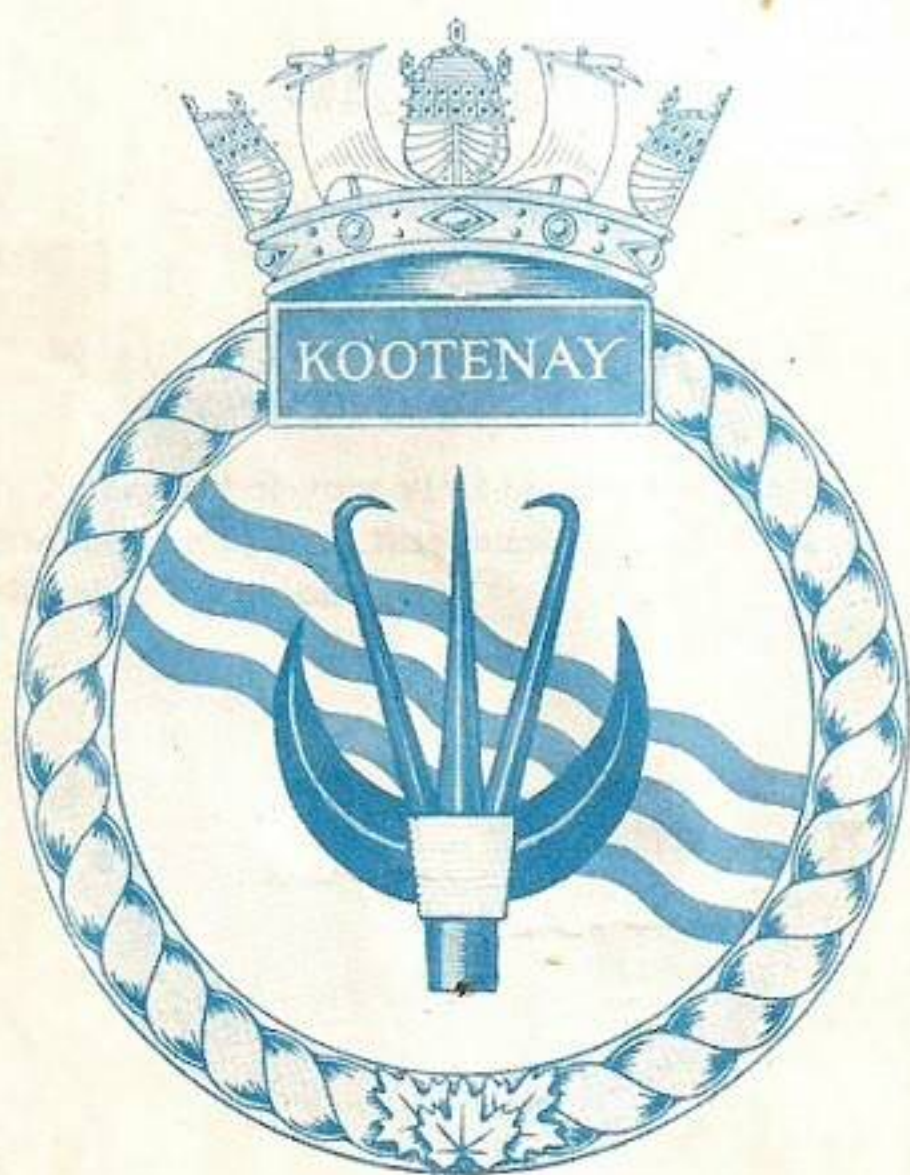


H.M.C.S. KOOTENAY



WELCOMES YOU

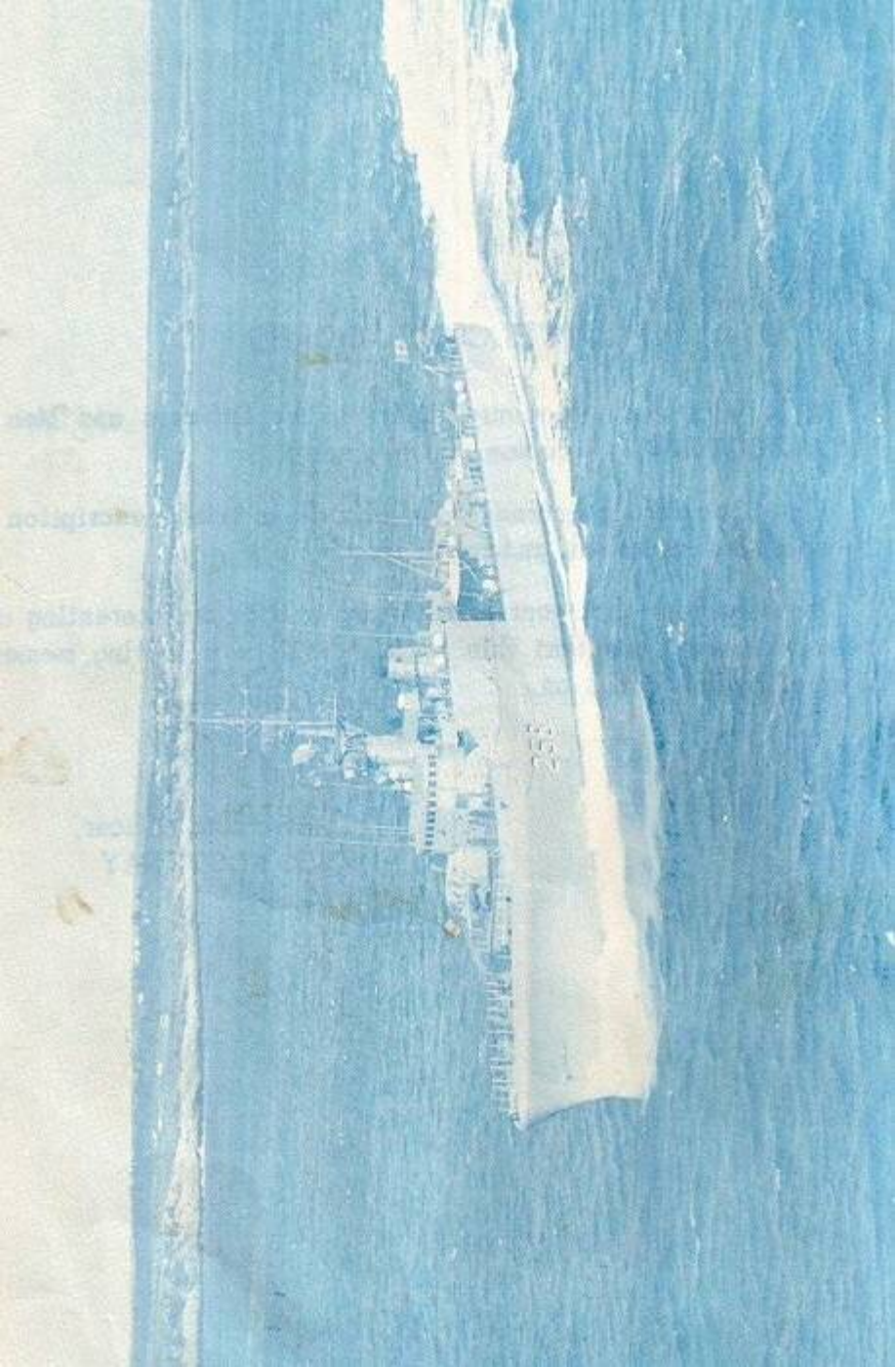
WELCOME ABOARD

It is with much pleasure that we, the Officers and Men of HMCS KOOTENAY welcome you aboard.

This booklet is intended to provide a brief description of the ship, her equipment and facilities.

It is our hope that your visit aboard will be an interesting and memorable one, and that this booklet will be a lasting memento of an enjoyable occasion.

Commanding Officer,
HMCS KOOTENAY



OUR SHIP

HMCS KOOTENAY is the fourth of the "Restigouche" class ships. A modern warship, she was built utilizing some of the most modern ship building techniques in the world. Unit construction, incorporating a new Canadian fabrication technique, has been employed in this class of ship. Instead of building from the keel up, in the conventional manner, each unit is constructed separately, then carried to the building ways to be positioned for final welding. The KOOTENAY is all-welded. A large quantity of aluminum has been used in the ship's interior and superstructure to ensure good stability and weight reduction.

The motive power of the ship is provided by two main turbines. Hardened and ground gearing has been used, reducing substantially, both the gearing weight and housing dimensions. Auxiliary machinery is powered either by turbines, electricity or diesels. The two water-tube boilers are of extremely compact design, with steam maintained at a constant high pressure and temperature. Remote and automatic controls are used to an extent rarely found in a warship.

KOOTENAY has electronic and electrical systems more extensive and complex than those carried in Second World War ships twice her size. Nearly every function of the vessel, including those of armament, navigation, cooking, ventilation, air conditioning and communications, is dependent on electrical power. She has five generators capable of producing 1400 kilowatts and capable of servicing a city of 10,000. About 330 motors and motor generators provide the motive force for a wide variety of equipment. The ship's main electrical power is alternating current.

