

amount of military training. This training can take place here in Canada or in the Commonwealth country concerned. The most ambitious programme in Canada is the training of Nigerian army, navy and air-force cadets, as well as some technical personnel. Nigeria formally asked Canada for training aid in 1961 and the arrangements under which Canadian aid is provided were formalized in a technical-assistance agreement on military training signed in Lagos this year. Similar training has been given to personnel from Trinidad and Tobago and we expect arrangements to be made in the near future for the training of cadets from Ghana; and I have discussed only recently with representatives of other governments in Africa similar processes for them.

In June 1961, the Canadian Government agreed to a request from Ghana to dispatch a team of approximately 30 officers and men to assist the training of the officer corps and technicians of Ghana's armed forces. This team arrived in late 1961 and now serves at the military academy and training school, the air-force training centre and the air-force flying-training school. The Canadian Armed Forces Training Team is led by a senior Canadian officer who acts both as liaison officer between the Team and the Ghanaian authorities and as military adviser to the Canadian High Commissioner in Accra.

The only equipment assistance that has been given to Commonwealth countries is the aid that has been provided by Canada to India to assist that country in meeting the threat that has developed from China on the northern border. Otherwise, Canadian exports of arms are effected by commercial transactions tightly controlled and licensed to ensure that the arms are not sold to countries in areas where tension exists.

I have dealt at some length with the machinery of co-operation between the Department of External Affairs and Department of National Defence because I want to make clear to the Committee the close interrelationship that has developed and will continue to develop between foreign and defence policy, and to point up how necessary is close co-operation between our military and civilian authorities. A prime example of this interrelationship is the National Defence College. This college was established after World War II to give officers of the Canadian armed services, members of civilian government departments and from time to time representatives from key industries an opportunity to work together in examining global political, military and economic developments. The students at the National Defence College are expected to hold senior positions in later years in government departments and in the armed services, and there is no doubt that the broadening experience they receive at the National Defence College and the chance to work together make them more useful in their future careers. The College has a Commandant drawn from the armed services and a directing staff made up of representatives from National Defence and External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for arranging, through the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad, for the National Defence College to pay visits to various parts of the world as part of its course of study.