The new precedence of roles of the Militia is: support of the Regular Forces; provision of a training force; and assistance with internal security and the provision of specialists to assist in staffing civil emergency operations 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 171 self-accounting units, having an approved establishment of 41,290 all ranks, was authorized. Concurrently, personnel and training policies were revised, with emphasis placed on youth, physical fitness, professional competence and vigorous leadership.