

Royal Canadian Air Force

As at December 31, 1957 the RCAF was operating a total of 370 regular and auxiliary units, including eight command and one group headquarters, 40 flying squadrons, and other flying formations such as search and rescue, UNEF air transport, flying training and operational training units. Also included are ground training schools, the newly-operational Mid-Canada Line stations, supply depots, etc. The regular force squadrons include eight Sabre and four CF-100 squadrons in Europe as part of Canada's contribution to the NATO Integrated Forces; nine CF-100 squadrons for air defence in Canada; four transport squadrons; three maritime patrol squadrons and one reconnaissance squadron. In December 1957, the Minister announced the progressive changeover to a new role of emergency and rescue for auxiliary flying squadrons.

Tri-Service

In recent years substantial progress has been made towards co-ordinating activities of the three Services in order to improve overall efficiency and to effect economies. While much of this work is carried out at headquarters, much has also been done in operational and training fields. The three Services now have staffs on six joint service or tri-service establishments, which include the Canadian Joint Air Training School at Rivers, Manitoba; the Joint Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare School at Camp Borden, Ontario; the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ontario; Royal Roads near Victoria, British Columbia; and College Militaire Royal de St-Jean, St-Jean, Quebec. In addition, each of the Services are represented on the Joint Staffs at Washington and London.

Defence Research

The valuable work performed by the National Research Council during the Second World War led to the establishment in 1947 of the Defence Research Board under the direction of the Minister of National Defence. The Board, which has quickly gained recognition as "the fourth