

# NORAD

Formal defence cooperation between Canada and the United States began in 1940 when Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt met almost casually at Ogdensburg, New York, and set in motion the cooperative spirit, which resulted in the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. The board, a civilian-military group, still considers the common problems of defending North America.

After World War II the emphasis shifted to

lines of continental defence against bombers from north of the continent. The first joint radar line, Pine Tree, was just above the border, near the 49th parallel. Canada next set up its own Mid-Canada Line along the 55th parallel. In 1957 the US added the more sophisticated Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line along the Arctic's edge.

In 1958 the two countries formed NORAD, North American Air Defence Command, a joint operation in which men and planes of both nations protect the continent from air attacks.

## Winging It

When a Canadian patrol plane takes off, it is probably flying a multi-purpose mission. As a unit in Canada's own air command, it is patrolling Canadian waters looking for illegal foreign fishermen inside the 200-mile territorial limit. As part of NATO it watches for alien submarines. In a civilian capacity, it watches ice movements, notes pollution signs and helps rescue stranded air and seamen.

Canada is now replacing its old Argus planes with eighteen CP-140 long-range patrol aircraft

called Auroras. The system, which costs \$1 billion, is being built by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The delivery of the first Aurora is scheduled for May 1980, the last for March 1981. The eighteen planes will be used by three squadrons. Each squadron will have a dozen crews of eleven members each. Two will be based at Greenwood, Nova Scotia; the other at Comox, British Columbia. The latter will have four planes.

### Canadian Built Components of the Aurora

#### Canadair Ltd, Montreal, PQ

Outer wing box	Centre wing box
Aft fuselage	Nose & aft radome
Machined parts	Wing tips
Search stores rack	
Main electric load centre	

#### Enheat Ltd, Amherst, NS

Rudder	Elevator
Weapons bay doors	

#### Fleet Industries, Hamilton, Ont

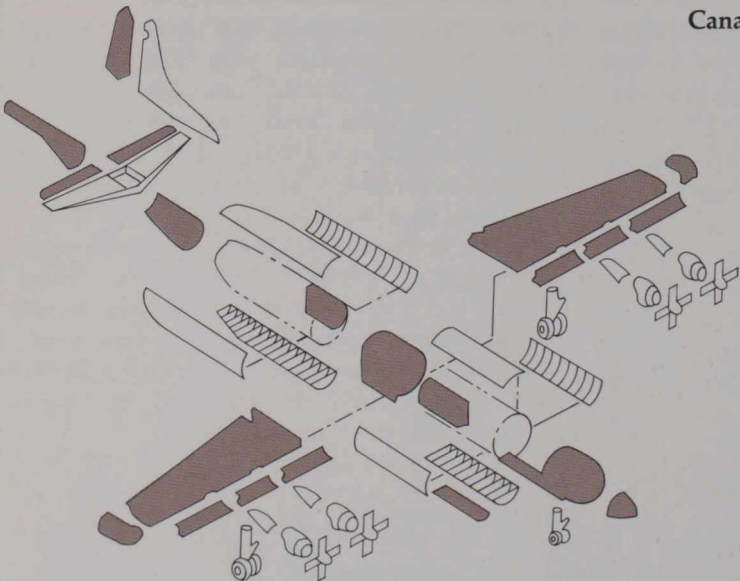
Flight station

#### IMP Aerospace Ltd, Dartmouth, NS

Wire harnesses

#### Bristol Aerospace Ltd, Winnipeg, Man

Wing components



The construction of the Aurora aircraft is a prime example of work under the 1963 Defence Production Sharing Agreement. Lockheed has agreed to subcontract \$414.6 million of the plane's construction in Canada. Between February 1975 and December 1981, it must place orders in Canada worth \$94 million and arrange for Canadian sales worth \$119.2 million. Between January 1982 and December 1993, it must place direct orders worth \$66 million and arrange other purchases worth \$135.4 million. In the picture above, the shaded components will be manufactured in Canada.