

Subsection 1.—The Royal Canadian Navy

Role and Organization.—The role of the Royal Canadian Navy, in support of Canada's defence policy, is to maintain sea communications, to defend Canada against attack from the sea, to contribute to the collective defence of the NATO area against attack from the sea, and to contribute naval forces to the United Nations as may be required. It is substantially an anti-submarine (A/S) role.

The Royal Canadian Navy comes under the central authority of the Chief of the Defence Staff at Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. The Flag Officer Atlantic Coast, at Halifax, N.S., and the Flag Officer Pacific Coast, at Esquimalt, B.C., exercise operational and administrative command of ships and establishments within the Atlantic and Pacific Coast Commands. The Flag Officers also hold the additional appointments of Maritime Commander Atlantic and Maritime Commander Pacific, respectively. As such, each is responsible for anti-submarine operations involving RCN and RCAF forces in his Command. The 20 Naval Divisions of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve are under the over-all command of the Commanding Officer Naval Divisions, with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont. There are naval staffs in London, England, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A., to maintain liaison with the Royal Navy and the United States Navy. As a result of Canada's NATO commitments, 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 Britain; 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 on Sept. 30, 1965, was 19,201 officers, men and women in the regular force and 2,272 in the reserve force.

Fleet.—In September 1965 the RCN had 42 ships in commission and two submarines of the Royal Navy under RCN operational control at Halifax. During 1965, up to September, two new HMC ships and one Naval Auxiliary joined the Fleet: HMCS *Annapolis*, the last of the new destroyer escorts to be built, commissioned at Halifax on Dec. 19, 1964; HMCS *Ojibwa*, the first of the three 'O' Class conventional submarines being built for the RCN at Chatham, England, commissioned on Sept. 23, 1965; and the Canadian Naval Auxiliary Vessel *Endeavour*, an oceanographical research ship of 1,540 tons built at Esquimalt, B.C., for service on the Pacific Coast. The second 'O' Class submarine, *Onondaga*, was launched on Sept. 25, 1965 and the third, *Okanagan*, was laid down in March 1965. Also under construction in September 1965 was the fast hydrofoil craft FHE 400 and a second research vessel for service on the East Coast was in the planning stage. The last two of seven St. Laurent class destroyer escorts, *Margaree* and *Fraser*, were being converted to operate helicopters and work had started on *Terra Nova*, the first of seven ships of her class to undergo major modernization. By September, 13 CHSS-2 Sea King helicopters had been delivered to operate from the aircraft carrier *Bonaventure* and destroyer-escorts, and more will be delivered in 1966. The operational support ship HMCS *Provider* completed her first year with the Fleet and two more ships of the same type are projected. Eight ships were disposed of during the year, all of which were old destroyer escorts or ocean escorts.

Training.—The major training establishments of the RCN are HMCS *Cornwallis* near Digby, N.S.; HMCS *Shearwater* near Dartmouth, N.S.; HMCS *Stadacona* at Halifax, N.S.; HMCS *Hochelaga* at LaSalle, Que.; HMCS *Gloucester* near Ottawa, Ont.; and HMCS *Naden* at Esquimalt, B.C. Men and women entering the RCN receive their basic training at HMCS *Cornwallis*; the courses are normally 15 weeks in length. English language training is provided for French-speaking recruits at HMCS *Hochelaga*, lasting 16 weeks. Cadets entered under the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) or College Training Plan (CTP) receive most of their early training at the Canadian Services Colleges (see p. 1116) or a Canadian university; those entered on a short-service appointment train in HMCS *Venture* at Esquimalt, B.C. All cadets receive practical training with the Fleet at various