

The 21 Naval Divisions of the RCN (Reserve) come under the over-all command of the Commanding Officer Naval Divisions, with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont. There are 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 p. 141), 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, 1961, was 20,655 officers, men and women in the regular force and 3,672 in the reserve force.

Operations at Sea, 1960-61.—In 1960 the Royal Canadian Navy celebrated its 50th anniversary. In the same year, the Navy reached its highest peacetime strength, with more than one-half its personnel serving afloat in 62 ships in commission on both coasts. The percentage of personnel serving afloat is among the highest of any navy in the world.

To assist in anti-submarine training, the Navy acquired in 1961 a submarine from the United States Navy to be based on the West Coast. The former USS *Burrfish*, the submarine was renamed HMCS *Grilse*. Seven ships are being built in Canadian yards. They consist of six Mackenzie class destroyer escorts and a tanker supply ship. The Mackenzie class is a further development of the well-known Restigouche class destroyer escort.

On the Atlantic in 1960, RCN ships participated with those of other NATO nations in large-scale exercises and also held national exercises of their own. In the Pacific, Canadian ships carried out an intensive training program which included exercises with the United States Navy. In the course of the operational and training cruises, ships of the Atlantic and Pacific Commands in 1960-61 ranged far afield, visiting ports in Australia, Peru, Chile, Panama Canal Zone, Galapagos Islands, Mexico, New Zealand, Okinawa, Japan, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Alaska, Greenland, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, the West Indies and the United States.

Reorganization of the Navy's personnel structure continued. On-the-job training was stepped up to maintain and increase the seagoing strength, and a new promotion system emphasized merit and equalized opportunities for all ranks.

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., and HMCS *Gloucester* near Ottawa.

Training facilities at *Stadacona*, *Naden* and *Shearwater* have been reorganized as Fleet Schools, with provision for general and specialized training. Under the Training Officer at *Stadacona* are five Divisions: Weapons, Engineering, Operational, Academic and Communications. At *Naden* the Divisions are: Operations and Weapons, Engineering, Academic, Medical and Music; and *Shearwater* has an Aircrew Division, Ground Crew Division, a Meteorological Division and a further division to be added later.

New equipment included a tactical trainer at the Joint Maritime Warfare School, Halifax, and a flight simulator for the RCN Air Station.

The New Entry Training Division is located at HMCS *Cornwallis* and the new-entry or re-entry training course is 15 weeks in duration. During 1960, 1,892 men and women, including apprentices, took basic training. HMCS *D'Iberville* at Quebec City gave 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 joined classes at *Cornwallis*. *D'Iberville* is to be paid off in 1961 and the school moved to HMCS *Hochelaga* at Montreal. Courses in the supply