

The Canadian Army comprises the Canadian Army (Regular) and the Reserves. The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of a field force of four Infantry Brigade Groups, headquarters and administrative, training and logistic support units. One of the Infantry Brigade Groups is in Europe with the NATO Force and is under command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. The Reserves include the Canadian Army (Militia), the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia. Additional to but not an integral part of the Canadian Army are the Services Colleges, officially authorized cadet corps, rifle associations and clubs.

At Sept. 30, 1965, the strength of the Canadian Army (Regular) was 44,767 officers and men and the strength of the Canadian Army (Militia) was 31,740, including personnel taking the special militia training courses.

**Operations in 1964.**—In fulfilment of military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada continued to provide ground forces for the defence of Western Europe. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, the major units of which were the Fort Garry Horse, the 2nd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Surface to Surface Missile Battery, 1st Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment, 1st Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, constituted the Canadian Army contribution to NATO in Germany. The Headquarters of the Brigade is at Soest and married quarters are located in the vicinity of Soest, Werl, Hemer and Iserlohn. In March 1964, Canada agreed to provide one battalion group to form part of Allied Command Europe Mobile Forces (Land Component). This battalion group was stationed in Canada but held in readiness for employment should the Mobile Forces be activated.

The Canadian Army continued to provide forces in support of United Nations operations as follows. (1) A force of approximately 870 officers and men forms a part of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, with tasks of patrolling a sector of the Egypt-Israel international frontier, and providing engineer services, communications, stores, transport, workshop and postal services for the Force. (2) Until withdrawn in July 1964, 57 Canadian Signals Unit, with a strength of approximately 310 officers and men, supported the United Nations Force in the Congo by providing communications, staff officers and other headquarters personnel; the bulk of the unit was stationed in Leopoldville with signal detachments at subordinate headquarters throughout the country. (3) Canadian Army contributions to other United Nations commissions included some 27 officers employed in Palestine, Kashmir and Korea.

In March 1964, in response to a request from the United Nations, an infantry battalion, a reconnaissance squadron, a brigade headquarters and a Canadian element for the UN Headquarters were dispatched to Cyprus to form part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. At the end of the year the Canadian Contingent, totalling approximately 1,150 men, consisted of 1st Battalion the Canadian Guards, a Reconnaissance Squadron from the Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) and Headquarters 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group which acted as the UN Headquarters for Nicosia Zone. A specially trained and equipped infantry battalion was maintained on standby in Canada to provide at short notice a force for service in support of the United Nations in any part of the world. In addition to its United Nations commitments, the Canadian Army, as a result of Canadian participation in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, continued to provide approximately 75 officers and men for truce supervisory duties in Indo-China.

During 1964, the Canadian Armed Forces Training Team was maintained in Ghana to assist in the training of the Ghana armed forces. The Canadian Army provided 23 of the members of the team, the Royal Canadian Navy three, and the Royal Canadian Air Force four. An officer of the Royal Canadian Engineers was employed on map-making duties in Nigeria. A number of officer cadets from Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria and Jamaica have received training in Canadian Army schools.