



*CFB Alert by Albert Hochbaum 1978. This is the closest settlement in the world to the North Pole. (Watercolour and tempera)*

here to stay in Canada, but nobody knows whether or not it still has more growing (or contracting) pains to experience.

While Canada is not, and probably never will be, considered a major global military

power, it has a history that measures up to any nation in terms of bravery, dedication, loyalty, and service by the citizens who have filled the ranks of its forces. Its history is unusual in that, since its creation as a Confederation in 1867, it has never fought a war to defend its own soil, yet has been involved in so many defensive conflicts abroad.

This history has formed the character of the Armed Forces and in turn the character of the country they represent. Today Canada is respected for those past sacrifices, and admired to some extent for its approach to modern military problems. The present profile of the Canadian Armed Forces is that of a small but compact force that equips itself with the best of the latest technology and weaponry and remains flexible enough to combat any threat which may affect the rights and well-being of Canadians and their allies. A century is not a long history compared to other military forces in the world, but Canada is proud of what it has accomplished in those years. ❖

## Anglo-Canadian military links

There are few examples in history of two independent nations co-operating more closely in military matters than Canada and the United Kingdom. True, the cultural, political, and historical links have always been close, but Canada as a former colony became a completely independent nation more than 100 years ago, so the close links between the two countries today are as much the result of pragmatic realism as they are of friendship and tradition.

For the British forces, Canada's abundance of land provides ideal training grounds. Between May and October of 1979, 5,000 British soldiers, comprising seven battle groups from the Army of the Rhine, trained at Suffield, Alberta and in the rugged Rocky Mountains. Administrative command and control is handled by the Canadians during these training exercises, but operational command is retained by United Kingdom Land Forces headquarters.

British troops and military personnel also use the large training grounds at CFB Edmonton in Wainwright, Alberta, and at CFB



*The Royal Canadian Dragoons use a Leopard tank to practice for the NATO Canadian Army Trophy Competition.*

Petawawa in Ontario. The Federal Republic of Germany, NATO partner to both the United Kingdom and Canada, uses training grounds near Shilo, Manitoba. The United States has often taken advantage of the varied Canadian terrain to give its troops practical operational experience.

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