

committed to Norway);

- other land, air and maritime forces stationed in Canada are designated to contribute to the Allied defence of north America, to assist in the allied naval defence of the North Atlantic and other waters, to provide reinforcements for Europe in time of crisis or war.

Canada also provides training facilities for NATO troops on Canadian territory. Shilo, Manitoba is used by West German forces for tank training, while the British Army employs facilities at Suffield and Wainwright, Alberta. German, British and US Air Forces use facilities at Goose Bay, Labrador, for training in low-level flying. In December 1986, the Government announced that the Royal Netherlands Air Force would be making similar use of the Canadian base at Goose Bay. The effects of these low-level flying exercises on the environment and the lives of native peoples in the area have prompted some concern. At present, the Federal Environmental Review Committee is conducting a study on this issue, and expects to table it in the Spring 1989.

In 1986, the last of the new assignment of CF-18 fighters were deployed to the Canadian Air Group in West Germany, replacing ageing CF-104 aircraft. Following through on a commitment made in 1985, Canada has increased its forces in Europe by about 1,500. Currently, a total of about 7,000 Canadian Armed Forces personnel is stationed there.

Canada's air base at Goose Bay has been under consideration as a possible site for NATO's new Tactical Fighting and Weapons Training Centre (NTFWTC). While a site at Konya, Turkey, was recommended by NATO officials in September 1986, Canadian officials were successful in convincing NATO to postpone a final decision on an NTFWTC site until a more in-depth analysis can be carried out. The Canadian Government is currently spending \$93