

Canada's contribution to NORAD in terms of military personnel may appear large by comparison with the United States contribution. But, in comparing the relative contribution of both countries, we should not forget that the United States Government pays virtually all of the costs of operating and maintaining the Distant Early Warning line. The Dew Line, as it is called, is operated under civilian contract and manned mainly by civilians employed by the contractor, who are not counted in the previous figures. The United States Government also pays a substantial share of the costs of the other ground-based radar, interceptor-control and communications facilities which make up the air-defence ground environment in Canada. We currently estimate the direct, annually recurring costs of all North American Air Defence activities in Canada at about \$250 million, to which the United States Government contributes approximately \$100 million. This means that in round figures, the cost to Canada of our air defence, including our participation in NORAD, is \$150 million. The total annual costs of NORAD to both Canada and the United States amount to about \$1,270 million annually. With due allowance for differences between the two countries in budgetary procedures, the Canadian contribution of \$150 million amounts to just under 12 per cent of the total.

In addition, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff have made provision to assign to the operational control of the Commander-in-Chief NORAD other suitable forces that might be available in the United States. Thus the forces available to NORAD might be augmented by fighter squadrons of the United States Air Force Tactical Air Command or Navy and Marine squadrons that were not otherwise committed.

I should now like to discuss with you air-defence co-operation between Canada and the United States, and the objectives of the Government's defence policy as they relate to Canada's security from military attack in the present strategic setting.

There can, I believe, be no doubt that a close link exists between the security of Canada from external military attack and the security of the United States. The White Paper *Defence in the Seventies*, published in August 1971, identified a large-scale attack on North America, occurring as part of a catastrophic war between the two super-powers, as the only direct military threat to Canada's national security. Although it is improbable that nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States would be deliberately initiated as long as a stable strategic balance between these two countries and their allies is maintained, Canada's overriding defence objective must, as the White Paper said, be the prevention of nuclear war. There are a number of means by which we seek to do this, including efforts to ease tension through political reconciliation and to bring about arms-control and disarmament agreements. The way most relevant to the activities of my Department and to co-operation between Canada and the United States in North American defence activities is that of contributing to the system of stable mutual deterrence which now prevails between the two super-powers.

The evolutionary process through which this stable mutual deterrence has been achieved in recent years has undoubtedly been the most significant international strategic development during the past several years. Deterrence has come about as the result of increasing recognition on both sides that defence, in the commonly-accepted sense of the word, is not now technically or economically possible against large-scale nuclear attack. Stated in the simplest language, the current defence against war is to keep both sides fearful of the consequences of war.