

Men and women entering the RCN receive their basic training at CFB Cornwallis where the courses are normally 14 weeks in length. English language training is provided for French-speaking recruits at CFB St. Jean, Que., the courses lasting an average of 21 weeks. Cadets entered under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) or the University Training Plan (Men) (UTP) receive most of their early training at the Canadian Services Colleges (see p. 1168) or a Canadian University; those entered on a short-service appointment train at Venture Division, Fleet School Esquimalt. 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, two summer-training periods and certain specified courses. This program is being phased out during 1968 and a new system to produce officers for the Reserve from university undergraduates is being developed.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—Recruiting and training of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is conducted mainly through 16 Naval Reserve Units across Canada under the Commander, Naval Reserve, who is also the Director General, Reserves, located at CFHQ, Ottawa. Naval Reserve Units are established at the following centres:—

St. John's, Nfld., HMCS <i>Cabot</i>	Hamilton, Ont., HMCS <i>Star</i>
Halifax, N.S., HMCS <i>Scotian</i>	Windsor, Ont., HMCS <i>Hunter</i>
Saint John, N.B., HMCS <i>Brunswick</i>	Port Arthur, Ont., HMCS <i>Griffon</i>
Quebec, Que., HMCS <i>Montcalm</i>	Winnipeg, Man., HMCS <i>Chippawa</i>
Montreal, Que., HMCS <i>Donnacona</i>	Saskatoon, Sask., HMCS <i>Unicorn</i>
Toronto, Ont., HMCS <i>York</i>	Calgary, Alta., HMCS <i>Tecumseh</i>
Ottawa, Ont., HMCS <i>Carleton</i>	Vancouver, B.C., HMCS <i>Discovery</i>
Kingston, Ont., HMCS <i>Cataraqui</i>	Esquimalt, B.C., HMCS <i>Malahat</i>

Naval Reserve Units are commanded by Reserve officers and provide both basic and specialized training for officers and men of the Naval Reserve. The Great Lakes Training Centre at Hamilton, Ont., conducts new-entry Reserve training ashore and afloat during the summer months.

The Canadian Army

Operations in 1967.—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 1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Surface to Surface Missile Battery, 2nd Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and the 2nd Battalion Royal 22^e Regiment (replaced by the 1st Battalion in late 1967), 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. Canada also provides two infantry battalions to the Allied Command Europe Mobile Forces (Land Component). They are 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 880 officers and men formed part of the UN Force in Cyprus; the Canadian contribution consisted of a reconnaissance squadron, an infantry battalion, a Canadian Contingent Headquarters and a Canadian element for the UN Headquarters; (2) Canadian Armed Forces contributions to other UN missions included some 40 officers and men employed in Palestine, Kashmir and Korea; and (3) a specially trained and equipped infantry battalion is maintained in Canada to provide a force for service in support of the UN in any part of the world on short notice.