

The NATO Aircrew Training Programme is now being curtailed by a gradual reduction of trainee intake leading up to the suspension of the programme in 1958. The final class under this programme began in June 1957 and will graduate in the mid-summer of 1958. However, Canada has agreed that as the intake under this programme is reduced the air training establishment will be used to train 360 German pilots on the condition that the German government will reimburse Canada for the additional costs of maintaining the training facilities for the required period of time. During the same period Canada has also agreed to provide aircrew training for Norway, Holland and Denmark, the cost to be reduced by token payments by these countries of \$5,000 for each pilot entry and \$2,000 for each navigator entry.

The training of aircrew in Canada for NATO countries is of benefit to NATO as a whole and to Canada. It provides the aircrew for NATO and has enabled the R.C.A.F. to make maximum use of its training establishments and equipment on a more economical per capita basis. Moreover, the training of R.C.A.F. personnel alongside their NATO allies has certain inherent advantages which are by no means limited to their purely technical educational value. NATO trainees have shown a keen interest in the general courses which are given to acquaint them with Canada, our peoples and customs, as well as Canadian service procedures.

The supply of military equipment and materials to other members of NATO forms a significant part of the Canadian contribution to the common defence. Under the Canadian Mutual Aid Programme, offers of finished military equipment are made to NATO as a whole through the Standing Group, offers of components and materials for manufacture of military items are made through the NATO Secretariat. These bodies are asked by Canada to recommend allocations to NATO nations. The allocations recommended are normally approved by Canada, and the equipment is then offered formally by Canada to the designated nations through diplomatic channels. This procedure ensures that equipment offered by Canada is transferred to the nation or nations best able to use it to the advantage of the whole organization.

Mutual Aid offers to date have included armament and ammunition, aircraft and engines, military transport vehicles, etc., from existing stocks; walkie-talkie radio sets, 155 mm. howitzers, No. 4 Mark 6/2 radar