

weeks. Cadets entered under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) or College Training Plan (CTP) receive most of their early training at the Canadian Services Colleges (see p. 1178) or a Canadian university; those entered on a short-service appointment train in HMCS *Venture* at Esquimalt, B.C. All cadets receive practical training with the Fleet at various times of the year. A University Naval Training Division program provides junior officers for the RCN and the RCN Reserve. The cadets are required to complete two winter-training periods and two summer-training periods and certified specified courses.

**Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.**—The recruiting and training of officers and men of the RCN Reserve is conducted mainly through 16 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 *Cobot*  
 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 *Cataragus*

Hamilton, Ont., HMCS *Star*  
 Windsor, Ont., HMCS *Hunter*  
 Port Arthur, Ont., HMCS *Griffon*  
 Winnipeg, Man., HMCS *Chippawa*  
 Saskatoon, Sask., HMCS *Unicorn*  
 Calgary, Alta., HMCS *Tecumseh*  
 Vancouver, B.C., HMCS *Discovery*  
 Esquimalt, B.C., HMCS *Malahat*

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 supported by the RCN, consist of 174 corps, supervised by 15 naval officers responsible to the Commanding Officer Naval Divisions. Instruction is carried out by RCSCC officers. Two training establishments—*Cornwallis* on the East Coast and *Quadra* on the West Coast—accommodate officers and cadets for two-week training periods in the summer. In addition, selected cadets receive a seven-week training course at naval establishments. Sea experience is provided throughout the year in various types of ships of the RCN. As at October 1966, the strength of the corps was 1,015 officers and 9,221 cadets.

### The Canadian Army

**Operations in 1966.**—In fulfilment of military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada continued to provide ground forces for the defence of Western Europe. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, the major units of which were the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the 2nd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Surface to Surface Missile Battery, 2nd Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment, 1st Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (replaced by 2nd Battalion in late 1966), and the 2nd Battalion Royal 22e Regiment, constituted the Land Forces contribution to NATO in Germany. The Headquarters of the Brigade is at Soest and the married quarters are located in the vicinity of Soest, Werl, Hemer and Iserlohn. The battalion group (The 1st Battalion The Black Watch [Royal Highland Regiment of Canada]) that Canada provided to form part of Allied Command Europe Mobile Forces (Land Component) was exercised in North Norway in early 1966. It is stationed in Canada but held in readiness for employment should the Mobile Force be activated.

The Canadian Armed Forces continued to provide forces in support of United Nations operations as follows: (1) A force of approximately 794 officers and men forms part of the UN Emergency Forces in the Middle East with tasks of providing engineer services, communications, stores, transport, workshop and postal services for the Force. (2) A force of 880 officers and men forms part of the UN Force in Cyprus; the Canadian contribution consisted of a reconnaissance squadron, an infantry battalion, a Canadian