

interests. Development of a new amity between the United States and the Soviet Union might conceivably render this issue redundant eventually, as noted above, but Canadian governments are likely to view that prospect with uncertainty until such time as a new structure of peace and cooperation is truly and firmly put in place. There are also continuing concerns about potential direct military threats from other nuclear countries, as well as about drug enforcement and other requirements for effective surveillance over Canada's enormous land mass, airspace and waters.

In the longer term future, as the space age advances, the question of linkages with the United States will surely become increasingly acute. Canada will have to choose among three main models of aerospace surveillance and protection, and each will yield particular costs and benefits if it is chosen. In the first case, Canada would drop out of NORAD and pursue surveillance tasks alone, relying primarily on ground-based systems. In the second, Canada would cooperate in research and development work with the United States, but then deploy its own national military space network linked only by exchanges of information and high-level liaison to related United States military commands. The third option is for Canada to continue a close relationship in the aerospace defence field with the United States through NORAD, including joint research, development and deployment of a space-based surveillance network for North America.

Each option has its advantages and disadvantages, as well as specific costs. The first would leave Canada out of defence structures responsible for the aerospace protection of this continent as a whole, and would result in the United States soon knowing far more about what was happening in Canada's northern and frontier territories, airspace and waters than this country knew itself. The effects on national sovereignty might not be happy ones. The financial costs of going this route might, however, be very reasonable.

Option Two, establishing a national military space network, has its attractions. It would involve retaining critical linkages to the United States to the extent of ensuring continued access to data produced by the US surveillance network. The Canadian system would focus on activities of direct, high-priority interest to this country (such as the