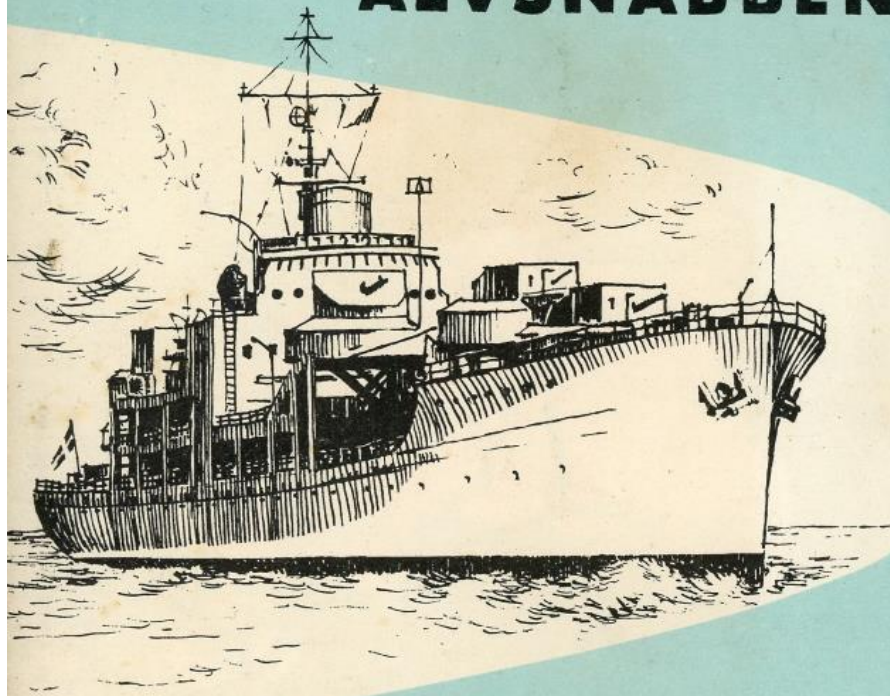


H. Sw. M. S.

# ÄLVSNABBEN



World cruise 1954 — 1955



As Captain of this vessel, and on behalf of its crew, I welcome you aboard. We hope that your visit with us will be both pleasant and profitable.

The principal purpose of our round-the-world cruise is to develop broadmindedness and professional competence in our crew, and in particular among our officer candidates.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to bring you greetings from our beautiful homeland, and — by flying the Swedish Ensign over the seven seas — to maintain our ancient traditions as a nation of seafarers.

What we bring to you here is a tiny bit of our homeland. We take pleasure in conveying the greetings of Sweden, both to our countrymen abroad and to our friends, old and new, from other countries.

*Willy Edenberg*

Captain



Inscription on the Älvsnabben monument:

Here lay the Swedish fleets,  
Defenders of our kingdom;  
Here came our seamen home  
To tranquil anchorage.



