

Chapter 1 : Category:Active Military Installation - FortWiki Historic U.S. and Canadian Forts

This is a list for articles on notable historic forts which may or may not be under current active use by a military. There are also many towns named after a Fort, the largest being Fort Worth, Texas, United States.

For the full citation, see the end of the text. But it is futile to deny that military factors have had a profound influence on the course of human history; and on the history of Canada their influence has been at times decisive. The French and the Indians. It is clear, for example, that the growth of the colony of New France was conditioned by the long feud between the French and the Iroquois. With the Algonkians and Hurons north of the St. Once the Iroquois had obtained fire-arms from the Dutch traders on the Hudson river , they proceeded to exact a fearful vengeance. For nearly a century the menace of Iroquois attack hung like a pall over the colony of New France , and confined settlement to the immediate neighbourhood of the seigniorial forts or loop-holed grist-mills. The Jesuit missions in Huronia were completely wiped out; and the fur-trade was almost strangled. But after the recall of Frontenac as governor in , the attitude of the Iroquois again became belligerent; and in Denonville led a punitive expedition into the Iroquois country. The French government sent out Frontenac again to cope with the situation; and before his death in Frontenac had succeeded once more in taming the Iroquois. Once the menace of the Iroquois was removed, New France entered on a new lease of life. The French and the English. Rivalry between the French and the English in North America became acute at an early date. But even before this the struggle had begun in Acadia. Port Royal was destroyed in by the Virginian freebooter Argall ; and for a century after this Acadia was "the cockpit of America ". Meanwhile the struggle had spread to other areas. So long as the French and English settlements in North America were confined to the seaboard, or to the banks of great rivers such as the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, there was, except in Acadia , little conflict between them. Both New England and New France had plenty of elbow room with out fighting for it. But when inland expansion took place, trouble soon resulted. The French, pushing inland from the St. Gradually it dawned on the English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard that they were being hemmed in by an encircling ring of French settlements, and that if they were to have room for westward expansion they had to crush French ambitions in North America. They carried out a series of border forays on the English settlements in northern New England and New York ; and they made raids on the English forts on Hudson bay , both by land and by sea, that almost succeeded in driving the English from that area. The British government in finally launched against Quebec a powerful naval expedition under Sir Hovenden Walker ; and had not this expedition come to grief on the rocks at the mouth of the St. In , by the Treaty of Utrecht , Great Britain was able, it is true, to assert its sovereignty, not only over Acadia, but over Hudson Bay as well. The French remained, however, in control of the valleys of the Missouri and the Mississippi ; and the peace that supervened officially for a quarter of a century was merely a breathing-spare before the final struggle between France and Great Britain for supremacy in North America. But long ere this coming events had cast, their shadows before. The French, anxious to safeguard the entrance to the St. Lawrence, built on Cape Breton Island the fortress of Louisbourg , at an expense so great that the French king inquired if the streets were being built of gold; and this fortress proved such a menace to the trade of New England that in the New Englanders launched an expedition against it under Sir William Pepperell , and with the help of the British fleet, succeeded in capturing it. Three years later, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle , it was handed back to France , in exchange for Madras in India ; but it was generally recognized in America that the task of capturing the fortress would have to be faced again. In the British launched in America no less than four distinct attacks on New France. These expeditions had varying degrees of fortune. Though the English colonies in America had in a population that outnumbered that of New France by fifteen to one, New France proved to have a defensive strength truly amazing. For this there were various reasons. One was the fact that society in New France was really organized on a military basis, and that the autocratic system of government in New France was more conducive to military discipline and efficiency than the more democratic system of government in the English colonies. Another was the genius of the French commander-in-chief, the Marquis de Montcalm , one of the great soldiers of history. During the first two or three years of the war, victory perched on his banners. In he

