

United States have been divided into eight air-defence regions with centralized control. In addition to the air-defence measures, ships and aircraft of the Royal Canadian Navy and the RCAF, and elements of the Canadian Regular Army, also provide for the defence of North America.

Canadian Mutual Aid

From the inception of Canada's Mutual Aid Programme in April 1950 to March 31, 1965, Canada has provided military aid to member nations of NATO to the extent of \$1,821 million. The main elements have been:

- (a) Air-crew 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.

While changing conditions and requirements have gradually altered the magnitude and content of Canada's Mutual Aid Programme, it continues to constitute a significant contribution to the building up of NATO military strength. The annual dollar value of the programme has declined in recent years to an estimated \$41.02 million in the fiscal year 1964-65. This decline has been due mainly to the gradual depletion of Canadian surplus stocks of weapons and equipment and to the successful completion, in July 1958, of the NATO Air Training Plan carried out at RCAF establishments in Canada, which graduated a total of over 5,800 pilots and navigators from ten member countries. Air crew from Norway and Denmark are continuing their training in Canada under special agreements. The reduction of the Mutual Aid Programme has, of course, been paralleled by the development of European forces and their national sources of supply.

While no major new programmes of Canadian mutual aid are contemplated, the White Paper issued by the Minister of National Defence in March 1964 states that Canada is prepared to continue to consider reasonable requests for assistance in military training, and possibly in the provision of equipment, to NATO nations which require such assistance, where it can be given by Canada with advantage to the Alliance as a whole.

One of the most successful joint undertakings of the members of the Alliance has been the NATO Common Infrastructure Programme for the construction of fixed facilities to support the military forces. Under this programme, installations such as airfields, pipe-lines, navigational aid stations, telecommunications equipment and radar systems, worth some £1,200 (\$3.6 billion) had come into being by mid-1965. The costs are borne by the members of the Alliance on the basis of formulae mutually agreed on which are renegotiated from time to time in the light of changing conditions.

Non-Military Work of NATO - Political Co-operation

Co-operation within NATO on non-military problems has shown marked improvement in recent years. The need for constructive and responsible consultation was recognized early in the history of the Alliance, and the procedures and basic rules to be followed were set out in the 1956 "Committee-of-Three" report. Since that time, improved techniques of consultation have gone hand in hand with a striking growth in the scope and complexity of