

areas that would likely be affected by fallout so that the public may be warned. The co-operation of other federal, provincial and municipal departments and agencies and volunteer civilian and commercial organizations has been sought and obtained to permit an effective system to be provided. Information from this system will be passed to the public via the National Survival Attack Warning System. Provision has been made for an exchange of nuclear detonation and fallout data with the United States.

The Army was also given the responsibility for re-entry into areas damaged by nuclear detonations or contaminated by serious radioactive fallout, decontamination work in those areas and the rescue and provision of first aid to those trapped or injured. The problem of re-entry into each of the 16 most probable target cities has been studied and it resolves itself into two basic tasks. The first is to establish immediate control in the stricken area and the second is to bring the maximum number of rescuers to bear in the shortest possible time. To accomplish this, a headquarters responsible for planning the re-entry operation has been established in the vicinity of each target city. Planning staffs are now functioning and interim plans, based on the present capability, will be completed shortly. Further planning is in progress to increase the forces available by the use of military cadres and civilian volunteers. These units will provide not only basic first aid and rescue but also decontamination, casualty sorting and police and fire services. Assistance and instruction will be given to those who remain in the damaged area and plans are being made in respect of those who live in areas that may be subjected to serious radioactive fallout. Planning is being conducted in conjunction with all levels of civil government and their agencies such as police, fire and health services.

The Army was also given the task of assessing the amount of damage and the number of casualties after a nuclear detonation. Procedures have been evolved through which government agencies will use information provided by the Army to determine the resources remaining after an attack. These procedures were practised during Exercise TOCSIN B in November 1961. Pamphlets covering procedural and training matters are being distributed.

Planning of emergency communications has been completed by the Army and construction of the various stations is in progress.

**Training.**—The policy of training is determined at Army Headquarters. General Officers Commanding Commands implement the training policies within their Commands except for training conducted at Army and corps schools that are under the direct supervision of Army Headquarters. During 1961, the basic training of 6,387 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 9,032 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; 233 Regular officers completed qualification for the rank of major and 124 Regular officers completed qualification for the rank of captain. Five officers passed the entrance examinations for the Royal Military College of Science. Fifty-one Canadian Army officers commenced a two-year course at the Canadian Army Staff College and five officers commenced courses at Commonwealth Staff Colleges. 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 command and staff appointments. Qualifying courses for junior NCO's were conducted under General Officers Commanding Commands. Senior NCO courses were conducted at corps schools in accordance with training standards.

French and English language training, which is available to all ranks of the Canadian Army, was conducted by Commands and AHQ. The R22eR Depot (Language Wing) conducted six-month French language courses for English-speaking officers and NCO instructors. A number of French-speaking potential NCO's also received English language training.