

National survival training was introduced to all components of the Canadian army in 1957. Since then emphasis in training has been placed on rescue and radiation monitoring. To date over 750 armed forces personnel have received survival training at the civil defence college at Arnprior and over 1,000 at the joint atomic, bacteriological and chemical school at Camp Borden. The army Commands across Canada have conducted numerous courses to provide instructors in rescue operations. Twelve simulated disaster areas have been constructed for practical training of instructors, and provision is being made for an additional 21.

Army Headquarters have prepared and issued training directives and provisional training instructions in all aspects of national survival training. These instructions will soon be incorporated in training manuals in both English and French. There have been numerous exercises conducted by both the regular army and the militia on national survival operations with encouraging results, and there can be no doubt that the forces have embarked on training for their new role with realism and enthusiasm.

In the context of what I have said the importance of research and development is more than ever apparent. In the present military environment and for the future, research has, and must continue to have a major role in defence planning. In fact our hope of survival may well rest in the hands of the defence scientist.

The Defence Research Board works in very close co-operation with our major NATO partners, and because of its contributions to the common pool of knowledge obtains much greater benefits than could otherwise accrue. Active projects in upper atmospheric physics, aerophysics and explosive physics are being conducted jointly with the United States in an effort to close the gap between offence and defence in the ICBM era. The Prince Albert radar laboratory is one of the facilities being used jointly by Canada and the United States.

High priority is also being given to problems of anti-submarine warfare, particularly in the field of detection and tracking of submarines. Both the naval and air aspects of this difficult problem are being considered. The Canadian programme is closely co-ordinated with the programmes of the United Kingdom and the United States. It is of interest to note that the British Admiralty has recently adopted a towed sonar developed by the Defence Research Board naval research establishment.

Apart from the major problem of defence against the ICBM and the missile-launching submarine, the Defence Research Board is carrying out research in many fields which are of vital importance to defence. Many of the projects are directly allied to air defence, nuclear warfare and survival.