

43. The members of NATO are Canada, Britain, United States of America, France, Belgium, Italy, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, West Germany, Luxemburg, The Netherlands.

44. The military contribution of Canada to NATO is established as follows:

One Division of the Canadian Army consisting of one Brigade Group stationed in Europe and two brigades, in reserve in Canada, earmarked for NATO

One Air Division of eight squadrons of CF104 aircraft

One Aircraft Carrier and 29 escort ships earmarked to SACLANT in case of emergency.

45. The Western world defence against aggression is the common purpose of all the members of the Alliance. However, there is not unanimity among NATO members in respect of future policy and of strategic concepts. It can be said that among the more important members of NATO, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and West Germany do not all share the same point of view on the defence strategy and policy of NATO. The Committee's trip in Europe has enabled it to realize the range of views, and how far the members of NATO felt free to express them.

46. The Committee is satisfied that Canada's forces in Europe when properly equipped and armed will contribute more effectively to the defence of Western Europe. By respecting its commitments to NATO, Canada influences the other members of the Alliance to respect theirs. One should not minimize the mutual influences which are exerted in any alliance.

47. Many times during the Committee's sittings a change in the Canadian contribution to the defence of Europe has been mentioned. In Europe, our allies have insisted on the importance and value of a Canadian contribution, and its strong psychological value in the sense that it reassures our European allies.

48. The position of NATO members in 1963 is different from what it was when the alliance was formed. The economic situation has improved in all of the European countries. The relative importance of our contribution in 1963 cannot now be compared with what it was when the alliance was formed, when the military power of some of our European allies was weak. Furthermore, during that period, the development of nuclear weapons has changed the whole concept of defence.

49. In several allied countries it is questioned whether war, conventional or limited nuclear, is credible in Europe. This opinion holds that the use in Europe of conventional troops not armed with nuclear weapons or of nuclear-armed troops engaged in a limited nuclear war can only lead to a world-wide nuclear conflict.

SHAPE's strategy is clear cut: should the NATO conventional forces fail to contain the enemy conventional forces, in an attack on any alliance territory tactical nuclear weapons will be used by NATO forces. However it appears inescapable that if tactical nuclear weapons should be used in Western Europe the conflict will quickly escalate into a major nuclear war between the East and West.

50. The NATO partners are discussing at length the best method of deployment of nuclear forces in forward areas. At present some of the ground forces out front are equipped with tactical nuclear arms. However, many be-