

Supplemental to, but not an integral part of the pre-war Militia were the Royal Military College, authorized Cadet Corps, and Rifle Associations and Clubs.

The Active Militia.—*The Permanent Force.*—The Permanent Force, Canada's Regular Army, with an authorized establishment of 10,000, had an actual strength of about 4,500 before the War of 1939-45. The duties of this Permanent Force were, broadly speaking, to provide the staffs required at National Defence Headquarters and the Military Districts, and to conduct schools of instruction and training depots for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Enrolment was voluntary and enlistment was for a period of three years for General Service.

The Non-Permanent Active Militia.—The Non-Permanent Active Militia had an authorized strength of some 86,000 all ranks, while its actual enrolment was about 50,000 when war was declared in September, 1939. Enlistment into the the Non-Permanent Active Militia was voluntary and part-time training took place throughout the year at schools conducted by the Permanent Force, at local armouries and at summer camps. The normal period of enlistment was three years.

The Reserves of the Militia.—The Reserves of the Active Militia comprised all Reserve categories of the Active Militia, namely: (a) Reserve of Officers (General List); (b) Corps Reserves and Reserve General Lists of Officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia; (c) Reserve Regimental Depots; (d) Special Reserve List of technical officers.

The Reserve Militia.—A Reserve Militia was authorized but no units were formed under this portion of the Reserve.

Subsection 2.—Wartime Establishment

The Canadian Army Overseas.—On Aug. 25, 1939, details of previously selected units of the Canadian Militia were called out under Section 63 of the Militia Act to guard "vulnerable points" across the Dominion of Canada. One week later, orders were issued for the mobilization of certain selected Militia units, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, and these units, together with the required staffs, were placed on Active Service under Section 64 of the Militia Act. On Sept. 10, 1939, the Canadian Government formally entered into a state of war with the German Reich. During the weeks that followed, two infantry divisions were mobilized. In November, Canadian Military Headquarters was established at London, England, under Brigadier (later General) H. D. G. Crerar, and in December, the 1st Canadian Division, under the command of Major-General (later General) A. G. L. McNaughton, disembarked in Scotland—the first of the five divisions that were despatched overseas. By Apr. 1, 1940, the strength of the Canadian Army Overseas, including the 1st Canadian Division and ancillary troops, and the staff of Canadian Military Headquarters, totalled 23,408 all ranks.

The Allied defeats in Europe in the months of May and June of 1940 brought prompt decisions towards a strengthening of Canada's Forces abroad and defences at home. The despatch abroad of the 2nd Canadian Division and reinforcements for the 1st Division was accelerated, and the 3rd Canadian Division was authorized to mobilize. To increase the effectiveness of the home defences and the defences of territories of strategic importance in relation to extended lines of communication,