

comparatively new ships, have battle records to their credit. The frigates and 'Algerine' minesweepers, war-developed as anti-submarine escort vessels, displace 1,445 and 1,000 tons, respectively.

In H.M.C.S. *Sioux*, extensive and radical alterations have been made to the crew's living quarters on a trial basis. A cafeteria messing system and dining quarters separate from the sleeping accommodation have been introduced, while in the sleeping spaces hammocks have been replaced by bunks which will fold when not in use. Although the cafeteria and bunk systems are not uncommon in larger ships, this is the first time they have been employed *in toto* in a destroyer of either the Canadian or British Navies.

In 1949 the Royal Canadian Navy embarked on the largest ship-building program in its peacetime history. Contracts were awarded for a modern icebreaker, three anti-submarine escort vessels of latest design, four coastal minesweepers and a gate vessel. In August, 1950, it was announced that this program would be accelerated and expanded.

Training.—While specialized training for both officers and men prior to the War was almost entirely dependent on Royal Navy facilities, the development and modernization of the Halifax and Esquimalt bases, plus the facilities made available by the increased Canadian fleet, have brought the Royal Canadian Navy to a position where, with the exception of a very few highly specialized qualifications, it handles all its own instructional activity.

H.M.C.S. "Cornwallis", at Cornwallis, N.S., the largest training base in the Commonwealth during the War, was recommissioned May 1, 1949, to handle the basic instruction of all Permanent Force new entries.

During 1950 the complement of the Royal Canadian Navy was raised to 13,440 officers and men. Recruits, on enlistment, sign a five-year agreement, with succeeding periods of the same length where a man wishes to continue until he is pensionable.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Navy come from three main sources: (1) the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, B.C., and the Canadian Services College, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; (2) direct entry of certain specialists from the universities; (3) promotion from the ranks. In addition, a number of short-term commissions are held by naval air crew personnel.

Operations.—More important operational commitment carried out by the Royal Canadian Navy up to mid-1950 was the support by three destroyers of United Nations forces engaged in the defence of South Korea. The Tribal destroyers, H.M.C.S. *Cayuga* and H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan*, and the Fleet 'V' class destroyer H.M.C.S. *Sioux* left their Esquimalt base in July and subsequently took part in landing operations, bombardments, convoy escort work and other duties in the Korean theatre.

H.M.C.S. *New Liskeard*, an 'Algerine' minesweeper based at Halifax, joined with units of the United States Navy and Coast Guard to carry out a large-scale survey of the Gulf Stream. H.M.C.S. *Cedarwood*, an auxiliary vessel based at Esquimalt, continued her oceanographic duties on the Pacific Coast.