

Colleges, and medical/dental training are under the direct control of Canadian Forces Headquarters (see pp. 1168-1169). Land/Air Warfare operational training and basic parachute training are the responsibility of Mobile Command. Basic fixed wing and helicopter pilot training are a Training Command responsibility.

THE CANADIAN FORCES COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CFCS)

The role of the CFCS is to provide fixed communications networks for the Forces and to provide a national communications system for survival operations (civil defence). To carry out this role, CFCS commands all fixed communications installations within Canada.

THE RESERVE AND SURVIVAL ORGANIZATION

The Command and administration of the Reserves and Cadets is the responsibility of the Deputy Chief of Reserves (Major-General) at CFHQ. The Naval Reserve reports to the Deputy Chief of Reserves through the Commander, Naval Reserve. The Militia and Cadets are commanded and administered through five Region Headquarters and seven District Headquarters that are organized on a geographical basis. The Air Reserve reports through the Commander, Air Transport Command.

The role of the organization is to provide Reserve forces-in-being to support the Regular Forces under their functional commanders; a training force to support the Regular Forces; aid to the civil power; emergency forces for civil emergency operations—peace and war; and provincial representation.

MATERIEL COMMAND

The role of Materiel Command is to provide logistic support of the Forces, i.e., procurement, provisioning and supply of materiel. To carry out this role, Materiel Command controls the operations of naval dockyards, ordnance depots, engineer depots, supply depots, repair depots and base workshops in Canada.

Administration of Military Bases in Canada

Staffs and services required below Command Headquarters level to administer and support units based in a particular locality have been organized on Canadian Forces bases. The primary role of each base is to provide base-level administration and supporting services to those units located on or near the base. Each base has been allocated to a functional commander, to whom the base commander reports. The base commander is provided with sufficient staff, with representation from the four functional branches, to command and administer the base.

Section 3.—Operations and Training of the Canadian Forces

The Royal Canadian Navy

The Fleet.—As of December 1967, the RCN had 30 ships in commission and 12 in reserve. HMCS *Onondaga* joined the fleet in October and the third Oberon Class conventional submarine was expected to commission in June 1968. The extensive refit of the aircraft carrier *Bonaventure* was completed in September 1967 and it began operating out of Halifax. The modernization of *Terra Nova* was progressing, scheduled for completion by mid-1968, and plans were made to start the program of converting the remaining six ships of this class in 1969. A serious fire in the hydrofoil *Bras d'Or* prevented trials being conducted in 1967. Construction of the research vessel *Quest* was expected to be completed in the spring of 1969 and construction of the two operational support ships was progressing—*Protecteur* being scheduled for completion in June 1969 and *Preserveur* five months later. Negotiations for the building of four new destroyer escorts were nearing completion, with construction of these gas-turbine-powered ships expected to begin early in 1968. By the end of 1967, all the World War II frigates had been offered for disposal except HMCS *Granby*, which is the base for the East Coast diving school.

Training.—The major training establishments of the RCN are CFB Cornwallis near Digby, N.S.; Fleet School Shearwater near Dartmouth, N.S.; Fleet School Halifax at Halifax, N.S.; CFS Gloucester near Ottawa, Ont.; and Fleet School Esquimalt at Esquimalt, B.C.