

Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at Norfolk, Va., in the United States; the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Atlantic Area, at Northwood in Britain; and the Commander-in-Chief, Western Atlantic Area, at Norfolk, Va. The Flag Officer Atlantic Coast holds the NATO appointment of Commander, Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area.

The strength of the RCN on Mar. 31, 1962, was 21,456 officers, men and women in the regular force and 3,710 in the reserve force.

Operations at Sea, 1961-62.—The Royal Canadian Navy set a peacetime record in 1961-62 by having more ships and men spend more time at sea and steam more miles than in any previous corresponding period. Fifty-eight combatant ships were in commission and more than one-half of the Navy's personnel were serving afloat.

At mid-1962, six destroyer escorts and a 22,000-ton tanker-supply ship were under construction in Canadian shipyards, and the fitting of Variable Depth Sonar and Helicopter platforms in the seven St. Laurent class destroyer escorts had begun. Plans for the construction of eight new general purpose frigates and negotiations with Britain for the purchase of three Oberon class submarines had been announced by the Government.

The Navy took part in 22 national and international exercises in 1961-62, including simultaneous participation in a NATO exercise in the Atlantic and a Commonwealth exercise in the Indian Ocean. Ships of the RCN visited more than a score of countries including Iceland, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Japan and Burma.

Training.—At the end of 1961, the Navy had approximately 1,100 men taking new-entry training, 1,200 men undergoing other training in the various trade areas, and 441 cadets and 180 officers on courses. The major training establishments of the RCN are HMCS *Cornwallis*, near Digby, N.S.; HMCS *Shearwater*, near Dartmouth, N.S.; HMCS *Stadacona* at Halifax; HMCS *Hochelaga* at LaSalle, Que.; HMCS *Gloucester* near Ottawa; and HMCS *Naden* at Esquimalt, B.C.

Cadets entered under the Regular Officers Training Plan (ROTP) or College Training Plan (CTP) receive most of their early training at the Canadian Services Colleges or a Canadian university while those entered on a short service appointment are trained in HMCS *Venture* at Esquimalt, B.C. All cadets receive practical training with the Fleet at various times of the year.

Men and women entering the RCN receive their basic training at HMCS *Cornwallis*; the courses are normally of 15 weeks duration.

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 the RCN. The training period is three years and the cadets are required to complete three winter-training periods, two summer-training periods and certain specified courses. In March 1962, there were 588 UNTD cadets at 26 Canadian universities and colleges. Most of these will receive training during the summer in ships and establishments of the RCN.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The recruiting and training of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval 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 *Pork*
 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*