captured the English fort at Oswego , on the south shore of lake Ontario ; and in he captured Fort William Henry , which Sir William Johnson had built two years before on lake George. In the summer of he inflicted a severe defeat on a much larger British force that attacked Ticonderoga on lake Champlain. But not even his genius could convert into an omen of victory the fact that France was losing control of the sea. The turn of the tide came when, in , the British navy landed at Louisbourg a British army that compelled the surrender of this great fortress. The capture of Louisbourg gave the British command of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and so made possible a combined military and naval attack on Quebec. Montcalm was forced to withdraw his forces to Quebec , to meet the impending attack; and one fort after another in the interior, with their weakened garrisons, succumbed to the English onslaught. Lawrence and disembarked opposite Quebec a British army under James Wolfe. In Wolfe , Montcalm met an adversary of equal genius. The capture of Quebec was not an easy problem. Montcalm held the north bank of the St. Lawrence in such strength that Wolfe was at first nowhere able to effect a landing. The French army fell back on Montreal , and on September 8, , capitulated with the honours of war. All that remained to France of her North American possessions were the two little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon , which she retained as a shelter for her fishing ships on the banks of Newfoundland. The British, however, were not to enjoy possession of their new domains without a further struggle. In the Indians allies of the French rose in one last struggle against the British invaders. Under a chief of the Ottawas named Pontiac , they attacked and overwhelmed the frontier posts from Virginia to lake Superior. With the collapse of the " Conspiracy of Pontiac ", as the outbreak was known, the British gained undisputed possession of Canada, and the Union Jack flew supreme from Hudson bay to the gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the western prairies. The War of the American Revolution. The Union Jack was not long, however, to fly over this vast territory. Barely a decade after Canada became British territory, the American Revolution broke out. This resulted in a new invasion of Canada by warlike forces. Both in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia there were elements that sympathized with the American rebels; but neither province joined the union of rebellious states to the south, and early in the revolutionary leaders decided to invade Canada , and try to win it over to the revolutionary cause. The Continental Congress launched against Canada two small armies. At first, the American campaign proceeded according to schedule. Montgomery captured the British forts at Chambly and St. Jean], and occupied Montreal without firing a shot; he then moved down the river to Quebec , and here he effected a junction with the forces of Arnold , which had, after an amazing march through almost impassable country, already begun still another siege of Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton , who was in command at Quebec, had, however, learned the lesson of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and refused to come out from behind the walls of Quebec. The Americans were therefore compelled to attempt to carry Quebec by storm. The attack was an almost complete failure. Montgomery was killed, Arnold was wounded, and most of the Americans who penetrated the barriers were taken prisoners. During the rest of the winter, the Americans continued a passive siege of Quebec ; but on the arrival of the British fleet, with reinforcements, in the spring, they beat a hasty retreat, and by the end of they had withdrawn from Canadian soil. Such was the termination of what has been described as "the struggle for the fourteenth colony. In the Illinois country, however, which had been re-annexed to Canada by the Quebec Act , American frontiersmen under George Rogers Clark succeeded in driving back the British to the walls of Detroit and in wresting from them those vast territories which are sometimes known as "the Old North West". The War of For thirty years after the close of the American revolutionary war, peace reigned along the Canadian border. During a greater part of this period, it is true, relations between Great Britain and the United States were far from amicable. But ten years later a new source of friction developed. This right was vigorously disputed by the United States , and its exercise ultimately led in to the declaration of war on Great Britain by the American Congress. Canada had no connection with the origin of the War of ; but there was a growing party in the United States which believed that the time had come to add Canada to the American union, and in any case Canada was the only accessible target of attack. If the Americans had been united in the prosecution of the war, the fate of Canada would have been a foregone conclusion; for the colony had a population only a small fraction of that of the United States , and there were in Canada only a few regiments of British regular troops. But, fortunately for Canada , many parts of the United States were lukewarm in their prosecution of the war.

Some of the New England states refused to send their militia to the front; and the militia of other states, when they did reach the front, were reluctant to cross the border. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Canada were mainly either French-Canadian or Loyalist ; and neither element looked with equanimity on absorption in the United States. The American invaders of Canada seemed to think that they were deliverers, come to free Canada from the yoke of British domination; but actually the Canadians regarded the war as an unprovoked attack on their homes and their lives; and they fought consequently as if they had their backs to the wall. Armies require a commissariat, especially when they cannot live off the country; and a commissariat breaks down in a country without roads. The War of was in a military sense one of the most futile wars in history. It began in nothing, and it ended in nothing; and out of nothing as a rule nothing comes. But out of the War of something did come. Consequently, the minor battles and skirmishes of which the war was made up have taken in the eyes of the Canadian people a significance out of all proportion to their importance from the standpoint of the military historian. It is therefore desirable that the course of the struggle should be described here in some detail. It was on the Detroit border that the Americans struck first. Early in July, , an American force under General Hull marched north to Detroit , and proceeded to invade the western part of Upper Canada from this point. The American attack next developed along the Niagara frontier. Here, during the summer of , the Americans had been concentrating an army; and on the night of October 12, they effected a landing on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, near the village of Queenston. Brock, who had returned to the Niagara frontier within a week of the capture of Detroit, led an attack on the Americans, who had entrenched themselves on Queenston Heights; and though he himself fell mortally wounded in the attack, his second-in-command, General Sheaffe , eventually succeeded in driving the invaders into the river on the afternoon of October . The year proved to be much more critical for Canada than Commodore Chauncey, the American naval commander on lake Erie, built a fleet which, under Lieutenant Perry, succeeded on September 9 in annihilating the British flotilla; and thus closed the line of water communication between Niagara and Amherstburg. Procter retreated up the valley of the Thames , followed closely by the Americans; and at Moraviantown he and his Indian allies were forced to stand and give battle. The result was an ignominious defeat for the British. Fortunately for the British,.

