

trades are conducted in *Hochelaga*, as are management and logistic courses for both officers and civilian personnel. Communications training is carried out at *Cornwallis* and *Gloucester*.

The main source of officers for the Royal Canadian Navy is the Regular Officer Training Plan which provides selected high school graduates with subsidized degree courses at the Canadian Services Colleges and Canadian universities. In 1960, 35 ROTP cadets who graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada or Canadian universities were promoted to Sub-lieutenant.

Under the *Venture* plan, introduced in 1954, young men are enrolled as cadets on a seven-year appointment, with the opportunity to apply for a permanent commission. In August 1960, there were 70 cadets under training, including five Belgians. Thirty-five cadets graduated and were promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-lieutenant. Of these, 17 went to flying training with the RCAF to obtain their wings before taking advanced flying training with the RCN; 18 went to sea as Sub-lieutenants.

A University Naval Training Division program is conducted to give instruction to university students with the object of providing well-trained junior officers for the RCN (Reserve) and RCN. The training period is three years and the cadets are required to complete three winter-training periods, two summer periods and certain specified courses. In July 1960, there were 530 UNTD cadets at 26 Canadian universities and colleges. Most of these received training during the summer in ships and establishments of the RCN.

**Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).**—The recruiting and training of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) is conducted mainly through 21 Naval Divisions across Canada under the over-all command of the Commanding Officer Naval Divisions, with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont. Naval Divisions are established in the following centres:—

St. John's, Nfld., HMCS *Cabot*  
 Charlottetown, P.E.I., HMCS *Queen Charlotte*  
 Halifax, N.S., HMCS *Scotian*  
 Saint John, N.B., HMCS *Brunswick*  
 Quebec, Que., HMCS *Montcalm*  
 Montreal, Que., HMCS *Donnacona*  
 Toronto, Ont., HMCS *York*  
 Ottawa, Ont., HMCS *Carleton*  
 Kingston, Ont., HMCS *Cataragui*  
 Hamilton, Ont., HMCS *Star*

Windsor, Ont., HMCS *Hunter*  
 London, Ont., HMCS *Prevost*  
 Port Arthur, Ont., HMCS *Griffon*  
 Winnipeg, Man., HMCS *Chippawa*  
 Regina, Sask., HMCS *Queen*  
 Saskatoon, Sask., HMCS *Unicorn*  
 Calgary, Alta., HMCS *Tecumseh*  
 Edmonton, Alta., HMCS *Nonsuch*  
 Vancouver, B.C., HMCS *Discovery*  
 Victoria, B.C., HMCS *Malahat*  
 Prince Rupert, B.C., HMCS *Chatham*

Naval Divisions, commanded by Reserve officers, provide both basic and specialized training for officers and men of the RCN(Reserve). The Great Lakes Training Centre at Hamilton conducts new-entry reserve training afloat during the summer months.

**Royal Canadian Sea Cadets.**—Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada and supervised by the RCN, consisted of 159 authorized corps in 1960. These were divided into seven Sea Cadet areas, supervised by 16 naval officers, responsible to the Commanding Officer Naval Divisions. Instruction is carried out by RCSC officers. Two RCSC training establishments—*Acadia* on the East Coast and *Quadra* on the West Coast—accommodated officers and cadets for two-week training periods in 1960. In addition, Sea Cadets received eight-week training courses at the two establishments. Sea experience was provided for Cadets throughout the year in various types of ships of the RCN. The strength of the corps at the end of 1960 was 1,100 Sea Cadet officers and 9,700 Sea Cadets.