

procedures and equipment. Agreement between Belgium, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States to adopt the 7.62-mm (.30-inch) calibre small arms round was reached in the late autumn of 1953. Subsequently, the Canadian Army sponsored a meeting at Ottawa to settle the technical details involved in producing this ammunition in various countries.

The Reserves.—An additional component of the reserves, known as the Canadian Army Regular Reserve, was authorized in December 1953. The purpose of the regular reserve is to provide a means for rapidly expanding the regular army in an emergency. The regular reserve is open to soldiers with good records who have recently served with the regular army. They are required to train, normally with their former units, for not more than 21 days each year and are subject to recall to full-time service in the event of an emergency.

During 1953-54, training in the reserves was conducted at unit headquarters and summer camps with the emphasis placed on producing within each unit a nucleus of instructional and administrative personnel capable of training and organizing the unit in peace and conducting its expansion in the event of mobilization. A training period not exceeding 60 days was authorized for all ranks of the Canadian Army (Militia) with an additional 15 days training at annual camps. Training at summer camps was given a total of 3,754 officers and 10,814 other ranks.

The Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC).—Units of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps are maintained at Canadian universities to produce, from among university undergraduates, officers for both the regular and reserve components of the Army. During the past year, 22 officers who had trained with the COTC were granted commissions in the Canadian Army (Regular). Training consists of military studies, drill and physical training during the academic year; the summer term is devoted to practical training at military establishments.

Army Cadet Services.—The number of Royal Canadian Army Cadets was increased during 1953-54 to 64,200, enrolled in 527 corps. Their training was conducted by 2,200 cadet instructors assisted by personnel from the Canadian Army (Regular). During the summer of 1953, a total of 4,557 cadets received trade training at six cadet camps situated at Aldershot, N.S., Valcartier, Que., Ipperwash, Ont., Camp Borden, Ont., Dundurn, Sask., and Vernon, B.C. Cadets qualified in such military trades as driver mechanics, radio-telephone operators, wireless and line operators and basic training instructors. The National Cadet Camp was held during the last two weeks of July and the first week of August 1953, at Banff, Alta. This camp was attended by 156 carefully chosen first class and master cadets. The opportunity to attend this camp was an award for outstanding proficiency in cadet work. During the summer of 1953, courses were held at the summer camps for officers of the Cadet Services of Canada and personnel of the civilian instructional cadre of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

Subsection 3.—The Royal Canadian Air Force

Organization.—Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa conducts the planning and policy for administration and training of the active and reserve forces of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The organization of the RCAF is divided into three categories—personnel, logistics, and plans and operations. This functional division is reflected in the Air Force Headquarters organization.