

A major change in the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps took place at the same time with the formation of a Regiment of Canadian Guards, consisting of four battalions. Two Guards battalions were formed by renaming two heterogeneous infantry battalions originally raised for service in Europe. The other two Guards battalions replaced the third battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. Other changes in the infantry corps included renaming the two Canadian Rifle Battalions as the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and the two Canadian Highland Battalions as the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. The Militia battalions of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were made the 3rd Battalions of the respective regiments. In the Artillery Corps, the 79th and 81st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery were made the 3rd and 4th Regiments, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and other changes involved changing the identifying numbers of some formations and units to conform to the order of battle of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division.

Operations, 1953-54.—In Korea, the 3rd Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment, was engaged on the night of May 2-3, 1953, in sharp combat with enemy units attempting to overrun its position. Following the truce agreement in July 1953, the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade remained in Korea as part of the 1st Commonwealth Division participating in guard duties and training. The second rotation program had been largely completed before the truce was signed. On Apr. 21, 1953, Brig. J. V. Allard succeeded Brig. M. P. Bogert as commander of the Brigade.

In connection with Canada's military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group continued to serve in Germany until November 1953, when it was replaced by the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. The 1st Brigade moved into four new camps recently constructed in the Soest area of Western Germany. Canadian troops continued to participate in training Exercises with other NATO forces.

As an important part of the defence of Canada the Mobile Striking Force, consisting of infantry and supporting units and an RCAF component, continued preparations to deal effectively with possible small airborne invasions by an aggressor. The battalions forming the infantry element, the 1st Battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal 22nd Regiment, have all had valuable battle experience in Korea. Two major exercises were carried out by units of the Mobile Striking Force during the summer and winter. During January and February Exercise "Hot Dog II", in the western sub-Arctic, provided experience in Arctic winter movement and tactics for troops on a battalion scale. In February, Exercise "Loup Garou", conducted in the eastern sub-Arctic, exercised troops on a battalion group scale and included training in airborne skills and close Army-RCAF co-operation. Before this exercise, the army troops participating underwent a period of northern indoctrination training and a preparatory Exercise called "Prairie Beaver I" in the Fort Churchill area.

Training.—Actual training of regular and militia personnel is under the General Officers Commanding Commands as directed by the appropriate branch of Army Headquarters.

The corps training of officers and men and the basic training of 10,129 recruits was carried out at units and at various corps schools during the 1953-54 fiscal year. New training standards for individual training from recruit to junior NCO rank