

The Canadian delegation to the North Atlantic Council has its offices in the NATO Building, Place du Marechal de Lattre de Tassigny, Paris XVI^e. It is headed by the Canadian Permanent Representative and has a professional staff of 14 and appropriate administrative staff representing six government departments.

There are also a number of Canadians serving on the Secretariat, one of whom occupies the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

Canadian Military Participation in NATO

Canada's contribution to the defensive strength of the Alliance includes ships and maritime patrol aircraft earmarked for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), an air division and an army brigade group, stationed in Europe, assigned to the Supreme Commander Europe (SACEUR), and a battalion group, stationed in Canada, assigned to Allied Command Europe Mobile Force. There are, in addition, more than 300 Canadian service personnel serving in the various command headquarters and agencies of NATO. Canadian forces and facilities make a substantial contribution to the defence of the Canada-United States region of NATO through the Joint Air Defence Command for North America (NORAD), naval forces on both coasts, and army groups in Canada.

Following the decision by NATO member nations to establish integrated forces in Europe, Canada undertook a special recruiting programme in 1951, and, towards the end of that year, a Canadian Infantry Brigade Group took its place in Europe alongside the forces of the other allies. The Brigade Group is serving as part of the NATO Northern Army Group and is stationed in Soest, Hemer, Werl and Iseholn in Germany. Two brigades stationed in Canada are intended primarily for deployment if necessary to the European theatre.

The Canadian Air Division is part of the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force. Six squadrons of CF-104 strike aircraft are stationed at Zweibrucken and Baden-Soellingen in Germany, and two squadrons of CF-104 reconnaissance aircraft at Marville, France, with headquarters at Metz and a support base at Langar in Britain.

Canadian naval forces earmarked for operational employment in the event of an emergency by SACLANT include one aircraft carrier, escort vessels and their ancillary aircraft. In addition, the Royal Canadian Air Force has assigned maritime patrol aircraft to SACLANT. One of SACLANT's most important tasks is to make provision for defence against hostile submarines in the NATO area; Canadian naval forces, which have special skills and training in this capacity, participate in NATO exercises several times a year.

Canadian officers serve on the integrated staffs of the major NATO commanders, as well as on the subordinate commands administering the Canadian forces assigned to NATO.

In keeping with their regional responsibilities under NATO, Canada and the United States established NORAD, in August 1957, for the defence of North America against air attack. Under the NORAD Commander, Canada and the