

The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, the major units of which are the Fort Garry Horse, the 3rd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Surface-to-Surface Missile Battery, 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and the 2nd 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 30 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 1962, a Canadian Armed Forces Training Team was established in Ghana to assist in the training of the Ghana Armed Forces. The Canadian Army provides 23 of the members of this Team, the Royal Canadian Navy three, and the Royal Canadian Air Force four. An officer of the Royal Canadian Engineers is employed on map-making duties in Nigeria. A number of officer cadets from Nigeria and from Trinidad and Tobago have received training in Canadian Army schools.

Survival Operations.*—Since Sept. 1, 1959 the Army has been charged with certain civil defence responsibilities and 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. 1121-1123).

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 North Bay. 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.

A Nuclear Detonation and Fallout Reporting System is being installed which, in the event of a nuclear detonation, will provide information needed to determine the areas likely to be affected by fallout. 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 also has 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. A headquarters responsible for planning re-entry operations has been established in the vicinity of each

* As at July 1963.