

### Subsection 1.—The Royal Canadian Navy

**Administration.**—The administrative and operational headquarters of the Royal Canadian Navy is located at Naval Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont. The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for policy and direction in all matters concerning the Royal Canadian Navy. He is advised by the Naval Board, consisting of five senior officers who are heads of the main branches of naval activity—Staff, Personnel, Plans, Technical Services, 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—Plans and Operations, Weapons and Tactics, Organization, Air Logistics, Aviation, Communications, Intelligence and Information.

The Navy maintains operational bases and training schools and centres at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., a new entry training establishment at Cornwallis, N.S., and an establishment at St. John's, Nfld. 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 the Naval Member of the Canadian Joint Staff, London, England.

**The Fleet.**—Though reduced from the 378 warships served by more than 90,000 men in the spring of 1945, the Royal Canadian Navy at present controls a fleet far superior to anything previously maintained by Canada in peacetime. The Navy has been developed into a specialized anti-submarine navy and has concentrated its training on this type of warfare. In addition, ships and aircraft have been armed and equipped for anti-submarine operations and a number of fast, Canadian designed, anti-submarine vessels have been ordered in Canadian shipyards.

While specializing in this particular role, the Royal Canadian Navy has not ignored other phases of naval warfare. Ships and men have been trained to perform diverse duties and, in the case of the three Canadian destroyers serving in the Korean theatre, have demonstrated a high efficiency. The three ships—H.M.C.S. *Cayuga*, H.M.C.S. *Sioux* and H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*—have been called on to carry out a wide variety of assignments.

The keynote is intense training, with particular emphasis on training afloat. 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 with ships of the Royal Navy and the United States Navy.

Early in 1950 a division between operation and training ships was announced. Operational ships and carrier-borne aircraft are being welded into a specialized anti-submarine force and are to be developed to the highest possible standard of efficiency. Training ships will be employed exclusively in providing sea experience for new entries, reserve personnel and Naval Cadets, and in furnishing the practical training necessary to supplement that received ashore by men taking courses in specialized subjects.

The largest unit of the peacetime Royal Canadian Navy 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.