

The two main components of the Canadian Army are the Canadian Army Regular and the Reserves. The components of the Reserves are the Canadian Army Militia, the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps (COTC), the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia. Additional to but not an integral part of the Canadian Army are the Services Colleges (*see pp. 1167-1169*), officially authorized cadet corps, rifle associations and clubs.

At the end of August 1955 there were 5,566 officers in the Canadian Army Regular and 41,879 men; the strength of the Canadian Army Militia was 7,280 officers and 38,509 men.

In 1953 the 1st Canadian Infantry Division was formed and, with the exception of a few units not required under present conditions, the Division has been activated. Divisional Headquarters and two-thirds of the Division are stationed and trained in Canada. The remaining third, one brigade group, is based in Germany. During the autumn of 1955 the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group took over from the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group as Canada's NATO formation in Germany with headquarters in the area of the city of Soest, Westphalia. Canadian units in the base area and communications zone in Europe are administered by Headquarters, Canadian Base Units, Europe, located at Stockum, Germany.

Operations in 1955.—As with other Commonwealth countries Canada in September 1954 ordered a reduction in the size of its force in Korea and Japan. From the previous contribution of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group to the 1st Commonwealth Division, the force was reduced to about 200 officers and men serving as part of the Commonwealth Brigade in Korea and about 50 administrative troops in Japan. The largest group still serving in Korea at the end of 1955 were members of the 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, RCAMC.

As a result of international agreements the Canadian Army provides the Department of External Affairs with personnel for truce supervisory duties in Indo-China. By September 1954 about 150 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were serving in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos along with Indian and Polish representatives. During the late summer of 1955, after a one year tour of duty, a man-for-man replacement program was carried out.

In connection with Canada's military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group continued to serve in Germany until November 1955 when it was replaced by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. The Brigade's four new permanent camps in Western Germany are located near the centres of Soest, Werl, Hemer and Iserlohn. Canadian troops continued to participate in training exercises with other NATO forces.

During the summer of 1955 the 1st Canadian Infantry Division was given its first divisional training scheme in exercise "Rising Star" at Camp Gagetown, N.B. The exercise culminated six weeks of intensive sub-unit, unit and brigade training for about 10,000 members of the Regular Army.

As an important part of the defence of Canada the Mobile Striking Force, consisting of infantry and supporting units and an RCAF component, continued training preparations to deal effectively with possible small airborne invasions by an aggressor. The battalions forming the infantry element were: the 1st Battalions of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and the Royal 22nd Regiment. Two major exercises, "Bull Dog II" and "Bull Dog III", were carried out by units of the Mobile Striking Force during the winter of 1954-55. They were held in the sub-Arctic and provided experience in winter movement and tactics on a battalion scale. On its return from duty, infantry units of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade assumed the Mobile Striking Force role.

Equipment.—The Canadian Army Equipment Development Program continues to concentrate on those fields particularly suited to Canadian capabilities and in which there are special Canadian needs. Particular attention has been given to the problem of living and operating in the North under the most severe and adverse conditions. The development and evaluation of defence equipment for atomic, biological and chemical warfare