

The five Commands and seven areas are located as follows:—

<u>Commands</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Areas and Headquarters</u>
Western Command.....	Edmonton, Alta....	(1) British Columbia Area, Vancouver, B.C.
Prairie Command.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	(2) Saskatchewan Area, Regina, Sask.
Central Command.....	Oakville, Ont.....	(3) Western Ontario Area, London, Ont. (4) Eastern Ontario Area, Kingston, Ont.
Quebec Command.....	Montreal, Que.....	(5) Eastern Quebec Area, Quebec, Que.
Eastern Command.....	Halifax, N.S.....	(6) New Brunswick Area, Fredericton, N.B. (7) Newfoundland Area, St. John's, Nfld.

The components of the Canadian Army are the active force, the reserve force, the supplementary reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC), the cadet services and the reserve militia. Additional to, but not an integral part of, the Canadian Army are the Services Colleges (*see* pp. 1197-1199), officially authorized cadet corps, rifle associations and clubs.

At the end of March 1953, there were 5,220 officers in the Canadian Army active force and 43,238 men; the strength of the Canadian Army reserve force was 7,629 officers and 39,243 men.

**Operations, 1952-53.**—The 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade, part of the First (Commonwealth) Division, continued to serve with United Nations Forces in Korea; during the period under review, no major offensives were launched by either side. During the year, the first complete program of rotation went into effect; the first battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Royal 22nd Regiment relieved the second battalions of those Regiments, the 1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery relieved the 2nd Regiment and "C" Squadron Lord Strathcona's Horse relieved "B" Squadron. Brigadier M. P. Bogert took command of the Brigade from Brigadier J. M. Rockingham.

The 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade, stationed at Hanover, Germany, continued to fulfill obligations assumed under the North Atlantic Treaty. The Brigade is training as a part of the integrated force of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. During the fiscal year 1952-53, the Brigade took part in four exercises in conjunction with the British Army of the Rhine and other NATO forces.

The Army component of the Mobile Striking Force contains the portion of the Canadian Army active force that has been given the task, in conjunction with the RCAF component, of dealing with surprise enemy airborne assaults on Canada in the event of war. This force is composed of infantry with 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.

**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.