

These squadrons come under the operational and administrative control of the command in which they are situated.

Also standing behind the RCAF (Regular) is the Reserve, which is designed to furnish a pool of partially-trained personnel ready to be brought to operational standard in the minimum amount of time in event of emergency. The Reserve is divided into six classes. Classes A, B, C, and D comprise the active reserve, and personnel belonging to these classes may be required to take annual training to keep their Service knowledge up to date. Class E of the reserve is merely a list of names of former members of the Service. This class will not be called up for annual training. The sixth division, Class F, is a special class to which university students may be appointed for short periods when they are undergoing training or when required for special duties. The Reserve as a whole, but particularly the active classes, constitute the second-line reinforcements for the RCAF (Regular). Establishment for the active classes is set at 10,000. The inactive class is unlimited.

Closely associated with the RCAF is the Air Cadet League of Canada. The League operates 225 squadrons across Canada with a maximum approved enrolment of 15,000 cadets. These squadrons are administered by the Air Cadet League, a civilian organization, but are trained and equipped by the RCAF Regular Force. This early training will materially assist cadets who eventually join the RCAF (Regular), or an Auxiliary Squadron. Cadets who do not enter either component will find that opportunities for training, experience, and contacts afforded them in their squadrons will be of value in their civil occupations. Cadet training is also designed to train young men in the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

The peacetime RCAF (Regular) is small by comparison with the wartime Force, which rose to a peak strength of over 215,000. It is realized, however, that it is not practical for a nation with Canada's population to maintain an Air Force approaching such size, and the peacetime RCAF is designed to serve as a highly-trained Force, capable of rapid expansion in emergency.

About 85 per cent of the Regular Force peacetime establishment is composed of groundcrew, and ground training at the moment is one of the most important and extensive of RCAF activities. Role of the training organization in peacetime is twofold--it must provide for peacetime needs and it must equip the members of the Regular Force with sufficient background to facilitate rapid expansion if necessary. At present the RCAF is busily engaged in training not only hundreds of recruits without previous military service, but also in converting as many as possible of those wartime-trained tradesmen whose trade responsibilities have changed through amalgamation of two or more trades or changes in the trade itself. Approximately 2500 airmen are taking correspondence courses in various subjects to raise their academic standing. Training schools for ground crew are located at Camp Borden, Aylmer, Clinton, Trenton, and Rockcliffe, all in Ontario.

Aircrew training for new entrants, destined to become commissioned pilots or radio-navigators, now is also getting into full swing, and flying schools will be holding their first post-war wings parade in 1948. Many of the RCAF's aircrew in the