## H. Sw. M.S. Älvsnabben

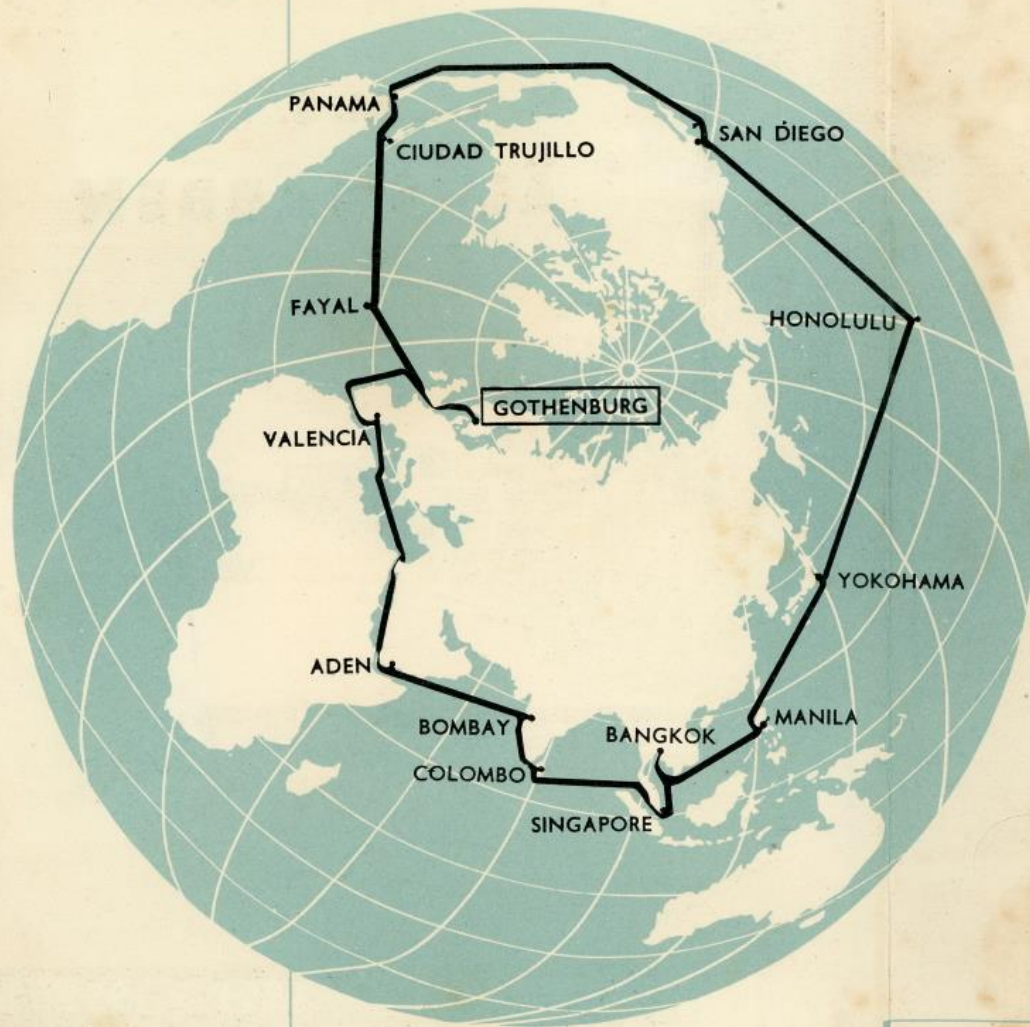
is a combined mine-layer and training ship, which joined the Royal Swedish Navy in 1943.

The ship is named after a naval anchorage in the archipelago of Stockholm, which was used for centuries by the sailing vessels of Swedish fleets. Here King Erik XIV assembled his forces for an expedition against Denmark and Lübeck in 1564 to 1566, under the command of Clas Christenson Horn. Here King Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years' War boarded the flagship Tre Kronor in 1630 to sail to the battlefronts of Europe.

H. Sw. M.S. Älvsnabben has a displacement of 4,000 tons, and is fitted for its own defence with four six-inch guns and 14 automatic anti-aircraft guns from the world-famous Bofors arms works in Sweden. The vessel was built in the Eriksberg shipyard at Gothenburg. It is diesel-powered, and makes 14 knots.

The Älvsnabben has a crew of about 260, including 22 officers and about 70 petty officers. Among the other crew members there are some 60 officer candidates from the Royal Naval Academy, who undergo their first encounter with the sea on this cruise, and some 70 military service trainees who are devoting from thirteen to fourteen and a half months of naval duty to their country and their fleet.



