

year Mar. 31, 1954, air cadet strength stood at over 18,000 in 260 squadrons. During the summer of 1953, camps for air cadets were held at RCAF Stations at Greenwood, N.S., Aylmer, Ont., and Abbotsford, B.C. Total attendance at the camps was 3,907 cadets and 448 officers and instructors. The first Air Cadet Senior Leaders Course conducted by the RCAF was held at Camp Borden during July and August. One hundred carefully selected cadets attended the seven-week course and received \$100 training bonuses upon graduation. A precision drill team of 40 cadets selected from the Senior Leaders course to represent Canada in the International Drill competition, held at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, won the competition and the Beau International Challenge Trophy for Canada for the fourth time.

The international exchange visits program, sponsored jointly by the RCAF and the Air Cadet League, was again very successful in 1953. Twenty-five cadets were exchanged with the United Kingdom, 25 with the United States, and two each with Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Of the 250 senior air cadets who received flying training scholarships awarded by the RCAF, 235 completed the course and were awarded private pilot's licenses and air cadet flying badges. Under the Reserve Tradesmen Training Plan, 387 air cadets received trades training in the nine-week summer courses in addition to their preparatory training at their respective squadrons, during the school year. During 1953, in addition to those who joined the reserve force, 711 air cadets enlisted in the regular force.

#### **Subsection 4.—The Defence Research Board**

The Defence Research Board was established on Apr. 1, 1947, by an amendment to the National Defence Act.

The Board consists of a full-time chairman and vice-chairman, six ex-officio members and seven other appointed members. The ex-officio members are the Chiefs of Staff of the three Armed Services, the Deputy Minister of National Defence, the President of the National Research Council, and a representative of the Department of Defence Production. The remaining members, appointed by the Governor in Council for three-year terms, are selected from universities and industry because of their scientific and technical backgrounds.

The organization consists of Headquarters staff, twelve field research stations and liaison officers at London, England, and Washington, U.S.A., and is known collectively as the Defence Scientific Service. Advisory committees composed of leading Canadian scientists provide invaluable assistance to the Defence Scientific Service by their consideration of a variety of problems.

In planning this organization, the Government considered the vital need for continuity in research and planned the Defence Research Board as a fully integrated and permanent part of the defences of the country. To assist co-ordination at the highest level, the Chairman of the Board has the status of a Chief of Staff and is a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and of the Defence Council. Thus, the Defence Research Board has been described as a fourth service. Its fundamental purpose is to correlate the special scientific requirements of the Armed Forces with the general research activities of the scientific community at large.

The Board's policy is to select and concentrate its efforts upon defence problems of particular importance to Canada or for which Canada has unique resources or facilities. Existing research facilities such as the National Research Council, are used, wherever possible, to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. The Board has built up new facilities only in those fields which have little or no civilian interest.