



CANADA'S FIRST RESPONSE TO THE 2010 HAITI EARTHQUAKE WAS TO SEND A NAVAL TASK GROUP TO TAKE PART IN A MASSIVE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN MISSION. LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CANADIAN NAVY...

THE CANADIAN NAVY: 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

The Canadian Navy (formerly the Royal Canadian Navy) was founded in 1910. Since then, our ships and sailors have served all over the world, in peace and war.

Today, the navy defends Canada, protects our ocean approaches and natural resources, maintains international security with our allies, and mounts humanitarian assistance missions wherever in the world disaster strikes.

Bounded by three oceans, with the second longest coastline in the world, Canada is a maritime nation. Our peace and prosperity are directly related to maritime security —off our coasts and on the other side of the world.

Our fleet is capable and well-trained. Every day, somewhere, Canadian men and women are out at sea, serving in our warships, submarines and aircraft, helping to keep Canada safe.




1910

World War I


1910

Naval Act passed by Parliament under Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier. Rainbow and Niobe, obtained from the British, are the first ships commissioned in Canadian Navy.




1914

HMCS Rainbow searches for enemy cruisers off California; HMCS Niobe patrols off New England.



1923

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (RCNVR) is created; for the first time, Canadians from all walks of life and from coast to coast are welcomed into the navy.



1940


World War II

Battle of the Atlantic: Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) protects convoys and rescues ship crews attacked by U-boats.

1942

Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service established (non-combatant).

By the end of World War II, the RCN is the **third largest navy in the world.**




1950

Cold War Era

1950


Korean War: participation in first UN police action

Floods of Red River in Manitoba and Fraser River in British Columbia: RCN, with local naval reserve divisions, provide disaster relief within Canada.



1963

RCN pioneers concept: single ship able to deliver fuel, food, ammunition, etc (other navies used separate ships for each). Becomes foundation of naval disaster response.




1970

1970

Fleet Diving Unit supports clean-up of historic oil spill disaster in Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia. Modern containment strategies are developed.

1968


Unification of army, air force and navy into Canadian Armed Forces.



1980

1980

Women admitted in Canadian military colleges: first female naval reserves sent to sea.




1990-91

First Gulf War: Navy enforces UN sanctions against Iraq.

1990-94

Canadian naval observers in UN Missions in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cambodia and the Former Yugoslavia.



2000

Post 9-11 Era

2005


Hurricane Katrina ravages New Orleans and U.S. Gulf Coast. Navy participates in relief efforts.

2010

In 2010, the Canadian Navy turned 100, provided security for the Vancouver Winter Olympics and the G8 Summit, participated in international exercises in the Irish Sea, controlled pirates off Somalia. HMCS Athabaskan and HMCS Halifax participate in international humanitarian mission in response to earthquake in Haiti.

2008

HMCS Ville de Québec escorts 26 million kg of food aid to Somalia.





