

over. The Canadian headquarters were set up in North Bay, Ontario.

The technology and deployment strategies have evolved over the years. In 1985 President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney announced a new master defence plan, with the Distant Early Warning Line—the DEW line—being phased out and replaced with the North Warning System, backed up by AWACS—Airborne Warning and Control System Planes—and over-the-horizon backscatter radars. The system will provide protection from air attacks and cruise missiles launched from land, sea or air. NORAD now has three U.S. Air Force interceptor squadrons and two Canadian squadrons made up of new F-18s. It also has 11 U.S. National Guard squadrons. Canada will upgrade five airfields in the North as forward operating bases.

## Defence Production Sharing

The Defence Production Sharing Arrangement negotiated in 1959 gave each country access to the other's market for military equipment. The agreement includes the sharing of weapons develop-

### Landmark Agreements on North American Defence

In 1938 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt told William Lyon Mackenzie King that if Canada were attacked the United States would "not stand idly by." Since 1940 Canada and the U.S. have signed 72 agreements, exchanges of notes and memorandums of understanding on North American defence.

**1940:** The United States and Canada establish a Permanent Joint Board as a basis for extended military cooperation.

**1941:** President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King issue the Hyde Park Declaration establishing cooperation in defence production.

**1946:** The two countries form the Canada-United States Military Cooperation Committee.

**1949:** The two countries are charter members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**1957:** The North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD) is signed.

**1959:** The Canada-U.S. Defence Production Sharing Arrangement is signed.

**1963:** Memorandum of understanding on Canada-U.S. cooperative defence development is signed.

**1981:** NORAD is renamed the North American Aerospace Defence Command.

**1985:** The two countries agree to strengthen the continental defence system and to enhance the North American industrial base.



Martin Marietta Corp.

Antitank missiles for Canada's low-level air defence system.

ment and maintains a rough balance in defence industrial trade. Canada is considered part of the American domestic industrial base.

The arrangement works well. In FY1986, Canada bought U.S. \$1.2 billion worth of defence products from the U.S. and sold \$810 million worth.

The U.S. has always had a favourable balance in the trade but Canada has developed expertise in production of high-tech defence products, including small gas turbine aircraft engines, flight simulators, inertial navigation systems, light armoured vehicles and reconnaissance drones.

The defence industries of the two countries often work closely together. For example, to provide protection for its airfields in Europe, the Canadian Forces have bought the low-level Air Defence Antitank System (ADATS), a combination of guns and missiles developed by Oerlikon Aerospace of Canada and Martin Marietta. Canada's new patrol frigates will use combat systems built in the U.S.



Canadian Forces



Canadian Forces

Canada's nuclear submarines will be of either French Rubis-Amethyste (top) or British Trafalgar design.