

Subsection 1.—The Royal Canadian Navy

Organization.—The Chief of Naval Staff at Naval Headquarters at Ottawa exercises central authority over the Royal Canadian Navy; Flag Officers at East and West Coasts exercise operational and administrative command of ships and establishments within the Atlantic and Pacific Coast Commands, respectively. There are also 22 Naval Divisions throughout Canada that are established primarily for the recruiting and training of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve); they are administered by the Commanding Officer, Naval Divisions with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont. Naval missions are maintained at London and Washington to maintain liaison with the Royal Navy and the United States Navy. As part of Canada's NATO commitment, officers of the Royal Canadian Navy are now serving on the staffs of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, and the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern and Western Atlantic Areas.

For the protection of shipping and the defence of Canadian coastal areas and harbours, the Royal Canadian Navy had 58 ships in commission during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1954. In the event of war, 36 of these are available for assignment to NATO for the defence of the Canada-United States area and for the protection of convoys under the control of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. Ships not earmarked for assignment to NATO are required for harbour defence, for training and for miscellaneous duties.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Navy on June 30, 1954, was 2,391 officers and 14,860 men in the regular force and 1,455 officers and 3,610 men and women in the reserve force.

Operations at Sea 1953-54.—During the year ended Mar. 31, 1954, the Royal Canadian Navy continued to maintain three destroyers in Korean waters.

The Canadian Coronation Squadron, HMC Ships *Magnificent*, *Quebec*, *Ontario*, *Sioux*, *La Hullose* and *Swansea* participated in the Coronation Review at Spithead. En route to the Coronation, the squadron took part in Exercise "Grand Banks", an RCN-RCAF Maritime Training exercise held during May 1953. The *Magnificent*, *Algonquin*, *La Hullose* and *Swansea* also participated in Exercise "Mariner", a large-scale NATO exercise held in September 1953. The First Canadian Escort Squadron, formed in November 1953, in the Atlantic Command, consisting of HMC Ships *Algonquin*, *Lauzon*, *Prestonian* and *Toronto*, participated in NATO Exercise "New Broom" in conjunction with the United States Navy and RCAF in February 1954. The First Canadian Minesweeping Squadron was formed in September 1953 in the Atlantic Command and a second minesweeping squadron is planned for the Pacific Coast. HMCS *Ontario* departed in February on a three-month goodwill and training cruise to Australia, New Zealand, Tongatabu, Suva and Pearl Harbour. The cruise was arranged so that the ship's visit to Hobart, Tasmania, would coincide with the arrival there of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and the 150th anniversary of the founding of Hobart. In addition to participation in the Coronation and in joint exercises with other Canadian and NATO forces, personnel and ships of the RCN undertook cruises to various Canadian and American ports. During the year United States Navy and Royal Navy submarines and ships of the RCN carried out combined anti-submarine exercises on both East and West coasts.

Training Ashore.—HMCS *Stadacona* at Halifax, N.S., and HMCS *Naden* at Esquimalt, B.C., are the major shore establishments of the Royal Canadian Navy. Their facilities include schools for general and specialized training besides the drafting