

naval missions in London, England, and Washington, U.S.A., to maintain liaison with the Royal Navy and the United States Navy. As a result of Canada's NATO commitments (see pp. 168-169), officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serve on the staffs of: the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at Norfolk, Va., in the United States; the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Atlantic Area, at Northwood in the United Kingdom; and the Commander-in-Chief, Western Atlantic Area, at Norfolk, Va. The Flag Officer Atlantic Coast holds the NATO appointment of Commander, Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area.

The strength of the RCN at Mar. 31, 1960 was 20,675 officers and men in the Regular Force and 3,311 in the Reserve Force.

Operations at Sea, 1959-60.—The Royal Canadian Navy now has more ships and men at sea than at any other period in peacetime; 49 p.c. of the officers and men of the RCN serve at sea, one of the highest sea-shore ratios of any navy.

At the beginning of 1960 the RCN had 62 warships in commission and two Royal Navy submarines under its operational control. The fleet included the aircraft carrier *Bonaventure*, seven St. Laurent and seven Restigouche class destroyer escorts, 11 older destroyer escorts, 18 frigates, ten minesweepers, two mobile repair ships and six smaller craft.

In the Atlantic, RCN ships and aircraft took part in several exercises with units of other NATO navies; while in the Pacific, Canadian destroyer escorts practised with units of the U.S. Navy.

Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy on training cruises visited Bermuda, southern United States, Trinidad, Hawaii, Japan, Hong Kong, Okinawa, Galapagos Islands, Chile, Peru, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, the West Indies, Fiji Islands and Samoa.

Training.—The major shore training establishments are HMCS *Stadacona* at Halifax, N.S., HMCS *Naden* at Esquimalt, B.C., HMCS *Cornwallis* near Digby, N.S., HMCS *Shearwater* near Dartmouth, N.S., HMCS *Hochelaga* near Montreal, Que., HMCS *Gloucester* near Ottawa, and HMCS *D'Iberville* at Quebec City.

Facilities at *Stadacona* and *Naden* include schools for general and specialized training, drafting depots, hospitals and accommodation facilities necessary for the support of the ships based on each coast. The Naval Technical School, which was commissioned in 1958 in *Naden*, continues to provide naval technical apprentices of the engineering and hull technician trades with intensive training from basic to advanced level.

New-entry or re-entry training, 15 weeks in duration, is conducted at the basic training establishment *Cornwallis*. A total of 2,813 men and women, including apprentices, took basic training during 1959. The new-entry training establishment *D'Iberville* gives all French-speaking new-entry personnel a basic course in English and preliminary training in seamanship and other professional naval subjects. After completing the course at *D'Iberville*, these new entries join classes at *Cornwallis*.

Trade and specialist supply training is conducted in *Hochelaga*. Also at this establishment management and logistic courses are conducted for both officers and civilian personnel. Communications training is carried out in *Cornwallis* and *Gloucester*.

Under the Regular Officer Training Plan, 33 cadets who graduated from Royal Military College or Canadian universities were promoted to Sub-lieutenant in 1959. Of those graduating from RMC, 17 continued to university for a final year in engineering. Thirty-three Sub-lieutenants from the ROTP joined the fleet in 1959, including 17 officers who had attended university for one year after having graduated from RMC. In August 1959 there were 176 naval cadets in training under the ROTP and 11 under the College Training Plan.