

85. In order to follow up chapter six, further time is required to consider the implications of the control of any Canadian forces under United Nations Command.

#### CHAPTER VII—DEFENCE OF CANADA

86. It is alleged that in the context of the technical development of nuclear armaments that has taken place, Canada is not defensible. There are widespread frontiers and a vast territory in the Arctic regions. Many cities are open to attack. However, there is need for troops which can be moved towards the territory where an enemy invasion is staged. We need also an Air Force able to control the territory and to move troops where they are required for the defence of the territory. In addition, there is a need for control and surveillance of territorial waters by the Canadian Navy.

87. If there were an enemy landing on Canadian territory, the prime responsibility for defence would be on Canada. However by reason of treaty obligations and by reason of the joint responsibility or North American defence, the United States would join in that defence. The inviolability of Canadian territory is a *sine qua non* condition of the defence of the United States.

88. In order to follow up Chapter seven, further time is required to study the following matters:

Problems of defending Canadian territory with special reference to

- (a) number and kind of troops required;
- (b) degree of mobility of such forces;
- (c) role of the Air Force;
- (d) role of the Navy.

#### CHAPTER VIII—DEFENCE POLICY

Canadian defence policy is conditioned on certain essentials which we have to take into account:

89. It is recognized that defence policy is a logical extension of foreign policy. However it must also be essential that all decisions on defence should be taken in the interest of Canada.

90. Canadian defence policy should be a Canadian policy in the sense that it should get its inspiration and content from Canadian sources in contact with the outside world. Canadian defence policy should not slavishly follow the policy of any other country.

91. The main concern is to establish a policy with a view of the defence of the Canadian territory which is geographically located between two nuclear powers: the Soviets and the United States.

92. In order to ensure the adequate defence of its land, Canada must not rely only on land forces but also on the constant control of its air space and the patrol of its territorial waters by the Canadian navy.

93. Beyond its territorial boundaries, Canada must, in conjunction with our allies, add to the deterrence of war; this entails the necessity of consultation with and active participation in the alliances Canada supports.

94. Canadian forces, subject to Canada's capabilities and other commitments, should be available, under proper control to answer a call from the United Nations for its peace-keeping role in the world.