

Pursuing its established policy, the Defence Scientific Service continues to make available to the scientific community at large those results of its work that have other than purely military importance.

Close liaison is maintained between the Defence Research Board and the Department of Defence Production to ensure that research and development activities are closely integrated with production.

## Section 2.—Services Colleges and Staff Training

**Canadian Services Colleges.**—The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 at Kingston, Ont. Royal Roads was established in 1941, near Victoria, B.C., as a school for naval officers. In September 1948, both colleges were constituted as the Canadian Services Colleges to provide a joint educational and training program that would produce officers for the three Armed Services of Canada. To these has been added the Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean located at St. Johns, Que.; established principally to satisfy the requirements of French-speaking candidates, it was formally opened by the Governor General in the autumn of 1952.

The course for technical officer candidates at the Colleges is of four years duration. Cadets of the Collège Militaire Royal take a preparatory year. The first two years of the course run concurrently at all three of the colleges. Cadets who have taken the first two years at Royal Roads or cadets who have taken the preparatory and first two years at the Collège Militaire Royal, if they are selected to take the full course, proceed for the last two years of the general or engineering courses to the Royal Military College.

Autumn, winter and summer terms make up the college year of 11 months, with the exception of the fourth year at RMC which has no summer term. From September to May, the autumn and winter terms, 85 p.c. of the instructional time is allotted to academic subjects and the remainder to military subjects including drill and physical training. May to mid-August, the summer term, is devoted to practical service training at navy, army or air force establishments.

Cadets may enter the Canadian Services Colleges either as reserve cadets or as regular force cadets under the terms of the Regular Officer Training Plan introduced during the summer of 1952. Cadets who have entered as reserve cadets may transfer at any time during their course to the regular force. The Regular Officer Training Plan enrolls cadets in the branch of the Armed Forces of their choice and provides a university education, with pay, at one of the Services Colleges or at a Canadian university; on successful completion of their academic and military training, cadets are granted a commission in the regular force.

On completion of Canadian Services College training, reserve cadets may enter the regular or reserve force as commissioned officers in the branch for which they have been trained. Completion of Services College training qualifies cadets for commission in the non-technical branches of the three Services. Regular force cadets of the technical branches of the three Services, upon completion of the four-year Service College course, are sent to specified universities at public expense for further training to degree standard.

For admission to the colleges a candidate must be a Canadian citizen or other British subject, normally resident in Canada. Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College or Royal Roads must have reached their sixteenth but