

Canada and the joint chiefs of staffs of the United States, who in turn are responsible to their respective governments.

That, certainly, should clear up a lot of the ambiguity and confusion which was created last autumn in the previous session as to the exact responsibility of the commander-in-chief of NORAD. He now, it is clear, according to this agreement, has dual responsibility and I assume, arising out of that dual responsibility, the commander-in-chief of NORAD will be approved by both governments to whom he is now responsible. I hope also it has been made clear to the commander-in-chief; that he has that dual responsibility and that he is in that sense as much a servant of the Canadian government as he is to the United States government. This applies also to the deputy commander. The deputy commander is a Canadian air marshal and he has been given greater responsibility I suppose because of his relation to this command than any Canadian air marshal ever had in peacetime because he has now in his hands not only a responsibility from his own government but responsibility from the United States government, something I suspect that no other Canadian commander ever had in peacetime.

This afternoon the Prime Minister said—and I think I remember his words accurately—that for a considerable part of the time NORAD will be under the command of a Canadian air marshal. This is a point that perhaps we have not sufficiently considered in our approach to this problem, the additional responsibility that a Canadian is taking on vis-à-vis the United States government, something I think unprecedented in our history. Then, the paragraph goes on to say that the commander-in-chief:

Will operate within a concept of air defence approved by the appropriate authorities of our two governments.

Of course, we do not know—at least I do not know, and I do not think I secured the knowledge this afternoon from the Prime Minister's statement—what exactly that concept of air defence is. Perhaps we will get some clarification of that during the course of this discussion.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** What was the concept that Mr. Campney had of it?

**Mr. Pearson:** Mr. Speaker, I am not called upon to tell the Prime Minister what was in the mind of a man who was minister of national defence in a previous government. My responsibility is as a member of that government and notwithstanding everything that the Prime Minister has said that government never gave consideration to NORAD or to the concept behind NORAD. If we had, we

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would have spent more than 20 or 30 minutes in one cabinet meeting on it, and given prior consideration by the defence committee of the cabinet, before we gave agreement.

**Mr. Pearkes:** That is not correct, as you know perfectly well.

**Mr. Fleming (Eglinton):** Very misleading speculation.

**Mr. Pearson:** Subparagraph 2 of this paragraph on page 3 says:

The North American air defence command will include such combat units and individuals as are specifically allocated to it by the two governments.

Perhaps in view of all the information that has appeared in the press and in congressional committees in Washington, some of which was mentioned this afternoon, the Minister of National Defence will tell us exactly what is included under NORAD, at least in so far as the Royal Canadian Air Force is concerned. Then, the next paragraph on this page has this to say:

“Operational control” is the power to direct,—

And this is the operational control which is exercised by the commander-in-chief of NORAD. I continue:

—co-ordinate, and control the operational activities of forces assigned, attached or otherwise made available.

But, on April 29 of this year the Minister of National Defence, speaking in New York, went a little farther than the words of this agreement when he said, and I quote from the speech he made to the overseas press club in New York on that date:

This command will be responsible for the development of plans and procedures that would be followed in war and these plans will be immediately implemented in such an emergency. It will also be responsible for the general pattern of training and supervision of practice exercises in order to ensure the readiness of our forces if hostilities should ever break out.

If this paragraph means anything it certainly means that NORAD does have control over the forces assigned to it in times of peace, so far as practice exercises and training are concerned. I am not quarrelling with that but I should certainly like the Minister of National Defence to reconcile that statement with what he had said in the house previously that NORAD has no command over Canadian air squadrons. Then there is another sentence in this paragraph:

No permanent changes of station would be made without the approval of the higher national authority concerned. Temporary reinforcement from one area to another, including the crossing of the international boundary, to meet operational requirements will be within the authority of commanders having operational control.

That paragraph has been interpreted in the press, and if the interpretation is wrong spokesmen for the government will correct