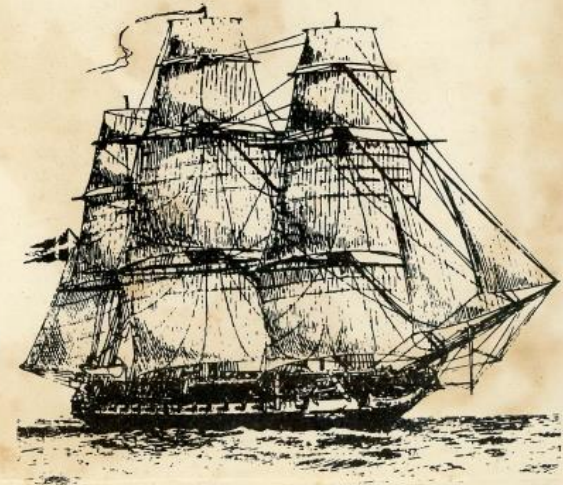


1954	Nov. 10	Departure from Gothenburg, Sweden
	Nov. 20 — 24	Valencia, Spain
	Dec. 1	Port Said, Egypt (water tanking)
	Dec. 8 — 10	Aden, Arabia
	Dec. 18 — 22	Bombay, India
	Dec. 26 — 30	Colombo, Ceylon
1955	Jan. 7 — 11	Singapore, Malacca
	Jan. 15 — 19	Bangkok, Thailand
	Jan. 26 — 30	Manila, The Philippines
	Feb. 7 — 12	Yokohama, Japan
	Feb. 28 — Mar. 4	Honolulu, Hawaii
	Mar. 15 — 19	San Diego, Cal., USA
	Mar. 30	Panama, (water tanking)
	Apr. 4 — 8	Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic
	Apr. 20	Fayal, The Azores (water tanking)
	May 2	Arrival at Gothenburg

The voyage will last 174 days, including 128 days at sea. The total distance travelled will be 28,000 nautical miles, or about 52,000 kilometres.

## The Itinerary

The last "round-the-world" cruise made by a Swedish naval vessel was that of the frigate H. Sw. M. S. "Vanadis" in 1883 — 1885.







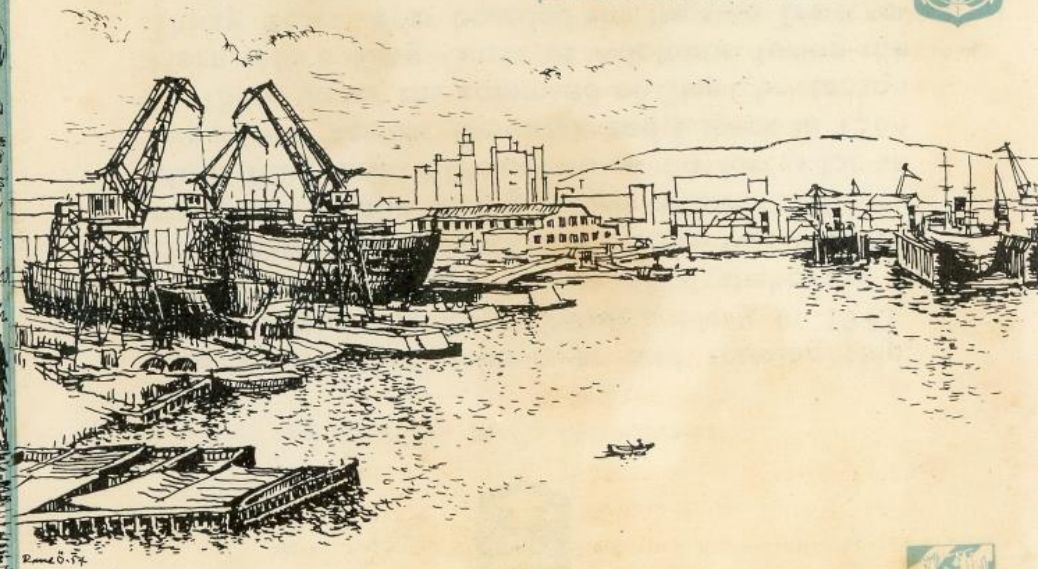
One of the modern cruisers of the Royal Swedish Navy (the Tre Kronor — class)



The Royal Swedish Naval Academy, not far from Stockholm



Part of Karlskrona, the home port of H. Sw. M.S. Älvsnabben



The Eriksberg shipyard in Gothenburg, where several ships of the Royal Swedish Navy were built

