

76. Concurrently, with the problem of arming the BOMARC and Voodoo with nuclear arms there arises the question of storing nuclear warheads on Canadian soil in peacetime.

77. Canada has agreed to store nuclear weapons under joint control on Canadian soil. This Committee feels that such nuclear weapons should be strictly limited to those which can be used exclusively for the defence of North American air space, on consent of the Canadian government, in the event of aggression.

78. The detection role of NORAD is of very great importance in enabling Air Defence Command and Strategic Air Command to secure early warning of any possible air attack on North America and in particular of attack on SAC bases. To this extent it makes a vital contribution to the invulnerability of the strategic deterrent, which is essential to the defence of the Western World.

79. This Committee recommends:

- (a) That Canada remain a member of NORAD, since the defence of North America is a joint responsibility.
- (b) That, as long as attack by enemy bombers remains a continuing threat, though of a diminishing nature, Canada must share in the defence against that threat.

CHAPTER VI—THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

80. In 1950 the Canadian government responded to the appeal of the United Nations in the Korean war. Since that time we have sent troops to Gaza, to the Congo, to Indo-China, to the Yemen and to the Indo-Pakistan border among others. Over 1,300 Canadians are serving under the U.N.

81. Since September 1960, an army battalion has been earmarked in Canada, for United Nations service. At present this is the First Battalion of the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment.

82. Like the United Nations Organization itself, the sole purpose of these troops is to keep or restore peace in those parts of the world where armed conflicts have broken out and/or threaten to occur at any moment. The equipment of these Canadian troops consists solely of light conventional weapons. Their task is maintaining order but often times they are asked to set up and maintain communications.

83. Although the matter of organizing a permanent police force has often been discussed at the United Nations, such a force has never been formed. It is interesting to note that in this connection Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have agreed in principle to set up, in each of the four countries, a special standby force which can be made available to the United Nations at short notice.

However, to date it has been impossible to assign forces for the sole purpose of serving the United Nations and their international policing activities.

84. This Committee recommends:

- (a) That Canada continue to support the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations.
- (b) That Canada continue to earmark forces for special United Nations service, but in addition should consult with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland who have accepted the principle of a special stand-by forces for the United Nations.