

Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps Centurion Canadian Navy



The Canadian Navy

“The Sea Element of the Canadian Forces”

The current resources of the Canadian Navy include:

- twelve Halifax class Canadian Patrol Frigates (CPFs) (multipurpose);
- three Iroquois class Destroyers (DDGs) (air defence and antisubmarine);
- two Protecteur class Auxiliary Oil Replenishers (AORs) (replenishment);
- twelve Kingston class Maritime Coastal Defence Vessels (MCDVs) (coastal surveillance and mine counter measures);
- four Victoria class submarines; aircraft – CH-124 Sea King helicopters and CP-140 Aurora long-range patrol planes (though they are operated by Air Force personnel, they act in support of naval operations); and miscellaneous auxiliary vessels (firefighting vessels, tugboats, diving tenders, etc.).

The Canadian Navy also makes use of 24 Naval Reserve Divisions across Canada.

The Halifax class Canadian Patrol Frigates include:

- Her Majesty's Canadian Ship (HMCS) Halifax 330
- HMCS Vancouver 331
- HMCS Ville De Québec 332
- HMCS Toronto 333
- HMCS Regina 334
- HMCS Calgary 335
- HMCS Montréal 336
- HMCS Fredericton 337
- HMCS Winnipeg 338
- HMCS Charlottetown 339
- HMCS St. John's 340
- HMCS Ottawa 341



HMCS Ottawa 341

The Iroquois class Destroyers include:

- HMCS Iroquois 280
- HMCS Athabaskan 282
- HMCS Algonquin 283



HMCS Iroquois 280

The Protecteur class includes:

- HMCS Preserver 510
- HMCS Protecteur 509



HMCS Preserver 510

The Kingston class Coastal Defence Vessels include:

- HMCS Kingston 700
- HMCS Glace Bay 701
- HMCS Nanaimo 702
- HMCS Edmonton 703
- HMCS Shawinigan 704
- HMCS Whitehorse 705
- HMCS Yellowknife 706
- HMCS Goose Bay 707
- HMCS Moncton 708
- HMCS Saskatoon 709
- HMCS Brandon 710
- HMCS Summerside 711



HMCS Brandon 710

The Victoria class submarines include:

- HMCS Victoria 876
- HMCS Windsor 877
- HMCS Corner Brook 878
- HMCS Chicoutimi 879



HMCS Victoria 876

Sea King Helicopter



Aurora



Visit the Canadian Navy Website at www.navy.gc.ca for the most up to date information on the fleet and its supporting aircraft.

Navy: Part of The Canadian Forces

THE CANADIAN FORCES INCEPTION

The first small steps to form the Canadian Forces might be considered to be established in 1868 when Canada's Department of Militia and Defence was established with a budget of \$900 000, taking over from provincial or Canadian militias, which were disbanded by 1869. At the time the intention was to create a militia force to support the British troops in Canada to drive out any invading force. However, in the fall of 1871 the British troops were withdrawn from Canada, leading to Canada taking moderate steps in producing its own forces.

The country established two field artillery batteries to protect Quebec City and Kingston. Thus the regular army began its formation. This was expanded in 1883 when the first cavalry school corps (Royal Canadian Dragoons) was established in Quebec City followed by infantry corps (Royal Canadian Regiment) in Fredericton, Saint John and Toronto. In 1964, Defence Minister Paul Hellyer tabled a white paper in Parliament, which concluded that a unified command structure – one which amalgamated the Navy, Army and Air forces – would better serve Canadian interests. The modern Canadian Forces was formed on February 1st, 1968 when Bill C-243, The Canadian Forces Reorganization Act, became law. At this time the Canadian government merged the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force into a unified structure. Canada remains one of the few developed countries in the world to organize its military forces like this. The integration of the Canadian Forces continued in 2005 when the CDS, General R.J. Hillier, announced an initiative to introduce a joint force management structure in the Canadian Forces to make them more "streamlined, integrated and effective."

3 BRANCHES OF THE CANADIAN FORCES

NAVY

The Canadian Navy first came into being on May 4, 1910 with the passing of the Navy Bill of 1910. Currently the Canadian Navy consists of three (3) headquarters

- Marlant (Maritime Forces Atlantic) - Halifax
- MARPAC (Martime Forces Pacific) - Esquimalt
- NAVRES (Naval Reserve) – Quebec City
- NAVRES (Naval Reserve)

LAND

The land branch of the Canadian Forces consists of three components:

- Regular Force; Reserve Force
- Canadian Rangers.

AIR FORCE

At the outbreak of WWI Canada had no air force. In 1914 Canada sent the Canadian Aviation Corps, made up of three personnel and one American built Burgess-Dunne biplane to accompany the First Contingent overseas. This can be considered the first modest attempt at the formation of Canada's air force.

Currently the Canadian Air Force consists of 13 wings spread out across Canada.

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CF

The mission of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces is to defend Canada, its interests and its values, while contributing to international peace and security. Under Canadian defence policy, the Canadian Forces are called upon to fill three major roles:

1. Protecting Canada.
2. Defending North America in cooperation with the United States of America.
3. Contributing to peace and international security.

QUESTIONS

- Q1. Name one of the roles of the CF.
Q2. Where are the maritime forces located?
Q3. In what year did the Royal Canadian Air Force originate?

The CF functions in a joint capacity for many of its international commitments. However, each element has a distinct set of responsibilities:

NAVY

- Surveillance and control of Canadian waters.
- Support of army and air force operations.
- Support to other government departments (fisheries, search and rescue, drug enforcement, environment).
- NATO deployments.
- Humanitarian operations including disaster relief (food and medical relief, and personal and technical aide).

ARMY

- National defence.
- Canada/US defence of North America (NORAD).
- Contribution to peacekeeping missions.
- Civil defence.
- Humanitarian operations including disaster relief.

AIR FORCE

- Surveillance and control of Canadian airspace.
- World wide airlift of CF personnel and material.
- Support operations of the army and navy.
- Support to other government departments.
- Search and rescue.
- Humanitarian operations including disaster relief.

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What role is common to all three elements?
Q2. Which two elements have search and rescue as one of their principal roles?
Q3. What is meant by humanitarian operations?