

The third major strategic division within the area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty is the Canada-United States region. As yet it has no organized command nor is one contemplated for the time being, but defence plans for this area are continuously under study by the Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group.

Each of the Supreme Commands has an integrated staff to which Canadian officers have been appointed.

Canada's Contributions to NATO.—NATO planning follows to a considerable degree the principle of division of responsibility among member nations. European members, for example, whose territory would be exposed to early attack in the event of war, are expected to concentrate largely on ground forces, including reserves which can be made ready quickly for battle; the United States is responsible for strategic air forces; the principal naval members—the United States, the United Kingdom, and France—provide by far the major portion of naval forces. NATO planning also takes into account that some members have heavy responsibilities outside the NATO area and therefore cannot commit all their forces to NATO commands, at least in peacetime. France, for example, has been conducting major military operations in Indo-China; the United Kingdom has heavy responsibilities in the Middle East, in Malaya and elsewhere; and the United States has extensive commitments in the Pacific area and other regions.

Under agreed NATO plans, Canada contributes to the standing NATO forces in all three armed services. The 27th Infantry Brigade, which was specially organized for NATO purposes, was stationed in Western Germany in the late autumn of 1951. During 1952, Canada plans to station four fighter squadrons of the RCAF in Western Europe, assuming airfields will be available, and to increase these forces to twelve squadrons by 1954. By the end of 1952, twenty-four ships of the Royal Canadian Navy will form part of the forces available to the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT), and fifty-two ships by 1954. Canada's prime responsibility is, however, the direct defence of Canadian territory. As already pointed out, no NATO command has been established for the North American region. Consequently, Canadian forces allocated for the direct defence of Canada have not been allocated to a NATO command, although in fact they are defending territory expressly included under the North Atlantic Treaty. Moreover, Canada, as a member of the United Nations, has a Brigade Group participating in halting aggression in Korea, and Canadian forces engaged in those operations could not properly be withdrawn and made available to NATO as long as United Nations operations continue in Korea.

Mutual Aid.—Canada has also made substantial contributions to NATO in the form of Mutual Aid. As pointed out previously, by Article 3 of the Treaty the member nations have undertaken to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid". They have undertaken to build up their own forces and to assist one another to do so in order to resist armed attack. At an early stage, the United States Congress passed large appropriations to assist the re-arming of other countries and much larger appropriations have since been made. At the special session of the Canadian Parliament in September 1950, an appropriation of \$300,000,000 was passed for similar purposes, and a second appropriation of \$325,000,000 was made in 1952. By means of this appropriation it was possible to transfer, free of charge, to other members of NATO considerable quantities of