

of latitude, north of the settled areas in this country. Construction of the third line, the Distant Early Warning Line, has been carried out by the United States in the Arctic area between Alaska and Greenland. Canada is contributing such resources of the Armed Forces as can be made available for facilitating work on the DEW project, and the government is also assisting United States authorities in organizing and using extensive Canadian civilian resources.

The Ground Observer Corps is an organization of some 51,000 civilian volunteers who are assisted by regular force R.C.A.F. officers in matters of administration and training. The Corps mans some 5,000 observation posts and 10 filter centres, strategically located across Canada to detect and report low flying aircraft.

CANADA'S MUTUAL AID PROGRAMME

From the inception of Canada's Mutual Aid Programme in April 1950, Canada has provided military aid to twelve of the other member nations of NATO to the extent of \$1,408,000,000 to 31 March 1957 and an estimated total of \$1,538,000,000 to 31 March 1958. The main elements in the successive annual programmes have been:

- (a) Aircrew training in Canada for other NATO countries;
- (b) Transfers of equipment from service stocks;
- (c) Transfers of equipment from direct production;
- (d) Contribution towards the NATO Common Infrastructure and Military Budgets.

The 1957-58 estimates provide \$130,000,000 for Mutual Aid. The figures for expenditures in previous years and for this year's estimates are attached.

The NATO aircrew training programme was introduced in 1951 because of the critical need of NATO for trained aircrew. By 31 December 1957 under the plan a total of 2,763 pilots and 2,412 navigators and observers from Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom had graduated from training establishments in Canada. An additional 382 pilots and 77 navigator trainees were undergoing training at that date.