A Canadian Forces Base or CFB (French: Base des forces canadiennes or BFC) is a military installation of the Canadian Forces. For a facility to qualify as a Canadian Forces Base, it must station one or more major units (e.g., army regiments, navy ships, air force wings).

Data corresponds to the year , and was compiled by SIPRI Stockholm International Peace Research Institute , a think tank dedicated to the research of conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament in the world, with presence in Stockholm, Beijing and Washington DC. Figures expressed per million people for the same year. Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid in the military expenditures of the donor country. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another. Total amount of aircraft carriers possessed by each country. Gulf War Coalition Forces: Number of troops who served on active duty in the Gulf War theater of operations between August 2, , and June 13, No date was available from the Wikipedia article, so we used the date of retrieval. Armed forces personnel per Total armed forces Figures expressed per thousand population for the same year. The number of draft-age males and females entering the military manpower pool in any given year and is a measure of the availability of draft-age young adults. Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. A description of the status of conscription in the nation in Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services. Defense expenditure as percentage of GDP. Figures are for the year This entry gives spending on defense programs for the most recent year available as a percent of gross domestic product GDP ; the GDP is calculated on an exchange rate basis, i. For countries with no military forces, this figure can include expenditures on public security and police. These include major conventional weapons or systems in six categories: Amount of citizens from each country who were killed in the Bali bombings. In all, people were killed. Weapon holdings per Defense expenditure of some countries in the year Figures expressed per million population for the same year. Figures expressed per capita for the same year. Figures expressed per thousand people for the same year. The minimum age at which an individual may volunteer for military service or be subject to conscription. This entry gives the number of draft-age males and females entering the military manpower pool in any given year and is a measure of the availability of draft-age young adults. Per capita figures expressed per 1, population. Estimates of total development aid to Afghanistan over a four year period, in USD. Does not include charitable donations or other non-governmental donations. Percent of all gross disbursements of official development aid which goes to Afghanistan, The total percent to Afghanistan from all donor countries is 1. The total numbers of males aged This statistic assumes that every individual is fit to serve. Per capita figures expressed per 1 population. Conventional arms imports per capita: Troops of allied powers wounded in action in World War I. Commitment to Development Index security: The security component of the CDI considers military actions that affect developing countries, favoring three aspects of the

security-development nexus: Financial and personnel contributions to peacekeeping operations and forcible humanitarian interventions. Deployment of naval fleets to patrol sea lanes. Collaboration with international security regimes that promote non-proliferation, disarmament and international rule of law. Finally, the CDI penalizes some exports of arms to nations, especially ones that are undemocratic and spend heavily on the military. Iraq pledges of reconstruction aid: Amount pledged by donor countries for reconstruction in Iraq, as of December 31, Figures expressed as a proportion of GDP for the same year Iraq pledges of reconstruction aid per capita:

Training facilities were expanded in with the construction of the first Canadian military aerodrome, regarded at the time as the finest military aviation camp in North America. Following the armistice Camp Borden continued as an important army and air force centre and became one of the largest armed forces bases in Canada.

