

was specially organized for NATO purposes, was stationed in Western Germany in the late autumn of 1951. During 1952 Canada plans to station four fighter squadrons of the RCAF in Western Europe, assuming airfields will be available, and to increase these forces to twelve squadrons by 1954.

Canada has, of course, other commitments. The direct defence of Canada is the prime responsibility of Canada. As pointed out previously, no NATO command has been established for the North American region. Consequently, Canadian forces assigned for the direct defence of Canada have not been allocated to a NATO command, although in fact they are defending territory expressly included under the North Atlantic Treaty. Moreover, Canada as a member of the United Nations has a brigade group participating in halting aggression in Korea, and Canadian forces engaged in these operations could not properly be withdrawn and made available to NATO as long as United Nations operations continue in Korea.

Military Equipment - Canada has also made substantial contributions to NATO in the form of mutual aid. As pointed out previously, by Article 3 of the Treaty, the members undertake to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid". That is, they undertake not merely to build up their own forces but to assist one another to do so in order to resist armed attack. At an early stage, the United States Congress passed large appropriations to assist the rearming of other countries and even much larger appropriations have since been made.

At the special session of the Canadian Parliament in September, 1950, an appropriation of \$300 million was passed with similar purposes; in 1951 a further appropriation of \$61 million and another appropriation of \$325 million was made in 1952.* By means of this appropriation it was possible to transfer free of charge to other members of NATO considerable quantities of existing stocks of armament and ancillary equipment which the Canadian Army had been keeping as mobilization reserves, the Canadian Army to be re-equipped by production of new equipment in Canada or purchased from the United States.

Armament and ancillary equipment for approximately one infantry division was thus given away during 1950-51 to each of Belgium, Holland and Italy following recommendations of the NATO Standing Group, and later considerable quantities of other material such as ammunition, and armament such as field and anti-aircraft guns, were given away to various NATO countries. In addition, contracts were let for the production for other NATO countries of such equipment as fighter aircraft, guns, mine-sweepers, walkie-talkies and other electronic supplies.

Aircrew Training - It has also been possible under the mutual aid vote to provide for the training of aircrew for other NATO countries. This involved the re-opening of many Canadian airfields, the acquisition of a great deal of training equipment, and the establishment of a large training staff. By the spring of 1952 about a thousand aircrew

* Only about \$195 million of the first vote of \$300 million appears to have been spent, so that the appropriation of 1952 is in part a re-vote.