

The modern version of the institution, the Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, B.C., started its first term in 1942. The change in name also represented a certain change in character. Although influenced by the fine traditions of the Royal Navy, it has a more distinctively Canadian character than was the case with the original College. It is located ten miles from Victoria on the former Dunsmuir estate. Surrounded by 600 acres containing some of the finest gardens in that beautiful area, the castle-like residence forms the administration centre of an establishment made up of both converted and newly constructed buildings. The College takes its name from the anchorage immediately offshore in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, "Royal Roads" having long appeared on early charts and records. A natural lagoon, separated from the Straits by a mile-long spit, provides year-round facilities for boatwork.

While the primary function of the College is to train men capable of assuming leadership in Canadian naval affairs, such a career is not obligatory for graduates. The only requirement for those who do not wish to continue in the R.C.N. is that they shall accept commissions in the R.C.N. (R) should their services be required. In the event of war, all graduates are liable for service if they are considered suitable in all respects.

In peacetime, a graduate returning to civil life following the two-year course can, if he wishes to qualify for a Master's or Mate's (Foreign Going) certificate in the Merchant Navy, be credited with one year's service at sea. Should he wish to continue his studies at a university, admission to second year applied science and first or second year arts may be gained. The extent of the university recognition of a graduate's standing depends on the quality of his passing-out certificate and the requirements of the institution concerned. A cadet must choose at the beginning of his second term whether he wishes to enter the Navy or civilian life on graduation.

Those proceeding into the Engineering Branch of the Service complete their advanced studies at the Naval Engineering College at Devonport, England. Electrical Branch graduates continue their courses at appropriate universities. The Executive Branch, comprising approximately 80 p.c. of the officer material required, and the Supply and Secretariat Branch, complete their training at sea and in the various naval establishments. Training cruises and, on occasion, familiarization flights in aircraft are included in a cadet's training.

Candidates for entry in the College must have reached the age of fifteen years, ten months, and not have reached the age of eighteen years, ten months. Entry is by competitive examination and interview. Several scholarships are available. The total cadet complement of the College is 110.

## **Section 2.—The Canadian Army**

### **Subsection 1.—Pre-War Organization**

The National Defence Act which came into force Jan. 1, 1923, provided for a Department of National Defence presided over by the Minister of National Defence. The organization of and the terms of service in the military forces of Canada (collectively called the "Militia") are prescribed in the Militia Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 132). Under the Militia Act, the Canadian Militia was composed, at the outbreak of war in 1939, of an Active and a Reserve Militia. The Active Militia comprised the "Permanent" and "Non-Permanent" Forces.