and men, R.C.N. and R.C.N. (R), in communications, gunnery, torpedo, antisubmarine, navigation direction, electrics and electronics, marine engineering, seamanship, naval ordnance, supply and secretariat duties, diving, damage control and fire-fighting.

A third major shore establishment is the R.C.N. Air Station Shearwater, at Dartmouth, N.S., which provides storage, shore accommodation and training facilities for naval aviation.

H.M.C.S. Cornwallis at Cornwallis, N.S., is devoted exclusively to training and its organization and program are geared accordingly. The course for new entries extends over 19 weeks. During this period a new entry receives basic instruction in naval subjects, studies mathematics and English, and participates in an extensive program of physical training, sports and recreation.

In February 1952, the first draft of French-speaking recruits arrived at the Basic Training School, H.M.C.S. Montcalm, at Quebec, Que., for initial training prior to commencing courses in H.M.C.S. Cornwallis. All regular-force recruits whose mother tongue is French will undergo preliminary training at this school in professional naval subjects including seamanship, boatwork, organization, parade training, supply duties, torpedo anti-submarine engineering, communications and naval history. Instruction is given at first in French and in English, with emphasis on the use of English naval terminology. The program is designed to enable new entries from the Basic Training School to join up with classes in H.M.C.S. Cornwallis at an appropriate stage in their training.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Navy come from four main sources: (1) Canadian Services colleges; (2) the universities; (3) commissioning from the ranks of the active force; and (4) short-service appointments.

Ship Construction, Refit and Modernization.—During 1951-52, one arctic patrol vessel, one anti-submarine escort vessel, three minesweepers and three gate vessels were launched as part of an extensive R.C.N. program of new construction. Work is well under way on other destroyer escorts and minesweepers. In addition, the destroyer Algonquin is being converted for duty as a destroyer escort and the tribal-class destroyers Iroquois and Haida completed trials following rearmament and modernization. Work is progressing on other miscellaneous and harbour craft. Provision was made for the acquisition of certain frigates and Bangor class minesweepers held in strategic reserve for refitting and modernization. After completion, most of these ships will be maintained in reserve at Sydney, N.S., where the base is being reopened for this project. The system of preservation adopted by the U.S. Navy (dynamic dehumidification) will be used.

Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).—Naval Reserve Divisions are established in the following centres:

Halifax, N.S., H.M.C.S. Scotian Charlottetown, P.E.I., H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte Saint John, N.B., H.M.C.S. Brunswicker Quebec, Que., H.M.C.S. Montcalm Montreal, Que., H.M.C.S. Donnacona Ottawa, Ont., H.M.C.S. Carleton Toronto, Ont., H.M.C.S. York Kingston, Ont., H.M.C.S. Cataraqui Hamilton, Ont., H.M.C.S. Star Windsor, Ont., H.M.C.S. Hunter 98452—74½

London, Ont., H.M.C.S. Prevost
Port Arthur, Ont., H.M.C.S. Griffin
Winnipeg, Man., H.M.C.S. Chippawa
Regina, Sask., H.M.C.S. Queen
Saskatoon, Sask., H.M.C.S. Unicorn
Calgary, Alta., H.M.C.S. Tecumseh
Edmonton, Alta., H.M.C.S. Nonsuch
Vancouver, B.C., H.M.C.S. Discovery
Victoria, B.C., H.M.C.S. Malahat
Prince Rupert, B.C., H.M.C.S. Chatham
St. John's, N'i'ld., H.M.C.S. Cabot