

NORAD agreement extended for another two years

National Defence Minister James Richardson described as follows to the House of Commons on April 17 reasons for the renewal of the NORAD agreement:

Two major objectives of our defence policy are to protect Canadian sovereignty and, in co-operation with the United States, to make an effective contribution to the defence of North America. These objectives are achieved in part through Canada's participation with the United States in the North American Air Defence Command agreement, which is known to all of us as NORAD.

The NORAD agreement was originally signed on May 12, 1958, for a period of ten years. On March 30, 1968, the agreement was renewed, with some additional provisions, for a further five years. As the end of the five-year renewal period is on the 12th of next month, the Canadian and American Governments have been giving consideration to the renewal of the agreement.

The United States Government has been actively engaged in the development of modernized air defence systems. Canada has been kept fully informed of the progress being made and has actively co-operated in some aspects of the work being done.

Although development of the new systems is now at an advanced stage, it has not reached the point at which the two Governments are able to decide upon the extent to which the systems for the air defence of North America

should, at this time, be changed and improved.

As further time is required before decisions can be reached by either country, it has been determined that the best course of action to meet the requirements of both Governments is to extend the present NORAD agreement for a further period. It has, therefore, been agreed between Canada and the United States that the NORAD agreement will be extended in its present form for a further period of two years commencing May 12, 1973, and that an appropriate exchange of diplomatic notes will shortly be exchanged for this purpose.

Honourable Members already know that the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence has made a special study of the NORAD agreement and has tabled a report in the House on this subject. I am particularly pleased to be able to point out that the Government's decision to renew the NORAD agreement is consistent with the recommendations contained in the report tabled by this committee....

The Government's decision to renew the NORAD agreement for two years will assist Canada in a meaningful way to achieve the central objectives of our defence policy.

Order of Canada medalists

On April 11, Governor-General Roland Michener invested 59 Canadians with Order of Canada medals. The highest level of the Order – that of Companion – was conferred on Fernand Choquette, former judge in the Quebec Court of Appeal, J.V. Clyne, Chairman of the Board of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd, Dr. Robertson Davies, playwright and novelist, and Air Chief Marshal Frank R. Miller, former Chief of Defence Staff.

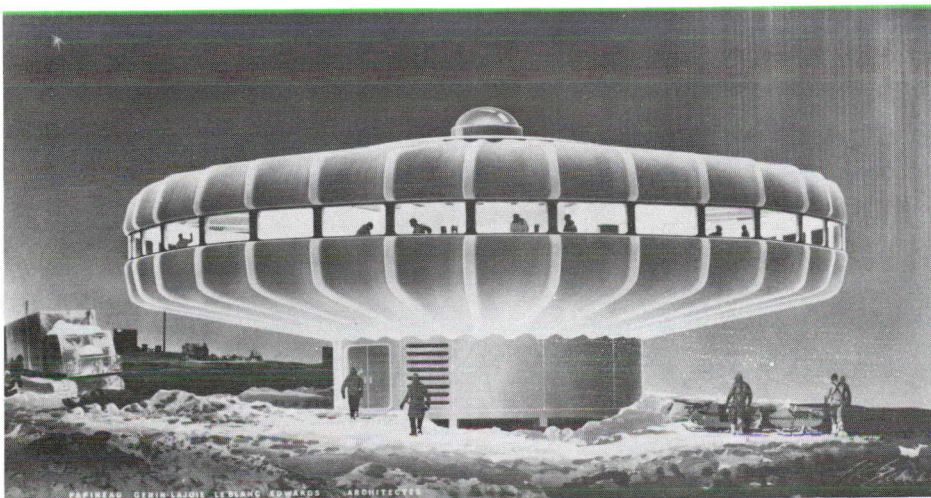
Twenty eminent Canadians were invested as Officers and the remaining 35 were invested as Members of the Order. Two recipients of the Members' medal – Guy Mauffette and Robert Prévost – were not present to accept their awards.

Among these invested as Officers were Roloff Beny, photographer, Douglas L. Campbell, former Premier of Manitoba, Dr. Charles Comfort, formerly Director of the National Gallery, Monseigneur Paul-Emile Gosselin, editor of *Vie Française*, Richard Jones, President and founder of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, jazz pianist Oscar Peterson, the Dean of Ottawa's University Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Jean-Jacques Lussier, President of the Canadian Labour Congress Donald MacDonald and Dr. Katharine McLennan, the honorary curator of the Fortress of Louisbourg. Sister Alice Gervais, retired principal and educator, Mr. William Hurst, civil engineer, Dr. Herman Smith Johannsen, skiing enthusiast, Police Chief James George Kettles of Saskatoon and Professor Georges Maheux, naturalist and entomologist, were among those who received Members of the Order of Canada.

Igloolik research laboratory

A scientific research laboratory costing about \$450,000 is to be built at Igloolik, the main Eskimo settlement in the Foxe Basin area of the Northwest Territories and is scheduled for completion next spring.

Historically and geographically, Igloolik is at the centre of the Eskimo population. It is situated on the boundary between the pre-Cambrian



Architect's conception of the mushroom-shaped Igloolik research laboratory