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Defence of North America: A Canadian Responsibility

Report of the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence

Chair

The Honourable Colin Kenny

Deputy Chair

The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall

September 2002

MEMBERSHIP

37th Parliament - 1st Session

THE STANDING SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The Honourable Colin Kenny, *Chair*

The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall, *Deputy Chair*

And

The Honourable Senators: Atkins
 Banks
 *Carstairs, P.C. (or Robichaud, P.C.)
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 Meighen
 Wiebe

**Ex Officio Members*

The following Senators also served on the Committee during its study: The Honourable
Senators Baker and Taylor.

**DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA:
A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	5
NORAD Stands Alone	5
National Policy Needed.....	6
Canada’s Self-Interest.....	6
Efficient Use of Resources	7
PART I	
DEFENDING CANADA’S COASTS.....	9
Coastal Challenges	9
Ad Hoc Policing.....	10
Improving Both Planning and Operational Capacity	11
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
Defence of Canada’s Territorial Waters	13
PART II	
DEFENCE OF THE CANADIAN AND NORTH AMERICAN	
LAND MASS.....	17
The Need for Greater U.S.-Canadian Cooperation in the Training and Use of Land Forces	17
How Our Brigade and Battle Group Training Vanished	19
The Need for Joint Training in the Context of Northern Command	19

**DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA:
A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY**

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Defence of Canada and North America..... 21

PART III
THE IMPERATIVES FOR CHANGE..... 23

A The Threat to Canada..... 23

B. The NORAD Example..... 24

C. The Intelligent Use of America In the Defence of Canada.. 26
Security Implications26

D Defending Two Big Countries, One Huge Economy 27

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
NORAD 29

APPENDIX II
THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY 33

APPENDIX III
CANADA – UNITED STATES DEFENCE RELATIONS 39

APPENDIX IV
ORDER OF REFERENCE 43

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM 45

APPENDIX VI
ORGANIZATIONS APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE 59

APPENDIX VII
EXHIBITS 61

**DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA:
A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY**

APPENDIX VIII	
STATISTICS ON COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES	65
APPENDIX IX	
MEDIA ACTIVITIES	67
APPENDIX X	
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE	69
APPENDIX XI	
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT	91
APPENDIX XII	
INDEX TO REPORT	99

Report of the Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

INTRODUCTION

In February, 2002, the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence brought down a report that documented the severe underfunding of Canada's Armed forces that is leading to a lack of military preparedness. The report also detailed the lack of adequate security at Canadian air and sea ports. Since then the Committee has continued to conduct examinations and hear witnesses, and at this juncture has decided to release this report, which focuses on two current issues we deem worthy of more specific focus:

The need for the Government of Canada to act quickly to improve the tracking of ships approaching Canadian territorial waters and moving within those waters.

The need for the Government of Canada to act quickly to better prepare Canadian soldiers to act collectively with U.S. or NATO troops in the defence of North America.

NORAD Stands Alone

The Committee notes that the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD), the Canada-U.S. military partnership designed primarily for defence of North America's air space, has successfully filled the need for quick joint reactions to threats to North America from the air (for instance, NORAD was quick to respond to the events of September 11, 2001, with a Canadian officer in command that day at Colorado Springs).

The Committee further notes that no satisfactory joint mechanisms exist between the two countries in the areas of maritime and land defence. Whether a mechanism as deeply integrated as the one provided by NORAD for air defence is necessary in the fields of maritime and land defence remains a matter of debate.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

National Policy Needed

It is clear to the Committee, however, that Canada needs to move with some urgency to upgrade the defence of its territorial waters, and that upgrading should include cooperative planning and cooperation with the United States, with the ability to conduct joint operations in cases of emergency.

It is also conceivable that joint operations could be required on land. Canada and the United States should be engaged in joint training of land troops up to and including the brigade level, a practice that has been abandoned during the last decade for a variety of unsatisfactory reasons. Such training is imperative given the dimension of the common threat to the two countries, amply demonstrated by the events of September 11.

Canada's Self-Interest

The Committee's recommendations are based on Canada's self-interest. Canada's military vision must be focused on optimizing the safety and security of 31 million Canadians. However those Canadians, in turn, recognize that their own security depends to a large extent on world security, and particularly the security of North America. Canadians cannot be safe on a globe in disarray, and most certainly would not be safe on a continent in disarray.

