

the International Commission for Control and Supervision. The Canadian contribution was dependent upon conditions of effectiveness and control which were not met; accordingly the Canadian contingent was withdrawn in July 1973.

3.7.4 Training

All recruit and most basic and advanced trades training in support of the Canadian Armed Forces takes place at various schools under the supervision of Training Command. Maritime Command and Mobile Command maintain functional control of trades and operational training for their personnel.

The Combat Arms School of the Combat Training Centre, CFB Gagetown, NB, conducts training for officers and men of the armoured artillery and infantry units of the Regular and Reserve Forces, ranging from basic trades to advanced courses. Similar courses for French-speaking personnel are given at the Combat Arms School Detachment, CFB Valcartier, Que. Training for field engineers and construction trades is given at CFB Chilliwack, BC.

Recruit training takes place at CFB Cornwallis, NS, for English-speaking recruits and at CFB Saint-Jean, Que., for French-speaking recruits. Basic technical training in French is given also at CFB Saint-Jean, Que. and an expanding trades-training program in that language is given at most bases and schools.

Saint-Jean is also the site of the English-French Language School, although the official languages are taught on a limited scale at selected Canadian Forces Bases, and in civilian centres under the auspices of the Public Service Commission. Training in other languages is given at the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School in Vanier, Ont.

Support trades training is conducted at the School of Administration and Logistics, CFB Borden, Ont. Electronics training is conducted at the School of Communications and Electronic Engineering at CFB Kingston, Ont., and aerospace training at the School of Aerospace and Ordnance Engineering at CFB Borden. Training for various other technical specialties is conducted at a number of bases across Canada. Two Fleet Schools, one at CFB Esquimalt, BC and the other at CFB Halifax, NS, provide basic and advanced Maritime trades training and have training facilities for the operational warships on the east and west coasts.

Flying training to "wings" standard is based in the Prairie Provinces — pilot selection and basic helicopter flying training at Portage la Prairie, Man., basic fixed-wing flying training at Moose Jaw, Sask., and advanced flying training at CFB Cold Lake, Alta. Air Navigator and Observer training is conducted at the Air Navigation School at CFB Winnipeg, Man. The operational Commands maintain operational flying training units and technical training units to give training on handling equipment to tradesmen and specialist officers in these Commands.

Canadian Military Colleges. The three Canadian Military Colleges are the Royal Military College of Canada, founded at Kingston, Ont., in 1876; Royal Roads Military College, established in 1941 near Victoria, BC; and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, established at Saint-Jean, Que., in 1952, primarily to meet the needs of French-speaking officer cadets. In 1959 the Ontario Legislature granted the Royal Military College a charter empowering it to grant degrees. In 1972 the Department of National Defence concluded an agreement which permits graduates of Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean to be granted Université de Sherbrooke degrees. In 1967, the Canadian Services Colleges, as they were then known, were re-designated the Canadian Military Colleges.

The role of the Colleges is to educate and train officer cadets and commissioned officers for a career in the Canadian Forces. Courses are designed to develop character and to provide a balanced liberal, scientific and military education leading to degrees in arts, science and engineering. The Royal Military College of Canada accepts senior matriculants and offers a four-year course. Royal Roads Military College accepts senior matriculants who, on successful completion of the second year, go to Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean or to the Royal Military College of Canada for their third and fourth years. Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean accepts junior and senior matriculants to pursue a five- or four-year program; the final two years in some disciplines are completed at the Royal Military College.

During the 1973-74 academic year 1,342 full-time students were enrolled at the Canadian Military Colleges, 650 of them at the Royal Military College, 453 at Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean and 239 at Royal Roads Military College.