concerning the Royal Canadian Navy. He is advised by the Naval Board, consisting of four senior officers who are heads of the main branches of Naval activity—Staff, Personnel, Supply and Technical, and Air.

The Naval Staff, which deals with the organization and operation of the Royal Canadian Navy, is composed of the heads of the various Staff Directorates—Operations, Plans, Intelligence, Communications, Air, Weapons and Tactics.

The Navy maintains operational bases and training centres at Halifax, N S., and Esquimalt, B.C. In command of all ships and establishments in these areas are the Flag Officer, Atlantic Coast, and the Flag Officer, Pacific Coast, respectively.

External representation includes the Naval Member of the Canadian Joint Staff, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., and Senior Canadian Naval Liaison Officer, London, England.

The Fleet.—On Feb. 25, 1947, the Minister of National Defence announced the constitution of the Royal Canadian Navy's peacetime fleet. Though reduced from the 378 warships served by more than 90,000 men in the spring of 1945, it represented a fleet far superior to anything previously maintained by Canada in peacetime. Designed as a balanced two-ocean organization, it was built for the first time in Canadian naval history around big ships, and made allowance for the increasing importance of air power.

The keynote of the following period has been that of intensive training, with particular emphasis on training afloat. Operational ships have put in a notable amount of sea time, from the summer local cruises, designed for the instruction of Reserves with only two weeks to spend on the water, to far-flung movements combined with fleet exercises, and on occasion, co-operation with ships of the Royal Navy and the United States Navy.

The largest unit of the new force is a light fleet aircraft carrier of 18,000 tons. Two 8,000-ton six-inch gun cruisers, seven large Tribal Class destroyers and four lighter destroyers make up the main portion of the fleet. Six frigates and nine Algerine Type minesweepers are also maintained, as well as four auxiliary vessels and four Fairmile motor launches. The following ships are currently in commission or are being retained in reserve:—

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Frigates—conc'uded
H.M.C.S. La Hulloise
H.M.C.S. Beacon Hill
H.M.C.S. New Waterford
Light Fleet Aircraft Carrier-
        H.M.C.S. Magnificent
Cruisers-
       H.M.C.S. Ontario
H.M.C.S. Uganda
                                                                                       Algerine Type Minesweepers—
H.M.C.S. New Liskeard
H.M.C.S. Portage
H.M.C.S. Wallaceburg
H.M.C.S. Fort Francis
H.M.C.S. Kapuskasing
H.M.C.S. Rockcliffe
H.M.C.S. Oshawa
H.M.C.S. Sault Ste Marie
Tribal Class Destroyers—
        H.M.C.S. Iroquois
       H.M.C.S. Huron
H.M.C.S. Haida
H.M.C.S. Micmac
H.M.C.S. Nootka
       H.M.C.S. Cayuga
                                                                                                H.M.C.S. Sault Ste. Marie
H.M.C.S. Winnipeg
       H.M.C.S. Athabaskan
"V" Class Destroyers—
                                                                                        Auxiliary Vessels—
H.M.C.S. Lloyd George
H.M.C.S. Llewellyn
H.M.C.S. Revelstoke
H.M.C.S. Cedarwood
       H.M.C.S. Sioux
       H.M.C.S. Algonquin
Crescent Class Destrovers—
       H.M.C.S. Crescent
H.M.C.S. Crusader
                                                                                        Motor Launches-
                                                                                                H.M.C. M. L. 116
H.M.C. M. L. 121
H.M.C. M. L. 106
H.M.C. M. L. 124
Frigates-
       H.M.C.S. St. Stephen
H.M.C.S. Antigonish
H.M.C.S. Swansea
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