

As a result of Canadian membership in the International Supervisory Commissions of Vietnam and Cambodia, the Canadian Army continued to provide 65 officers and men for truce supervisory duty in Indo-China. Following a political settlement and an election in Laos, the military component of the Canadian Delegation, Laos, was dissolved in May 1958.

In June 1958, at the request of the United Nations, Canada was among the first nations to send observers to Lebanon. This observer group, known as UNOGIL, began to arrive in Lebanon in mid-June. By September the total Canadian commitment was 71 officers and men. On Nov. 15, the United Nations decided that the observer group could be withdrawn from Lebanon and consequently all military personnel were returned to Canada by Jan. 1, 1959.

Since 1956, the Canadian Army has made a major contribution to the United Nations Emergency Forces in the Middle East. The strength of the Canadian contingent is approximately 900 officers and men. Its task is to patrol a sector of the Egypt-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line and to provide communications, repairs and maintenance, and catering services to the International Force. In other locations, such as Kashmir, Pakistan and Korea, Army officers are employed by the United Nations on various armistice commissions as observers in a supervisory capacity. At the end of 1958, 27 officers were employed on such duties.

Canada, as a member of the United Nations, may be called on to provide, at short notice, military forces for service under or in support of the United Nations. An infantry battalion has been specially trained and equipped to undertake operations of this nature. During 1958, this battalion took part, with the RCAF, in a successful exercise designed to practice its movement to any part of the world. Selected infantry and supporting units, with RCAF participation, carried out parachute and air-transported training exercises to maintain their capability of dealing effectively with possible small invasions of the Canadian Arctic by an aggressor.

Equipment.—The Canadian Army Equipment Development Program continues to concentrate on the fields which are particularly suited to Canadian capabilities and in which there are special Canadian needs. Emphasis has been given to the problems of living and operating in the North under the most adverse conditions. The development and evaluation of defence equipment for atomic, biological and chemical warfare continues in close co-operation with the RCN, RCAF and Defence Research Board. The standardization program in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada and within NATO continues to promote the exchange of knowledge to the mutual advantage of the armies concerned. Additional agreements were reached affecting procedures and equipment. The Canadian Army has been completely equipped with the FN rifle. The FN(C2) has been introduced into the Canadian Army (Reserve) and will replace the LMG (Bren) in 1959. Both these weapons fire the NATO 7.62mm calibre round.

Training.—The policy of training is determined at Army Headquarters. General Officers Commanding Commands implement the training policies within their Commands, except for those conducted at Army and corps schools that are under the direct supervision of Army Headquarters. During 1958 the basic training of 5,641 recruits and the corps training of officers and men of the Canadian Army (Regular) was carried out at regimental depots, units and corps schools and 9,783 personnel attended courses at the schools of instruction. Promotion qualification examinations consisting of written and practical tests were held to qualify Regular and Militia officers for the ranks of Captain and Major; 47 candidates passed qualification examinations for selection to attend the Canadian Army Staff College and 19 passed the entrance examination for the Royal Military College of Science. A training program was conducted during the winter months for all Regular officers to further their professional knowledge. Militia Staff Course examinations were conducted for Militia officers to qualify Captains and Majors for