Canadian Army summer service uniform. They were issued in heavy-weight rifle green worn with the old CF green dress shirt for winter wear, and lighter weight tan for summer; in the latter case, headgear, neckties, belts and badges were still rifle-green or on rifle-green backing. Only the Army retained the branch or regimental collar badges on the dress jacket, such non-traditional devices having been abandoned on Navy and Air Force jackets. Army personnel were also issued epaulets that could be sewn to the old CF green service dress tunic to convert it to a "new" DEU tunic. Most recently, the heavy combat sweater was retired, replaced with a lighter-weight V-neck sweater for Service Dress wear, and with a fleece sweatshirt for Operational wear. Garrison dress The unpopular work dress was replaced with "No. The rifle-green crew-neck combat sweater doubled as a sweater for wear with Service Dress and Garrison Dress. Due to concerns over the number of uniforms Army personnel had to carry with them on postings and taskings, the tan summer DEU was eventually retired, and the winter uniform mandated for year-round wear. The garrison dress uniform was never popular with the combat arms, as the boots were easily scuffed, especially when doing manual labour; the jacket was hot being heavily lined and restrictive; the belt was designed to ride very high on the body and served no practical purpose. Army troops generally eschewed garrison dress for the combat uniform when possible, even in garrison. Land Force Western Area actually instructed its units to wear the combat uniform instead, and Land Force Command later adopted the practice across the rest of the country, authorizing combat uniform for all occasions where garrison dress was deemed appropriate. This authorization is often extended to Land environment personnel in other commands. Royal Canadian Air Force File: Royal Canadian Air Force service uniform. No 4 Base Dress consists of blue work pants, light blue dress shirt open-necked or with necktie , and optional V-neck sweater. Forage caps are still authorized for wear by officers as an optional item. Non-aircrew personnel wear a "half-wing" trade badge on the right side of the service dress tunic above the right breast pocket. The "purple" trades Edit For military occupations that are not specifically designated to a particular element e. Due to the way that members of these " purple trades " frequently have environments different from their current assignments, many units of the Canadian Forces, when on parade in dress uniform, will display a mix of navy, army, and air force uniforms. Canadian Armed Forces operational uniforms. It was common to maintain traditional regimental distinctions, even in the thick of battle. A notable exception to this was the Highland regiments, who were ordered to cease wearing their kilts in in favour of more generic service dress, the kilt being deemed "unsuitable for modern war". By the time of the Korean War, more comfortable combat clothing was being designed, notably "Bush Dress", in dark green cotton and bearing a resemblance to the Khaki Drill uniform of the Second World War. Lightweight Service Dress known as "T-Dubs" were issued for parades in the summer months. In the early s, Battle Dress was replaced for field wear by the combat uniform, often referred to merely as "combats". It was issued as a standard order of dress for the pre-Unification Army, and later Regular Force "army" personnel in field units of Force Mobile Command and for personnel in field units or detachments in Canadian Forces Communication Command, as well as for personnel in other organizations as required for employment in a land combat environment. Combat uniforms were not issued to Reservists until , although they were permitted to wear it if they purchased it themselves usually at war surplus stores. The combat uniform consisted of a long-sleeve olive-drab OD shirt, with two voluminous cargo pockets at the hip and two slanted pockets designed for the round FNC1 rifle magazine at the breast, and drawstrings at the waist and hem; OD trousers, with regular pockets at the front and back and a large cargo patch pocket on each thigh, drawstrings at the cuff, and buttons on the belt loops for the attachment of optional suspenders; an OD V-neck undershirt; and black combat boots, with trouser cuffs bloused over. The beret was often worn, but could be replaced by a soft OD field hat or the American M1 steel helmet as the tactical situation dictated while the Canadian combat uniform was

