

therefore consistent with, the principles established in the notes I have tabled today. 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 in a sense underline the obvious. Never, in the long and earnest consideration of this subject by the Canadian and United States Governments, has there been any doubt of the primacy of civilian authority; nor, I am sure, could there have been any real question on the point when preliminary consideration was given to this matter of integration during the lifetime of a previous administration in Canada.

The establishment of integrated defence arrangements between Canada and the United States increases the importance of consultation between the two Governments on all matters affecting joint defence. This continuing process of consultation is not new. Once again, however, in the course of our discussions on the exchange of notes which I have tabled today, both countries recognized that their defence co-operation can be worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis only if such consultation is regularly and consistently undertaken. I can assure the House that the determination exists both in Ottawa and in Washington to ensure that such consultation will take place as required.

I feel certain that the House will agree with me that this further evolution in the essential collaboration of Canada and the United States in continental defence will assist in the maintenance and development of the individual and collective capacity of the two Governments to fulfil their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty for the preservation of international peace and security.

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CANADIAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NO.263

May 12, 1958.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between the Canadian and the United States authorities concerning the necessity for integration of operational control of Canadian and United States Air Defences and, in particular, to the study and recommendations of the Canada-United States