

tional training on specific aircraft and equipment is given at field technical training units and operational training units situated throughout Canada. Semi-annual trade examinations are written under the direction of the Training Standards Establishment, Trenton, Ont.

Air Reserve.—The active sub-components of the Air Reserve are designated as the Auxiliary and the Primary Reserve.

The Auxiliary is made up of four Auxiliary Wing Headquarters located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton and six Flying Squadrons located in the same cities; Wing Headquarters directs the operations, training and administration of the Flying Squadrons in their respective areas. All Flying Squadrons are equipped with the DHC-3 *Otter*. Their role is light transport, civil emergency operations—peace and war, and search and rescue services. Light transport and civil emergency operations exercises are carried out in conjunction with Regular and Reserve formations of the RCN and the Canadian Army as well as the RCAF. Search and rescue operations are usually carried out in accompaniment with civilian and RCAF Regular counterparts. In the event of emergency, these squadrons would be used to support military and civilian requirements.

The Primary Reserve is composed of Air Cadet Officers who staff the Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons throughout Canada, of Manning Support Officers who are employed for 15 to 30 days each year in career counselling duties at recruiting units, and of University Squadron Staff Officers whose main function is to train members of the University Reserve Training Plan (URTP) during the academic year. The URTP will be altered in the future. Studies are in progress to develop a new system to produce officers for the Reserves based on utilization of undergraduates.

The Canadian Armed Forces Cadets

The object of the cadet movement in Canada is to provide the opportunity for young men, aged from 13 to 18, to acquire the fundamentals of good citizenship and leadership. This is achieved by a combination of training at the local cadet units and at summer camps. In keeping with the unified concept of the Canadian Armed Forces, the Sea, Army and Air Cadet organizations have integrated the command and control functions of their respective organizations and adopted a common aim: "To develop in youth the attributes of good citizenship and leadership; to promote physical fitness; and to stimulate their interest in the Sea, Land and Air elements of the Canadian Forces".

Royal Canadian Sea Cadets.—Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada in partnership with the Canadian Forces, comprise 169 corps. These corps are supervised jointly by the local branches of the League, and by naval officers in each of Canada's five military regions.

Instruction at corps level is carried out by Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Officers. Two training establishments—Cornwallis on the East Coast and Quadra on the West Coast—accommodate officers and cadets for two-week training periods in the summer. In addition, selected cadets receive a six-week training course at naval establishments. Sea experience is provided throughout the year in HMC Ships. As of Sept. 30, 1967, the strength of the corps was 1,025 officers and 10,856 cadets.

Royal Canadian Army Cadets.—Supervision of organization and training of Army Cadets is carried out by the Region and District Regular Force staff. The training and administration is the responsibility of officers of the Cadet Services of Canada, a sub-component of the Reserves and civilian instructors. As of Sept. 30, 1967, officers and civilian instructors numbered 2,047, and there were 57,161 cadets enrolled in 498 corps.

In 1967, 4,830 cadets attended six-week trades and specialist courses at Aldershot, N.S., Farnham, Que., Ipperwash Beach, London and CFB Borden, Ont., Clear Lake, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vernon, B.C.; 2,023 cadets attended two-week cadet leader and special camps at Aldershot, N.S., Montreal, Que., Ipperwash Beach and Sandstone Lake, Ont.,