KOOTENAY has three radio rooms for transmitting and receiving on low, medium, high, very high and ultra-high frequencies. A fourth is equipped with direction finding equipment. A message centre is equipped with teletype, and a cryptographic room with coding devices.

The ship has radar systems for gunnery fire control, navigation, surface warning, air warning and air early warning. Submarine detection sets are of advanced design, including major developments of Canadian invention.

For internal communications, she has 12 separate telephone systems, including lines for docking ship, damage control, radar maintenance and fuelling at sea, and 12 sound broadcast systems. A Canadian designed remote control system makes it possible to broadcast or receive from any one of 28 positions throughout the ship.

Anti-submarine weapons are the principal armament. They include two mortar mountings, each capable of firing three high explosive projectiles simultaneously and with great accuracy in any direction. The mortar is controlled by electronic apparatus which locates and tracks the submarine and fires the mortar at the correct moment. The ship is also equipped with homing torpedoes which can pursue an enemy target taking evasive action on or below the surface. The twin gun mountings forward and aft, although primarily anti-aircraft weapons, have a surface action capability.

Builders - Burrard Dry Dock Co. Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C.

Laid down - August 21, 1952.

Launched - June 15, 1954.

Displacement - 2,900 full load.

Guns - Twin 3 Inch 70 calibre anti-aircraft forward.

Twin 3 Inch 50 calibre anti-aircraft aft.

Anti-Submarine weapons - Two triple mortar mountings.

- Homing torpedoes.

Length overall - 366 feet.

Beam - 42 feet.

Machinery - Geared steam turbines, twin screws, twin rudders.

Speed - Over 25 knots.

Complement - Wartime - 16 officers, 260 men.

Peacetime - 12 officers, 198 men.

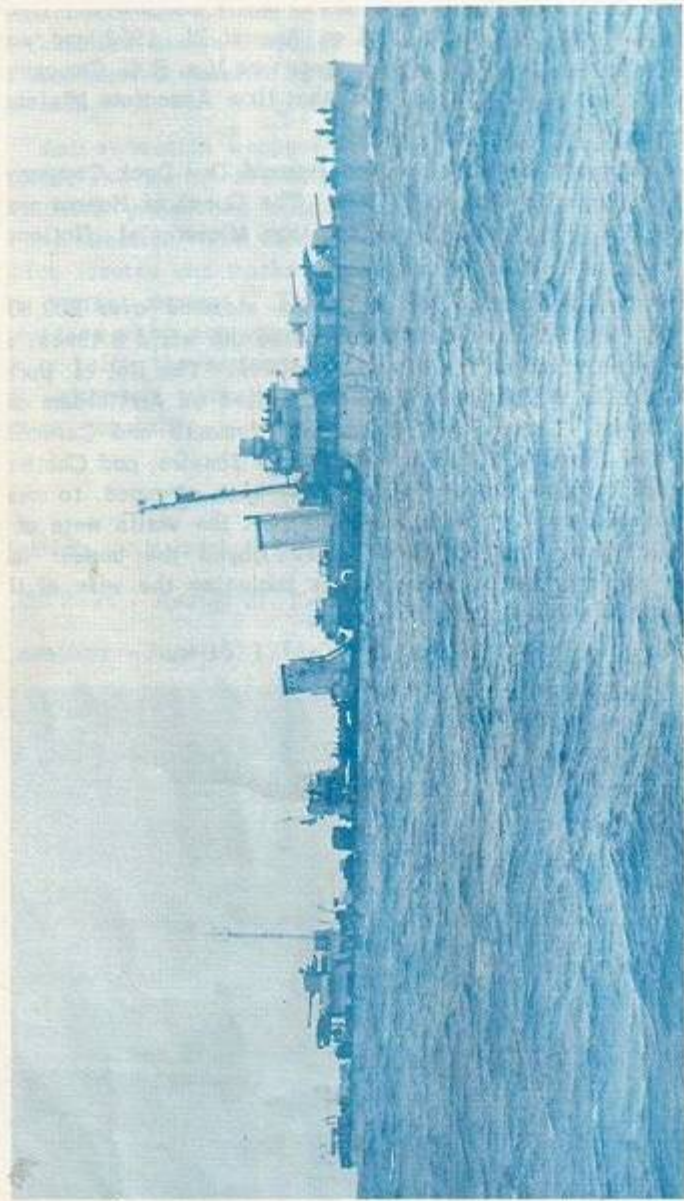
HER HISTORY

HMCS KOOTENAY was laid down at the Burrard Dry Dock Company's North Vancouver yard on August 21, 1952 and was launched on June 15, 1954. Her sponsor was Mrs. R.O. Campney, wife of the Hon. R.O. Campney, at that time Associate Minister of National Defence.

