

**Operations in 1961.**—In fulfilment of military obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada has continued to provide ground forces for the defence of Western Europe. The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, the major units of which are the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's), the 3rd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Surface-to-Surface Missile Battery, the 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards, the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, constituted the Canadian Army contribution to NATO at the end of the year. The Headquarters of the Brigade Group is at Soest, and married quarters are located in the vicinity of Soest, Werl, Hemer and Iserlohn.

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; its tasks are the patrolling of a sector of the Egypt-Israel International Frontier, the provision of engineer services, communications, stores, transport and workshop services, and postal facilities for the Force. (2) In the Congo, 57 Canadian Signal Unit, with a strength of approximately 310 officers and men, supports the United Nations force by the provision of communications, staff officers and other headquarters personnel; the bulk of the Unit is stationed in Leopoldville, with signal detachments at subordinate headquarters throughout the country. (3) Canadian Army contributions to United Nations commissions include some 25 officers employed in Kashmir, Korea and Palestine.

A specially trained and equipped infantry battalion is 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 continues to provide approximately 75 officers and men for truce supervisory duties in Indo-China. During 1961, a Canadian Armed Forces Training Team was established in Ghana to assist in the training of the Ghana Armed Forces. The Canadian Army provides 24 of the members of this Team, the Royal Canadian Navy three, and the Royal Canadian Air Force three.

**Survival Operations.\***—On Sept. 1, 1959, certain civil defence responsibilities were assigned to the Army. The Army is supported in this assignment by the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Defence Research Board providing assistance in research. (See also pp. 1164-1167.)

A National Survival Attack Warning System has been established to give warning of an impending attack. A Canadian Army Liaison Officer is stationed at NORAD Headquarters and Canadian Army Sections are located in the appropriate NORAD Regional Headquarters in the United States and at Northern NORAD Regional Headquarters at St. Hubert. All of these have access to early warning information which enables them to keep a watch over friendly and enemy air traffic over Canada and the Northern United States. Warning centres near Ottawa and in each province are manned 24 hours a day. Dissemination of alerts to the general public will be by siren signals and radio broadcasts over emergency networks in the provinces. Responsibility for the provision of sirens, their maintenance and necessary control circuits lies with the Army. The siren program is being extended to ensure adequate coverage for the probable target areas, the surrounding municipalities and other selected cities. Communication links have been installed from federal and provincial warning centres to designated broadcast studios to ensure that warnings can be disseminated to the public.

The establishment of a Nuclear Detonation and Fallout Reporting System was approved in June 1960. Since then the system has progressed steadily and at an accelerated rate since August 1961. The system will provide for the reporting of nuclear detonations, their ground zero, height of burst, and yield. This information is needed to determine the

\* As at May 1962.