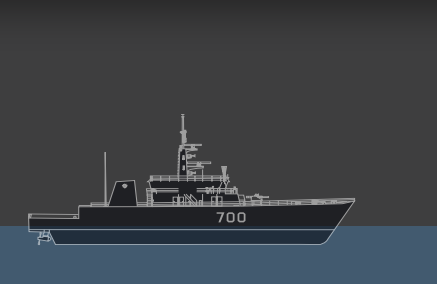
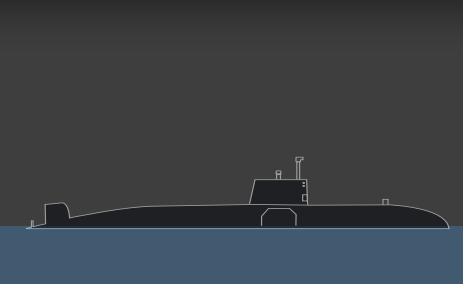
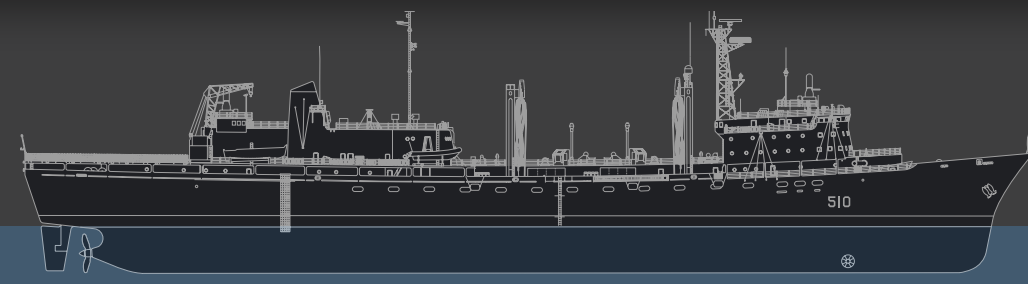
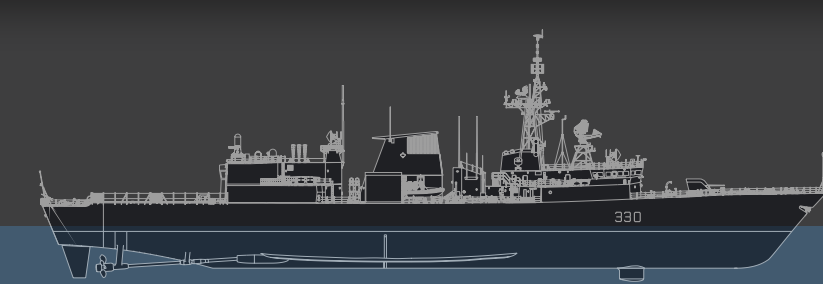
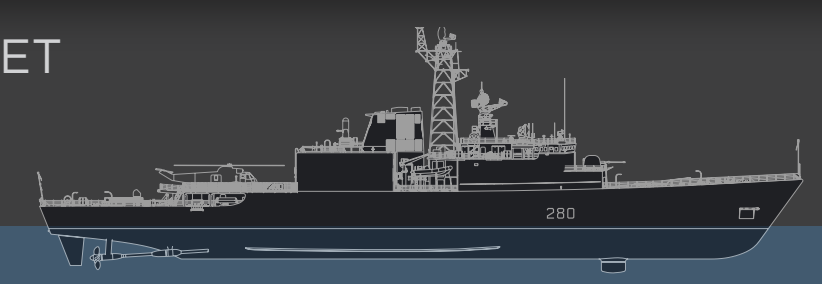
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Canadian Navy Centennial:
www.canadiannavy100.forces.gc.ca

Canadian Forces Maritime Command:
www.navy.gc.ca

The Stephen Low Company and our productions:
www.stephenlow.com

THE FLEET





TWO CANADIAN NAVY SHIPS WERE SENT TO OFFER RELIEF IN HAITI FOLLOWING THE 2010 EARTHQUAKE, THE HMCS HALIFAX AND HMCS ATHABASKAN.