universally olive green, American style cloth helmet covers with two types of camouflage pattern were issued; the woodland pattern worn in Vietnam and an autumn pattern. Officers displayed their rank on slip-ons on the epaulets of the shirt or jacket; NCMs wore small OD versions of their rank insignia stitched in the centre of the upper sleeve, although for a period in the s these were stitched onto slip-ons, ostensibly to save wear-and-tear on the uniforms, but also providing the ability to remove rank for security purposes. In the s, the "CANADA" flash was replaced with a subdued olive-drab Canadian flag, worn on the upper left sleeve below the epaulet. Interestingly, these flag badges showed up in full-colour red-and-white when illuminated by a blue light. Lightweight coats, rain suits, parkas, and other tactical clothing in OD were issued to deal with different weather conditions. For winter conditions, personnel were issued white mukluks, mitts, and balaclavas, as well as white camouflage covers for their parkas, trousers, helmets, and rucksacks. In the late s, the CF experimented with an alternative combat shirt designed by an Air Command officer. It was designed to be tucked into the trousers like a regular shirt if desired, or worn untucked like the older style shirt. It proved rather unpopular from an operational standpoint due to its lack of storage capacity, and was considered to look sloppier than the older style; few were issued after initial stocks were depleted but the Mark III was worn alongside the earlier marks by some individuals until the adoption of CADPAT throughout the Army. Today they remain in small numbers in the Cadet program and are issued at summer training facilities to junior cadets for survival exercises. Cadets wear a variety of badges, depending on their proficiency and rank. The gold thread crossed pistols are awarded as a military badge for marksmanship when markman levels are achieved for the pistol; a crown is awarded in May to the top score in the College. The gold thread crossed rifles are awarded as a military badge for marksmanship when markman levels are achieved for the rifle; a crown is awarded in May to the top score in the College. The gold thread cross swords in a laurel wreath military proficiency badge is awarded if the following conditions have been met by the student: All students are awarded at least a blue start for a start at bilingualism. As they achieve proficiency, they receive a silver or gold star. Physical fitness badges are awarded upon reaching a certain number of points. As cadets learn and demonstrate leadership skills, they are appointed to different positions. The number of bars increases from 0 to 5 as students are promoted. There are 5 no-bar positions and 15 2 bar positions. The brass or gold thread lyre is awarded as a proficiency badge for brass and reed by the Band Officer when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. A brass or gold treble clef is awarded by the Band Officer as a proficiency badge for choir when a student is considered to be ready for concerts. A brass or gold thread pipe is awarded by the Band Officer as a proficiency badge for pipes when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. A brass or gold thread drum is awarded as a proficiency badge for drums by the Band Officer when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. The brass or gold thread thistle is awarded by the Band Officer as a proficiency badge for Scottish highland dance when a student is considered capable of participating in parades.

Chapter 4 : CANADA SC# a Canadian Fortsbooklet pane of 10 Lot# A M-NH - \$ | PicClick CA

*A gazetteer of historic military forts of Canada, with many links to official websites. Canadian Provinces and Territories
Select a province: Alberta British Columbia Labrador Manitoba New Brunswick Newfoundland Northwest Territories
Nova Scotia Nunavut Ontario Prince Edward Island Québec Saskatchewan Yukon - - - - St. Pierre and Miquelon.*

The most secret, unpublicized and least known branch of the Canadian military is also its most controversial and, arguably at the root of many of the problems that have beset our Armed Forces in the past decade. Originally the brainchild of Robert Fowler when he was deputy defence minister before his UN ambassadorship and then-chief of defence staff CDS General John de Chastelain, JTF2 quickly evolved into something of a secret army outside the military chain of command, reporting directly to the CDS. Members operate in small units called "bricks" and act as bodyguards to the PM and Defence minister when they travel to dangerous places. To some, it is a disaster waiting to happen. Fortunately for all concerned, the Serbs let the Canadians go who, it turned out, were being treated lavishly as "guests" by their captors. The idea was that a Canadian Airbus, with a platoon of JTF2 commandos hidden inside, would ambush the terrorists as they boarded for the free flight to Cuba. Mercifully, the Peruvian military vetoed the plan and raided the embassy, freeing all hostages and killing all the terrorists. So hush-hust is JTF2, that when would-be and wannabe JTF2 members became involved in a bank-robbing ring, the matter was hushed up. Two soldiers not in the JTF2, although one had tried out for it, got 12 and seven years respectively for a CIBC heist in Calgary, where 80 shots were fired. Several JTF2 members associated with the ring, according to testimony, were dealt with in secret, with no publicity, despite confessions Former Airborne Capt. Michel Rainville, recently convicted in Quebec of torture, after initially being charged with torture, kidnapping, illegal confinement, extortion with a firearm, assault and death threats relating to an incident in , served as a JTF2 officer. Wearing ski masks and carrying shotguns and UZI machine pistols, the pretend terrorists overpowered two soldiers on guard duty, stripped, beat, tortured, bound them with duct tape and threatened to kill them unless they co-operated. One soldier was sodomized with a baton and then a shotgun. One terrified soldier escaped, climbed down the wall and called the police who arrived in full riot gear. The army tried to hush the matter up, and for years ignored the grievances of one of the victims Frank Savage until he brought it to the attention of civilian authorities, who laid the charges of which Rainville was eventually found guilty. It also turns out the infamous "turkey shoot" of two "infiltrators" in Somalia and the close-range execution-style killing of one of them was a JTF2 "demonstration," led by the same Rainville, to show visiting Canadian and U. Special Forces brass their worth. Trooper Kyle Brown, convicted in the beating death of a Somali prisoner, was always puzzled why American Special Forces were in Canadian uniforms in Somalia. It seems they were secretly training and working with JTF2. Taylor speculates the reason the Somalia inquiry was suddenly aborted was because the question of American Special Forces wearing Canadian uniforms was about to come out, revealing the involvement of JTF2 commandos. When the Airborne Regiment was first sent to Somalia, Brig. Rainville boasted that he and his men were trained in assassination and he could "kill a man in two seconds". As well as guarding VIPs and attending summit meetings and gatherings like the Pan-Am Games in Winnipeg, JTF2 commandos have gone to Bosnia, Kosovo, Haiti and Rwanda, where "black operations" were planned, but rarely materialized, or had much effect. Hence, it has a certain vulnerability. Although the Joint Task Force is trained in counter-terrorism, it is believed that the unit operates more like an SAS-type special operations force. In fact, members of the Canadian Forces know very little information about the Joint Task Force themselves. Dwyer Hill Training Center, Ontario believed to include a CQB close-quarter battle facility, an 8-story building for hostage-rescue, a DC, a bus, a multi-million dollar shooting range, gymnasium, and olympic-sized swimming pool. However, actual figures remain classified. However, it is believed the unit is operators strong. JTF2 is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and members are selected from volunteers in the army, navy, and air force. They are organized into 2 or 4-man teams known as "bricks". Each "brick" has a specialty communications, sniping, etc. A man troop is commanded by a Captain. JTF2 is deployed on each and every single large scale peacekeeping mission, although it is not clear as to their roles classified. It has been

