

seminars on NATO at Oxford University in 1956 and at Princeton University in June 1957. Moreover, two conferences for leaders of youth movements were organized at the Palais de Chaillot and an expert in this field was added to the staff of NATO's Information Service. In addition, groups of parliamentarians from the countries of the Alliance meet periodically to discuss the problems of the Community and to propose solutions.

In the field of information, efforts are being continued by NATO and the member states to increase public knowledge about the Alliance by publicising its purposes, its activities, and accomplishments. Groups of visitors representing all levels of opinion are received at the Palais de Chaillot and annual tours for journalists enable representatives of the press to visit the NATO countries. Atlantic Treaty Associations have been founded in most of the member states. The Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee assists, through lectures and discussion groups, in making known the purposes of NATO and in spreading the concept of an Atlantic Community.

Canada's Contributions to NATO

The Canadian contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization consists especially of an infantry brigade and an air division of twelve jet fighter squadrons stationed in Europe under the orders of SACEUR. In addition, more than forty units of the Royal Canadian Navy are placed under the control of SACLANT and participate in the protection of the North Atlantic area. As an indirect contribution, Canada trained, from the signing of the Treaty up to December 1957, more than 2,750 pilots and 2,400 navigators for certain member states of NATO. Canada has also provided members of the Alliance with military equipment. Among other things, Sabre V's were delivered to the Federal Republic of Germany and aircraft engines to Italy and Turkey; in August 1957 the Government announced that it would provide Turkey during the following months with ten escort vessels of the Bangor class. In all, from the inception of the plan up to December 30, 1957, Canada has contributed more than \$1,465,000,000 to the Mutual Aid Programme.

As a very important contribution to NATO, Canada guarantees, in close co-operation with the United States, the security of the North American area. Three radar networks, covering Canada from east to west, have been set up to warn headquarters in the event of an air attack and the Royal Canadian Air Force, jointly with the United States Air Force, protects Canada's Arctic frontier.

The many-sided work of NATO never ceases. The permanent representatives consult regularly in Paris, and, through civilian committees, carry on continuous deliberations. Military bodies function daily in varied places. At the Palais de Chaillot, the international staff representing all fifteen member nations carries out assiduously its daily work under the leadership of the Secretary-General. The total co-operative effort whereby like-minded nations adjust their viewpoints and requirements in order to achieve common objectives presents an excellent example of how complex international machinery can be made to function in a democratic alliance.

More ample information on NATO may be obtained from the following publications of the NATO Information Service, Palais de Chaillot, Paris:

Lord Ismay: "NATO, the first five years, 1949-1954" (280p.)

"The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1957)" (a handbook, 76 pages)

"Facts About NATO" (loose-leaf book, 200p.)