

community by international agreement among sovereign democratic states—a complication that the totalitarian states do not have to face.

Not without reason the charge was made that the North Atlantic Treaty was developing "more harness than horse". Although the Canadian Government recognized that without harness the horse could not be made to do useful work, it also believed that the top structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should and could be simplified. At the Canadian Government's suggestion a proposal for the establishment of a North Atlantic Council of Governments which would incorporate into one body the three committees of Ministers (Foreign, Defence, and Finance) which are included in the present structure was therefore considered by various NATO bodies. Although the suggestion drew strong support from a number of other countries, no decision had been taken by the end of the year.

While important questions of policy and organization thus remained to be settled, activities under the North Atlantic Treaty materially added to the combined strength of the West. Virtually every Treaty member substantially increased its defence expenditures and its defence forces. Under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of the United States, a considerable volume of military equipment began flowing across the Atlantic to European members of the Treaty, thereby enhancing their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and raising the morale of their peoples. In these advances Canada did not lag behind. Defence appropriations were materially increased in the regular session of Parliament, and again in the special session in September. Provision was also made at the special session for the recruitment of a Canadian Army Special Force of a brigade group in order to enable Canada to fulfil its obligations under the United Nations Charter or the North Atlantic Treaty. This Force was specially ear-marked for service in Korea, but it was understood that if, when their training was complete, it could be more effectively used in Europe or elsewhere, consideration would be given to such use.

A special appropriation of \$300 million was also approved to permit of the transfer of equipment or supplies to, or the provision of services or defence facilities for, the other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. Earlier in the year training facilities for some 250 Army and Air officers had been made available to the European members of the Treaty. Under the appropriation referred to, these training facilities could be enlarged. In addition, it was made possible for Canada to offer to its North Atlantic partners its U.K. type armament and ancillary equipment and ammunition held in reserve for mobilization purposes, provided these could be replaced by U.S. types. These reserve stocks of equipment amounted to more than that required for two infantry divisions. In consultation with the appropriate North Atlantic Treaty bodies, the first divisional "slice" was transferred in the autumn to the Netherlands Government and the remainder was to be made available as soon as arrangements for purchase of U.S. types could