MISSION TO HAITI

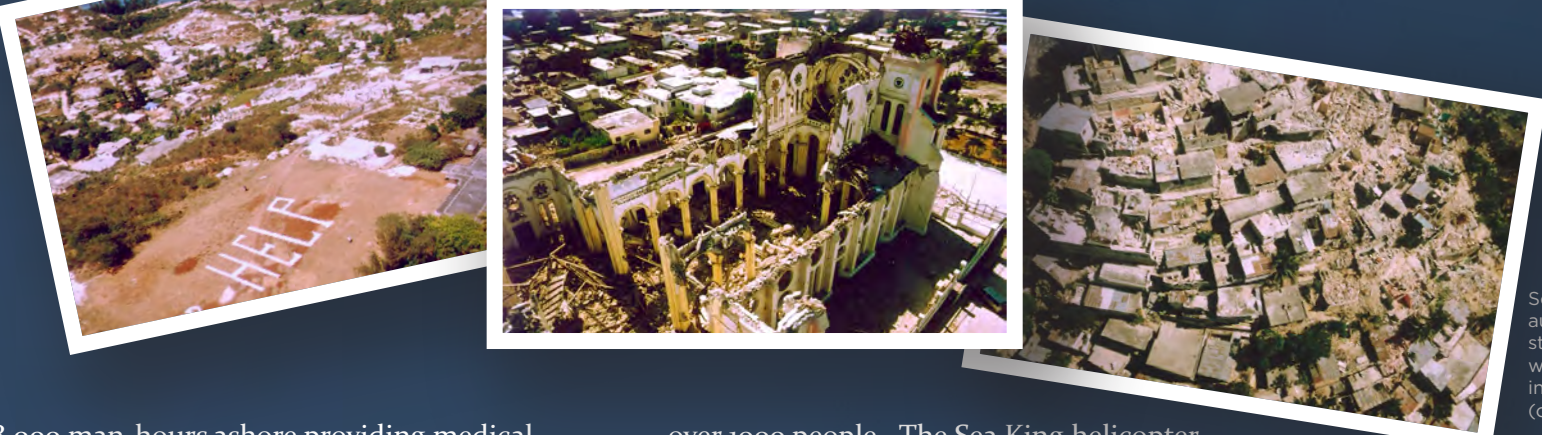
Operation HESTIA is the name given to the Canadian Forces' contribution to Canada's response to the catastrophic earthquake that struck Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on 12 January 2010. The operation was part of a Canadian government effort led by Foreign Affairs and

International Trade Canada. The naval task force was composed of *HMCS Athabaskan* with an embarked Sea King helicopter air detachment from 12 Wing, Shearwater and *HMCS Halifax*. *HMCS Halifax* demonstrated the flexibility of a Canadian warship with

her quick turn-around from preparing to participate in a counter-narcotics mission to a humanitarian mission in less than 24 hours. The ships arrived in Haiti on 18 January 2010 with an available manning pool of close to 500 individuals. Navy sailors spent over

8,000 man-hours ashore providing medical care, searching for survivors, clearing rubble, improving sanitation, delivering water and providing security. They delivered 73,018 litres of water, supported 47 hospitals and clinics, and provided medical care to

over 1000 people. The Sea King helicopter flew 20 sorties and transferred 48,500 pounds of supplies to areas that were not easily accessible because of damage to the infrastructure.



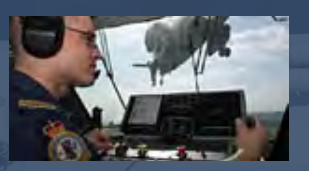
Scenes of devastation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The majority of structures collapsed entirely or were damaged beyond repair, including the city's cathedral (centre).

SHIP'S CREW

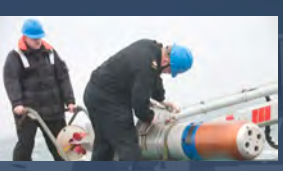
People are the navy's greatest asset, working night and day out off our coasts... and in distant seas. The navy has approximately 8,500 regular and 5,100 reserve sailors, along with 5,300 civilian personnel. **What are some of their jobs?**



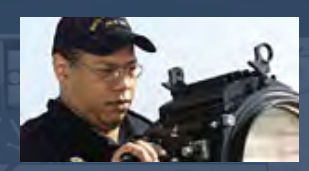
A **Boatswain** (Bos'n) pilots inflatable zodiac boats ashore, handles small arms, and helps with replenishments at sea.



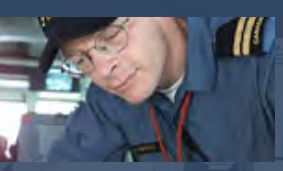
A Sea King **helicopter pilot** participates in many different missions, including surface surveillance, anti-submarine warfare, helicopter delivery services and medical evacuations.



