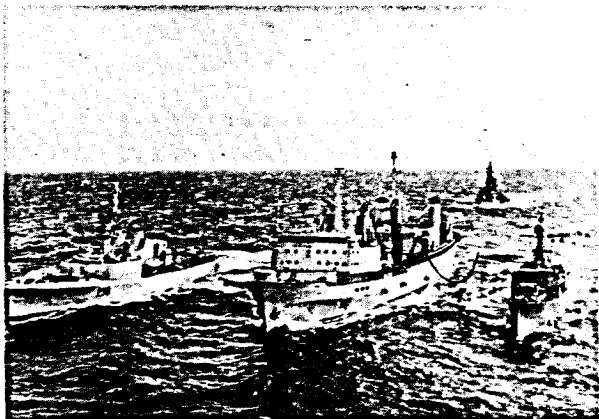


is a partner with the United States in the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). The Permanent Joint Board on Defence (PJBD) is the principal consultative mechanism for Canada-U.S. defence co-operation. Some of the subjects which the Board dealt with in 1974 were concerned with the means of improving facilities for consultations, the dispersal of certain U.S. aircraft to Canadian bases in times of crisis and the NORAD Agreement itself.

Other matters of active interest relating to North American defence in 1974 were the continuing discussions being held with the United States concerning a possible Canadian port development adjacent to the U.S.-leased naval station at Argentia, Newfoundland, future closing of the Long-Range Navigation (LORAN) stations in the Baffin Bay area and the disposal of the Haines-Fairbanks oil pipeline. Studies undertaken during the year determined that the continued operation of the pipeline was no longer material to the current defence interests of North America and the feasibility of future commercial use was considered an alternative. As an on-going function the Department co-ordinates Canadian co-operation with the U.S. pertaining to the various research activities that assist in maintaining the defence preparedness of North America.



On NATO operations HMCS Protecteur, an operational support ship (centre) refuels an American frigate. The third ship is a Canadian destroyer, Margaree. Canadian Forces Photo.

Defence liaison

In addition to providing a senior officer to fill the post of Deputy Commandant of the National Defence College, the Department gives advisory and administrative assistance to the Department of National Defence in its external relations falling outside the direct interests of NORAD and NATO. These include visits abroad by senior National Defence personnel, naval visits, and overflights and landings of Canadian military aircraft overseas, as well as the Annual World Field Study conducted by the National Defence College. Similarly the Department assisted in 1974 with visits to Canada by representatives of various branches of the armed forces of other countries.

Peacekeeping

By the end of 1974 Canada had approximately 1,800 military personnel abroad in UN peacekeeping activities. During the year Canada continued its participation in such long-standing peacekeeping projects as the UN Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP) and the UN Middle East Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO). Canadian military personnel also continued to serve in the newly-established UN Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East. In addition, in 1974 Canada agreed to participate in a new peacekeeping operation, the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights area between Israel and Syria, and increased its contribution to the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

In the Middle East the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established on May 31, 1974, at the conclusion of a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel. As with UNEF, this Force supervises the implementation of the ceasefire and assists in facilitating conditions under which negotiations toward