

in the event of war. This force is composed of three infantry battalions with their supporting arms and services. Parachute, northern operational and Arctic training is conducted each year. It is intended that, ultimately, all operational troops of the Mobile Striking Force will be parachute-trained and will be capable of living and fighting under severe climatic conditions. During the winter of 1951-52, battalions of the Mobile Striking Force were rotated with battle-experienced units from Korea. A proportion of parachute-trained personnel from each battalion has been retained in Canada until personnel returning from Korea have completed their parachute training.

**Training.**—Actual training of active and reserve force personnel is under the General Officers Commanding the five Commands as directed by the appropriate branch of Army Headquarters.

The military training policy for the year 1951-52 was, firstly, to improve the standard of individual and collective training, instructional ability and general efficiency of both active and reserve units; secondly, to bring active force units to the highest standard of operational training; and thirdly, to allow limited collective training in reserve force units where standard of individual training was sufficiently advanced. A further training commitment developed when it was decided to recruit a brigade for service in Europe.

The corps training of officers and men and the basic training of 21,279 recruits was carried out both within units and at various corps schools. In addition, approximately 9,225 personnel attended other courses at schools of instruction.

Basic and advanced training for recruits, as well as refresher courses for all ranks, is conducted in Army Corps Schools organized on a permanent peacetime basis and located as follows:—

- Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Camp Shilo, Man.
- Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), Picton, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Coast and Anti-Aircraft), Esquimalt, B.C.
- Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Chilliwack, B.C.
- Royal Canadian School of Signals, Barriefield, Ont.
- Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Army Dental Corps School, Ottawa, Ont.
- Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School, Montreal, Que.
- Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Schools, Barriefield, Ont.
- Canadian Provost Corps School, Camp Borden, Ont.

**Equipment.**—For industrial and strategic reasons, the Canadian Army is adopting, with some exceptions, American-type armament and vehicles. As far as possible these new equipments will be produced in Canada. The importance of standardization has been increased by the adoption of North American equipment and an important contribution to standardization has been the influencing by Canada of selected developments in other countries. Interest has been displayed by the United States and the United Kingdom in such Canadian products as light-weight wireless sets, flame and anti-tank weapons and northland vehicles.

**The Reserve Force.**—The Reserve Force provides the basis for the organization of a field force in the event of emergency. It is employed on a part-time basis and is subject to annual military training.