

(h) That NATO be requested to re-assign the Honest John battery from the brigade group, to a more suitable command formation.

69. In order to follow up the fourth chapter, further time is required to study the role of the Royal Canadian Navy and its effectiveness in SACLANT.

CHAPTER V—NORAD

70. The North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) was organized jointly by the United States and Canada and came into being late in 1957 for an initial ten year period.

The main aim of NORAD is to forewarn the military authorities and population of an outcoming air attack and to defend the North American continent against such an air attack.

The NORAD system is organized jointly with the Strategic Air Command to enable the United States to use its maximum power to destroy the enemy territory should he decide to attack by air the North American Continent.

71. Canada provides 14,700 men to NORAD. They are employed on the Dew Line, the Mid-Canada Line, the Pine Tree Line and on SAGE at North Bay. At the bases of Comox, British Columbia; North Bay, Ontario; Uplands, Ontario; Bagotville, Quebec; and Chatham, New Brunswick, sixty-four Voodoo aircraft share in the surveillance and the defence of the territory. There are also two Bomarc B squadrons at North Bay, Ontario and La Macaza, Quebec, each having 28 missiles being armed with nuclear warheads.

72. The Committee has visited at Colorado Springs, on July 27, 1963, the headquarters of NORAD, and the members were impressed by the most advanced detection organization which permits in a brief time to determine the nationality of all unidentified aircraft, satellites or ships on or about the North American continent.

73. The Committee also visited the Bomarc B launching base at North Bay, Ontario, on November 7, 1963. The Bomarc B are designed to attack and destroy enemy bombers carrying nuclear or conventional type bombs.

74. Apart from the Bomarc B, Canada has five squadrons of Voodoo interceptor aircraft, designed to carry a mixed load of air-to-air (Falcon) missiles (with high explosive warheads) and two nuclear typed rockets.

75. The advisability of providing the Bomarc B and the Voodoos with nuclear warheads was discussed at length. It does seem that such warheads would add to the effectiveness of the Voodoo and would give the Bomarc B a capability as a defensive weapon against bombers. They are of no use against a general range of ballistic missiles.

At its meeting the Committee discussed at length the question of "cooking". That is the process by which a nuclear bomb, carried by a bomber, which is intercepted by a nuclear armed BOMARC or Voodoo is rendered harmless. Defence scientists and United States officials at NORAD and Washington testified that the "cooking" process has been proven. Some scientists from the University of Alberta are doubtful. For the Europeans, the question is academic.

The Bomarc B, whose main purposes are to provide partial protection for SAC and I.C.B.M. bases in the United States of America, are located on the northern fringes of the heavily populated areas of Eastern United States and Canada and will provide a measure of protection for the population of these areas.