

service", has built up a carefully selected staff, together with laboratories and field research establishments. The Board also co-operates closely with Canadian universities in the carrying out of numerous research projects related to defence.

Defence Research Board concentrates its efforts on projects which are of specific interest to Canada and for which this country has unique facilities and resources. At the same time close liaison is maintained with the United Kingdom and the United States in all phases of defence research and development, thus ensuring as strong and as unified an effort as possible.

The appropriations for defence research and development have greatly increased in recent years as the Board's capacity to undertake work has grown. This year Parliament has authorized \$64,796,000 for this work. The proportion of this amount for research is \$24,188,000; for naval development projects - \$4,000,000; army development projects - \$4,870,000; and air force projects \$31,738,000.

The amount allotted for research covers the operation of the Board's eleven research laboratories situated at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Valcartier and Grosse Ile, Quebec; Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto, Ontario; Fort Churchill, Manitoba; Suffield, Alberta; and Esquimalt, British Columbia. In addition, this money covers the costs of staff, including those at headquarters, consultants and advisory committees and panels; a certain amount of construction, and the programme of research grants and contracts with Canadian universities.

CANADA AND NATO

General

As early as September 1947, Canada expressed recognition of the need for an organization along the lines of NATO. Historic ties of tradition, race, language and religion have given Canada special reasons for working closely with a considerable number of NATO member nations to achieve increasing unity within the group as a whole, and considerations of trade and immigration have strengthened the bonds between Canada and virtually