

and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the War, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community", with the exception that persons could not be compelled to serve outside of Canada and its territorial waters. This restriction was subsequently removed by amendment. The first recruits were called up under this Act for thirty days' training in October, 1940. In 1941 the period of training was extended to four months, and the trainees were posted to Army units in Canada for the duration of the War.

The necessity of training reinforcements for the Canadian Army Overseas and the recruits called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act necessitated the organization of additional training centres during 1940 and 1941. By the end of March, 1941, the strength of the Army in Canada had grown to 86,929 all ranks.

The formation of the Canadian Women's Army Corps was authorized in August, 1941. From September, 1941, to March, 1942, the Corps functioned as an auxiliary to the Army. In March, 1942, it became officially a Corps of the Active Militia of Canada.

On the entry of Japan into the War in December, 1941, additional measures were taken to strengthen the Army in Canada. Early in 1942, the Order of Battle of the 6th Division, of which three Infantry Brigades had been formed in 1941, was completed. The effective strength of the defence forces of the Dominion was increased by intensifying the training of certain units of the Reserve Army, which were grouped as Reserve Brigade Groups with Active Army commanders and staffs.

In March, 1942, the Army in Canada, with a strength of 156,667 (which included reinforcements in training for the Army Overseas and administrative units), was further increased. Coast and anti-aircraft defences were augmented and in the spring and summer of that year the Brigade Groups of the 7th and 8th Divisions were authorized to mobilize.

In the next year, owing to the general improvement in the over-all strategic position, these two latter formations were disbanded and certain artillery units were withdrawn from vulnerable areas of secondary importance. In the latter part of 1944 the 6th Division, which had been retained as a reserve against future need, was disbanded and personnel of the units concerned were made available as reinforcements for overseas.

**The Canadian Army Pacific Force.**—The Army component of the Canadian Army Pacific Force was set at 30,000 all ranks, including an Infantry Division, a Tank Battalion and certain ancillary units. The organization, training and equipment of this force conformed to the United States Army practice, and the force was to operate as part of a United States formation. Upon the defeat of Japan the force was released from its commitment and disbanded.

**The Canadian Army Occupation Force.**—The Canadian Army Occupation Force in Germany, including the Canadian sections of the British Hanover Corps District Headquarters, British Zone, amounted to a total commitment of 20,000 all ranks. This force included an Infantry Division, and Base and Line of Communication Troops.