The ship was commissioned at Burrard Dry Dock Company, North Vancouver on March 7, 1959. The Guest of Honour was the Hon. G.R. Pearkes, V.C., M.P., then Minister of National Defence.

Since commissioning, the ship has steamed over 200,000 miles, (the equivalent of travelling around the world 8 times, at the equator) and has visited many countries. The list of ports of call include such widely separated cities as Amsterdam and Buenos Aires, Toronto and Bermuda, Plymouth and Curacao, Livorno and Caracas, Gibraltar and Rio de Janeiro, and Chatham and Lisbon. These cruises have mainly been arranged, to meet a busy exercise and training schedule, but the visits were of a good will nature. KOOTENAY has enjoyed the honour and pleasure of entertaining many guests including the wife of the President of Venezuela, Mrs. Leone.





THE FIRST HMCS KOOTENAY

HER HERITAGE

The present KOOTENAY is the second of her name to serve in the Royal Canadian Navy. The first KOOTENAY, the former British destroyer HMS DECOY, was commissioned into the RCN on April 12, 1943. During the summer of 1944, KOOTENAY, along with four other Canadian destroyers comprising Escort Group II, took part in the destruction of three U-boats. She was engaged in patrol duty in the English Channel during the Normandy landings. She was paid off in October 1945 and was sold in March, 1946, to be scrapped.

KOOTENAY takes her name from the Kootenay River, in south-eastern British Columbia. The exact meaning of the word "KOOTENAY" is not known, except that it is the name of Indian tribe that inhabits that region of Canada. When the white man first encountered the Kootenay Indians, they found them more like the great nomadic bands of the plains than the other tribes of the plateau. It is believed that the tribe may have lived east of the Rockies at one time, but were driven across the mountains by the warlike Blackfoot Indians.

This dual heritage which the Indians have passed to the ship is reflected in KOOTENAY's badge. In heraldic language the badge is described as follows:

Blazon - Argent, three cottises in bend wavy Azure, over all a crescent Sable debruised by an Indian fish spear-head Gules, bound around the hilt with thongs Argent.

The Kootenay Indians were known to have depended for food upon the fish caught in the rivers and streams, and on the buffalo found to the east on the slopes and foothills of the Rocky Mountains. In the badge design, the Kootenay River itself is symbolized by the three diagonal wavy stripes. The black crescent represents the horns of the bison or buffalo, and the fish spear-head is typical of the king used by the Indians.

The first HMCS KOOTENAY left the following battle honours to the present ship:

Atlantic	1943-1945
Normandy	1944
English Channel	1944
Biscay	1944

The ship's colours are red and white and her motto is "We are as one".

HER CREW

The crew of a modern, complex warship is frequently thought of as a team. But to be efficient a team must have members who carry out differing functions although the aim of the team is the same for all. Therefore, the ship's company is divided into five departments.

Operations

The Operations Department includes all men of the Radar Radio, Signal and Electronic branches. These sailors provide communications and assist in matters tactical.

Weapons

The Weapons Department includes all men of the Fire Control, Weapons Surface, Sonar and Weapons Underwater branches. This department is responsible for the operation and the maintenance of the ship's armament.

Engineering

The Engineering Department provides the ship with her motive power. In addition all electrical, heating and steam services come within its list of responsibilities.

Supply

The Supply Department looks after the business of the ship. It looks after all correspondence, cooking and material considerations.

Deck

The Deck Department is mainly responsible for upper deck husbandry of the ship. Its speciality is seamanship and it supplies the ship's quartermasters as well as providing the nucleus for all seamanship evolutions.

KOOTENAY's men sleep in bunks with foam rubber mattresses, pillows and individual reading lamps. Aluminum clothes lockers and additional drawer space for personal belongings are provided as are mirrors and electric shaving outlets. Each living space has a recreational area for off-duty hours.

The officer's cabins, which also serve as offices, are arranged for single and double occupancy, except for one accommodating four junior officers. The officers' wardroom has a

pantry, dining room and lounge, complete with settee and piano. The Commanding Officer's quarters consist of a bedroom, bath, dining room and small lounge with dummy fireplace.

There is provision for cafeteria-style messing from a centrally located electrically equipped galley. The galley contains a bakery, sections for handling pastry, meat and vegetables; a dish washing machine and garbage disposal unit.

The main dining hall, which can double as a cinema in the evenings, has fire proof tables, a recreational space, cushioned chairs and a piano. Lighting is fluorescent. The chief and petty officers have a separate dining space nearby.