discovered that JTF members reportedly train Canadian military snipers for overseas missions.

Chapter 5 : Abandoned Bases – Canadian Military History

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On 8 July , National Defence Minister Peter McKay announced the restoration of traditional titles to a number of Canadian Army corps, shoulder titles for members of these corps will be restored. The intent is also to restore historical rank names for non-commissioned members, the traditional and internationally recognized convention of army insignia of stars and crowns for officers, and gorget patches for colonels and general officers. The army has also renamed its area commands, now calling them divisions and noting the links to units that fought in the First or Second World Wars. All army bases across the country will soon adopt new names reflecting the new Canadian Divisions. Others will soon follow. Therefore, I have arranged this the abandoned bases as follows: Permanent link to this article: Major cities such as Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Vancouver and Victoria had numerous small establishments that contained anywhere from single buildings, some leased, to multi-building establishments outside of the main bases for a variety of functions such as administrative, residential, supply, communications or coastal defence. For my purposes, I consider a former base to still have a military presence if there is a permanent full-time contingent still on site, such as the – The Pinetree Line In the early s the Pinetree Line network of radar stations was established. This line, which stretched along the 50th parallel, down the eastern coast and into southern Ontario and Quebec, acted as an early warning detection system against a Soviet air attack. Larry Wilson Web site – http: The line operated for a very brief time from until , when improvements in technology made the line – Distant Early Warning Line Construction began in November Between and , most stations were deactivated. Those that remained were upgraded as part of the new North Warning System. Distant Early Warning Line Stations: A total of thirteen camps dotted the highway as well as numerous small airfields. Camp Takhini was established on land – The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan In , the Canadian Government, in an effort to play an important role in the imminent war with Germany, conceived a plan to train pilots, navigators, air gunners, air bombers and flight engineers for the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Royal Air Force, and other Commonwealth air forces. Edmonton became the headquarters for the Alaskan Wing of Air Transport Command Unless – Abandoned Armouries Not all communities have a full size base in the area, but years ago, even the smallest communities had an armoury or drill shed at which the local Militia trained. Some were large ornate buildings, and some were smaller that barn, but all served their purpose. In some cases, the buildings outlived their usefulness as – Current Canadian Military Bases This web page has primarily focused on the military of the past and what we have lost in regards to military establishments. However, times are changing yet again, and the Canadian government is indeed spending money on revitalizing the military. New equipment is being bought, certain bases are being expanded and some new facilities are –

Chapter 6 : Canada vs United States Military Stats Compared

Historic US and Canadian fortifications. Pages in category "Active Military Installation" The following pages are in this category, out of total.

Chapter 7 : Military | The Canada Guide

A testament to continental military cooperation that dates back to the Cold War (), NORAD has several bases in both Canada and the United States, featuring members of both the Canadian Forces and the American Air Force under joint U.S.-Canadian command.

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If secure military access is needed, then arrangements can be made to use Canadian Forces Bases. The same holds true for if Canada needed access to US soil. At the heart of the question one may ask what services would the US military need on Canadian soil.