

the Canada-United States region under NATO. The effectiveness of such integration has been amply demonstrated in other NATO areas. I am thinking of Canadians who are now under the command of SACEUR, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. I am thinking of Canadians who are serving under SACLANT, the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. There are other areas under NATO where there is an integrated command. I am thinking of the Allied Forces Central Europe, and the Allied Forces Mediterranean, in which Canada is not represented.

"Our joint defence of the continent cannot, of course, be thought of in isolation. This continental effort forms part of our contribution to NATO defences. The Canada-United States region which was established under NATO is an integral part or indeed an integrated part of NATO; and as I said a moment ago, the establishment of this integrated operational command known as NORAD will contribute to the strategic objectives set for the Canada-United States region in NATO and will assist our two governments to meet these objectives more effectively....

"As the agreement tabled today indicates, the Commander-in-Chief of NORAD will be responsible to the Chiefs of Staff in Canada and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States; that is, he will make his recommendations on air defence to those two bodies. They in turn -- and I emphasize this point -- will seek the approval of the political authorities for the implementation of such of these recommendations as are acceptable to the Chiefs of Staff from a military point of view. Hence you get a direct line of responsibility, the Commander-in-Chief NORAD with the Chiefs of Staff in each country and then their responsibility to the political authorities in their respective nations. The Commander-in-Chief NORAD will operate within a single air defence plan which will be approved by the two governments. The appointment of the Commander-in-Chief

NORAD and of his deputy will be approved by the two governments. Indeed, you will find the provision there that in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief the Deputy Commander-in-Chief takes full command.

"There is another document to which I would refer, Mr. Speaker, and that is the terms of reference. Detailed terms of reference for the Commander-in-Chief NORAD have been approved by the two governments. I could add this statement. These terms of reference flow out of and are therefore consistent with the notes that have been exchanged, but I must say that in the interests of national security these detailed terms of reference cannot be made public.

"Thus the NORAD exchange of notes makes formal provision for civilian control of the activities of the command in the manner I have outlined. These provisions, may I say, underline the obvious. Despite what has been said in this House and outside it, it was never the intention to cast any doubt upon or qualify the primacy of civilian authority.

"I may say in conclusion that the establishment of integrated air defence arrangements between Canada and the United States increases the importance of consultation, and hon. members will find in the note which has been tabled today reference to the necessity of political consultations between our two countries. I can assure this house that the determination exists not only in Ottawa but also in Washington to ensure that such consultations can be invoked as required. I would say also that the integration of these forces under the command of NORAD subject to political consultation will assist in the maintenance and development of the individual and collective security of our two countries, and will fulfil the obligations which Canada assumed as a member of the United Nations and as a member of NATO."

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## REPORT ON NATO MEETING

Reporting to the House of Commons on May 19 on the NATO Ministerial Meeting held at Copenhagen May 5-7, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said he had come away from Copenhagen "with a conviction that the spirit of unity and collaboration within NATO had never been higher".

Mr. Smith said that "since the meeting of the heads of government in Paris in December last year there has been a marked upsurge in consultation, political and otherwise, within NATO. The member nations have consulted readily -- and I emphasize the word 'readily' -- on many grave issues which face us all."

Continuing, Mr. Smith said in part:

"In the last few months the governments of NATO have considered such vital matters as

disarmament, the preparation of agreed views with respect to the many letters that have come from the U.S.S.R., and of course the preparation for a summit meeting or meetings. The degree of confidence which has been developed amongst the NATO allies, as the Prime Minister said the other day, has made it possible for three members of the alliance to act as trusted spokesmen in the conduct of negotiations on certain aspects of preparation for a summit meeting. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this remarkable achievement of such close co-operation as is now being carried out under NATO is a unique development in the history of mankind. Indeed, I use the words of the communiqué in this regard, "One of the most significant, promising events of our time is the spirit of union within NATO..."