Weapons technicians supervise maintenance of naval weapons such as missile systems and galling guns. Their work requires a great deal of concentration, as they handle volatile weapons and ammunition.



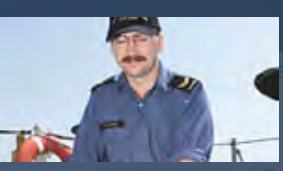
A **Naval Communicator's** duties include using a flashing light (known as a Signalling Lantern), flag hoisting, and semaphore (signalling by hand using two small flags). They listen for distress signals and coded signals from Fleet Tactical, which they decode and report to the Officer of the Watch.



The **navigating officer's** primary duty is to ensure the safe navigation of the ship, while conducting long and short-term planning for deployments and exercises.



Medics provide medical support to the crew, emergency first aid, work with other medical agencies in foreign ports and on board other ships in the Battle Group.



A **sonar technician** repairs passive and active sonar (the machine that goes "ping"), and navigation systems such as the GPS (Global positioning system), compasses, etc. He also maintains computers, the ship's combat and control system, and desktops/laptops.



A **bridge Watchkeeper** is the Captain's representative on the bridge, since the Captain cannot be there 24 hours a day. Responsibilities include: the safe navigation of the ship, collision avoidance, and the co-ordination of all shipboard activities to ensure the safety of all personnel and equipment.

ABOUT THE GIANT SCREEN EXPERIENCE

Rescue is an inspirational and exciting film about international response to humanitarian crises. Military forces around the world often play a key role in the first response phase of a natural disaster. Through the eyes and reflections of the film's featured characters we will get an insider's look at the training they undergo, the hardware they use, and their passionate commitment to saving lives. These are individuals who often risk their lives, or put their lives on hold, to answer the humanitarian call when disaster strikes. During real world filming of the international response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the monster earthquake in Haiti, we will witness the vital role of the military and our characters, in the crucial first response.

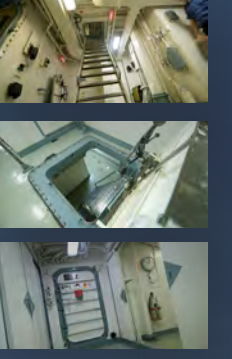
Locations: *Rescue* was filmed in multiple locations in Haiti, the U.S., Europe and Canada, and features the the Canadian Forces Maritime Command, 615th Contingency Response Wing at Travis AFB, the Nevada Army National Guard, and elements of the Army's 82nd Sustainment Brigade, and the U.S. Navy.

Making the Film. Filmed in several instalments from 2008-2010, *Rescue* covers Navy activity in the Irish Sea, North Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific. The film crew spent 10 days in the North Atlantic aboard the destroyer HMCS Athabaskan as part of the production, filming shipboard activities and group exercises. *Rescue* is produced by The Stephen Low Company and exhibited in IMAX and other giant screen theaters as part of the Canadian Navy Centennial celebrations.

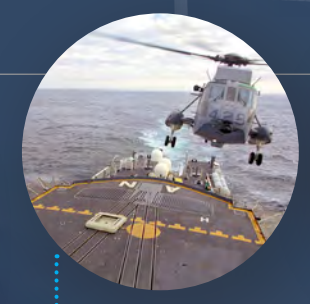


Filming aboard the destroyer HMCS Athabaskan

WARSHIP



The interior of a warship is a maze of decks, corridors, and ladders connected by watertight doors, and hatches; all designed to help keep the ship afloat in the event of an attack.



Hangar/flight deck: aircrews ensure the Sea King helicopter can be in the air in practically all weather, day or night.



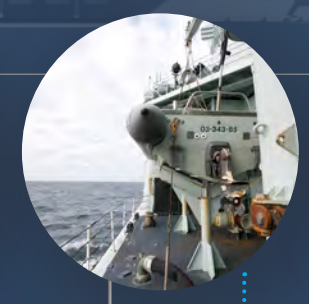
Phalanx 20mm Close-in weapon system: capable of dealing with missiles or engaging small, high-speed, highly manoeuvrable boats, helicopters and low-performance aircraft.



