

and technical data for the effective conduct of operations and the development of equipment. Evidence received by the Subcommittee indicates that such exchanges are facilitated by the active participation of Canada in NATO and in cooperation with the United States.

### 8.1 Strategic information

Professor Martin noted in his evidence with respect to strategic information that:

"...if one wants to have influence it is exceedingly important to remember that one needs to have information as to what the world situation is. I am inclined to believe that in military and political matters, he who has got something gets something. Therefore, some participation in allied naval tasks would...be the price that one would have to pay for some reliable conviction that one was being privy to the information upon which the alliance was operating."

Later, he added:

"Many countries cannot provide themselves with first-hand knowledge of everything but I would have said that a limited anti-submarine warfare capability such as is within Canada's competence would ensure a degree of Canadian access, because of the information it can produce itself; second, because it is a participant of the information that is produced by others and thus would have some control over the information provided by others. This would seem worthwhile having and a major function of it."

Dr. Lindsey's evidence with respect to information on sub-surface arctic operations further supported the conclusion that only by some active participation in such operations could any significant exchange of strategic information in this area be anticipated.

The Subcommittee was convinced by this, and other classified evidence, that these observations are valid. The cost of obtaining unilaterally all the strategic information required for Canadian national security would be prohibitive, whereas it can be had from close allies at no cost at all. The Subcommittee concludes that an important benefit of cooperation with allies lies in the strategic information which is exchanged.

### 8.2 Technical and scientific information

The Subcommittee reached the same findings with respect to the exchange of technical and scientific data.

Professor Martin pointed out that the crucial importance of research and development is to prevent discrepancy in level of defence technologies to the advantage of any potential adversary. Noting that the United States leads in everything in this area, he added that:

"...the American technological co-operation you get in areas where you are out of the business and you are simply riding on the fact that you are an ally...is sharply different from the amount of technological information and co-operation you get if you have got something to put into the pot."