

6. Excerpts from minutes of hearings held before the United States Senate Committee on Armed Services, in 1973, concerning the Trident submarine.
7. Notes exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated August 1, 1951, constituting an Agreement regarding the extension and co-ordination of the Continental Radar Defence System.
8. Notes exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated May 5, 1955, governing the establishment of a Distant Early Warning System in Canadian Territory.
9. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated June 15, 1955, for the establishment of certain radar stations in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia.
10. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated June 12, 1961 concerning improvement of the Air Defence of the Canada-United States region of NATO; the Defence Production Sharing Programme of the two Governments and the provision of assistance to certain other NATO Governments.
11. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated September 27, 1961, concerning cost sharing and related arrangements with respect to planned improvements in the Continental Air Defence System (with Annex).
12. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated June 25, 1970, extending the terms of the Agreement on Air Defence and related co-operation signed June 12, 1961.
13. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, dated August 16, 1971, concerning new financial arrangements to govern the operation and maintenance of the PINETREE Radar Stations in Canada which comprise the Continental Radar Defence System.
14. Telegrams and letters were also received from various parts of the country.

Your Committee took note of the evidence heard during meetings previously held concerning NORAD in 1969 and 1973, and of the Reports submitted to the House on Thursday, June 26, 1969, and on Monday, April 16, 1973.

Your Committee sought to hear evidence from a variety of witnesses so that it could consider cogent arguments both supporting and opposing the renewal of the NORAD agreement. Despite assiduous efforts, however, it was unable to find anyone, with recognized expertise in this field, to appear before your Committee and oppose renewal of the agreement.

Your Committee did review the briefs cited above from organizations and individuals in Canada which opposed renewal of the NORAD agreement.

An approach was also made to Mr. Collin Gray, now Assistant Director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, England, and the author of *Canadian Defence Priorities: a Question of Relevance*, who has written critically in the past of NORAD's emphasis on maintaining a substantial air defence capability. Also contacted was Dr. Jeremy Stone, Executive Secretary of the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, D.C., and a prominent witness critical of U.S. defence policy before Congressional committees. Both Mr. Gray and Dr. Stone professed to favour the defence posture adopted by NORAD in the past two years, which, in Dr. Stone's words, now constituted only a "Coastguard of the Air".

Your Committee also wished its studies to be as thorough and extensive as possible. Due to the imminent expiry of the present NORAD agreement, on May 12, 1975, however, it felt constrained to present a preliminary report well before such studies could be completed. Your Committee regrets that there was not sufficient time to consider the issue of the future of NORAD within the wider context of the question of defence co-operation with the United States. Accordingly, your Committee wishes this Report to be considered as preliminary, and it intends to return to the question of defence co-operation with the United States, should its schedule permit it to do so.

II HISTORY OF THE NORAD AGREEMENT

On May 12, 1958, the governments of Canada and the United States agreed in an exchange of notes to establish the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). The agreement involved an extension of the air defence co-operation that had been developing between the two countries through the earlier years of the decade. It established an integrated command structure and provided for supplementary agreements on a number of related matters. It did not impose on either country any specific commitment to allocate military forces, leaving each government to determine the size and nature of its contribution.

The original agreement was for a period of ten years, with its term subject to review at any time upon the request of either government. With slight modifications, it was renewed for five years on March 30, 1968, and then extended without change for two years, on May 10, 1973. This extension expires on May 12, 1975.