Hangar



Water Desalination system: converts seawater into potable water for drinking, cooking and washing.



RHIB: Rigid-hulled inflatable boat.



Replenishment at Sea (RAS). Keeping Navy ships mobile anywhere in the world, means being able to refuel and re-supply at sea.



Radar systems for aircraft detection: surface radar and weapons fire control.



Bridge: The ship is navigated and steered from the bridge. It is always fully staffed when the ship is at sea.



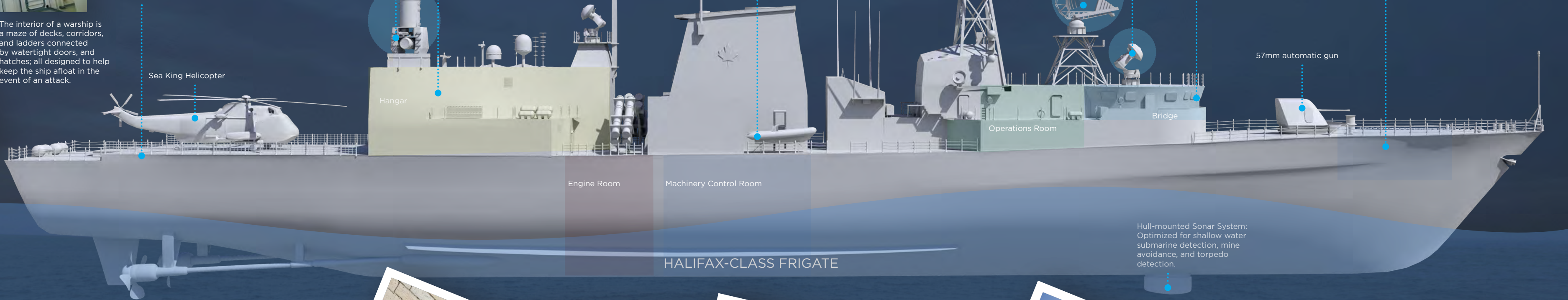
57mm automatic gun



Surface to air, guided missile vertical launching system.



Crew muster on deck arriving back in home port.



HALIFAX-CLASS FRIGATE

ON THE MISSION



HMCS Halifax off Haiti



An Army on the Move. Canadian Forces soldiers embark on ships from the Canadian task force at Kingston, Jamaica bound for the Haiti relief effort.



Transportation to and from the onshore disaster was accomplished by a variety of smaller boats including a RHIB (Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat), as well as helicopter.



Crews were ferried daily to work on shore.

Carrying a hospital over a Mountain. Canada's military medical team (DART) was in Jacmel, separated from Port-au-Prince by a mountain range. The team was ready to provide medical treatment to injured Haitians, but was unable to proceed because of their lack of supplies. For two days, the helicopter, Big Dawg flew back and forth from the Athabaskan to Jacmel, carrying medical equipment to help DART set up the hospital. By the end of the two days the medical team was able to operate at full capacity.



Water Delivery
There was not enough clean drinking water in Haiti right after the earthquake. In an effort to provide safe, purified drinking water to those in need, HMCS Athabaskan desalinated hundreds of gallons of ocean water onboard ship every night and transported them ashore during the day via the Sea King helicopter, named Big Dawg. (Image: "Rescue" The Giant Screen Experience)



Building Orphanages
Since their building collapsed in January 2010, 85 children found themselves sleeping on the ground in a field at an orphanage in Leogane. Canadian navy sailors designed and helped build three wooden shelters, capable of holding 32 children each.



Filling water containers for thirsty earthquake survivors.



Medical assistance was an integral part of the Navy's disaster response.



HMCS HALIFAX and her 220 crew members departed Haiti on 20 February 2010, and HMCS ATHABASKAN and her 282 crew members departed Haiti on 10 March 2010 after making great contributions to Canada's humanitarian aid efforts.

