

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 Isecholz in Germany.

The Canadian Air Division is part of the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force. Four squadrons of CF-100 "Canuck" aircraft and eight squadrons of F-86 "Sabre" aircraft are stationed at Marville and Grostenquin in France and at Zweibrücken and Baden-Soellingen in Germany, with headquarters at Metz and a support base at Langar in the United Kingdom. The F-86 aircraft will soon be replaced by CF-104 aircraft.

Canadian naval forces earmarked for operational employment in the event of an emergency by the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) include one aircraft carrier, escort vessels and maritime patrol aircraft. One of SACLANT's most important tasks is to make provision for defence against hostile submarines in the NATO area; Canadian naval forces participate in SACLANT exercises several times a year.

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 United States (including Alaska) have been divided into eight air-defence regions with centralized control. The Distant Early Warning (DEW), Mid-Canada and Pinetree radar lines provide the warning, detection and control facilities within the continental air-defence system. Built and equipped by the United States, the DEW line stretches across the North from Alaska to Baffin Island. The sites in Canada are now under the operational control of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the vast majority of the personnel operating and maintaining the line are Canadian. The Mid-Canada line, somewhat farther south, was built and is operated by Canada. Under a 1961 agreement with the United States, Canada has assumed responsibility for the manning and operation of the major portion of the Pinetree line, which was built and operated jointly by the two countries. Canadian personnel have been integrated in the NORAD Command posts controlling both Canadian and United States airspace and man all NORAD Command posts located in Canada. Five RCAF squadrons of CF-101 aircraft will form part of the NORAD manned interceptor forces, and two squadrons of "Bomarc B" surface-to-air missiles are being introduced.

In addition to the air-defence measures, ships and aircraft of the Royal Canadian Navy and RCAF and a brigade group 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, Canada has provided military aid to member nations of NATO to the extent of \$1,768,700,000, including estimates for 1961-62. The main elements in the successive annual programmes 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.