While some of the Committee's recommendations apply strictly to Canada's own capacity to defend Canadian territory, other recommendations advocate the enhancement of Canada's current level of military cooperation with the United States. While such cooperation within Canada's overall commitment to collective security has constituted one of the primary pillars of Canadian defence strategy for many decades now, any suggestion that military bonds be strengthened invariably raises questions as to whether Canada's political integrity might somehow be weakened because of this.

It should therefore be emphasized that the recommendations of this Report were predicated on a narrow focus on Canada's national interests, not the wishes of decision-makers in Washington or anywhere else. As members of the Parliament of Canada, it is our primary mandate to promote the well being of Canadians, and the capacity of the Government of Canada to sustain Canadians within a strong and independent nation.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

Efficient Use of Resources

It is the view of the members of our Committee that in order to maximize that national capacity, the Government must make intelligent and calculated use of all resources available to it. This includes making prudent use of Canada's proximity to the military strength of the world's one remaining superpower – a nation with which we share both a continent and common enemies.

Lieutenant-General George Macdonald, Vice Chief of Defence Staff, Canadian Forces, told the Committee that Canada and the United States need at least to consider the expansion of the kind of cooperation the two countries engage in the realm of air defence under NORAD to operations at sea and on land.

In later testimony, both LGen Macdonald and Jill Sinclair, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister for Security and Policy at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, testified that the federal government is not planning any kind of NORAD mechanism for maritime or land operations. In fact, Ms. Sinclair told the Committee that the government is restricting its vision to planning and coordination in these areas and might not make any improvements at all. She said that, at most, interested government departments were looking at “modest, practical measures that may – or may not – be required to enhance existing capacities and capabilities.”

The Committee believes that tighter coordination of Canadian and U.S. resources is required. Certainly Committee members strongly disagree with the notion that greater continental coordination of coastal policing and/or use of land troops “may not” be needed. It is needed, and our recommendations reflect that fact.

On the broader issue of greater Canadian-American cooperation in defence of the North American continent, Committee members are convinced that measured expansion of Canada's military partnership with the United States is likely to improve the consultative process between the two countries. It is also likely to make unilateral American military action in defence of the North American continent less probable than it might otherwise be.

PART I

DEFENDING CANADA'S COASTS

Canada's thousands of kilometers of ocean coastline and hundreds of ports combine to make it difficult for Canadian authorities to prevent unauthorized landings. Traditionally, the problem has been countering the smuggling of goods. The additional problem of the smuggling of illegal aliens has become more significant in recent years.

Since September 11, it has become evident that Canada is also faced with the possible incursion of terrorists and weapons of mass destruction. There should be, and must be, a new dimension to protecting Canada's coastlines and waterways.

The technology now exists to allow Canadian authorities to be more prepared for any unwanted vessel approaching Canadian waters. Canada's capacity to interdict these vessels should be upgraded immediately through improved coordination and more stringent reporting regulations.

Coastal Challenges

It is clear that there cannot be an official representing the Government of Canada at every port or cove. The Committee heard testimony that an honour system of customs reporting applies at most remote parts of Canada's coastline. Of course, it is unlikely that smugglers and would-be terrorists would choose to report.

Effective monitoring of Canada's long and jagged coastlines against untoward behaviour depends upon acquiring as much intelligence as possible concerning "vessels of interest" before these ships enter Canadian waters, and while they are moving through them.

In principle, Canadian authorities are supposed to be informed of major sea shipments destined to arrive at Canadian ports from foreign ports of departure. The system in place is voluntary, however. While it appears to work relatively well with regard to major shipping companies, even then it is not always reliable. It becomes ineffective, for instance, if the captain of a particular ship decides not to follow his declared route.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

Ships from smaller organizations often do not follow the departure port reporting procedure, and their arrival in Canadian waters often comes as a surprise. And of course, vessels involved in smuggling or terrorism are unlikely to be any more interested in report procedures than they are in voluntary customs declarations.

Ad Hoc Policing

Canada does, of course, police its coastlines at some spots. In both Halifax and Victoria, a Canadian Forces ship is kept in high readiness, prepared to react as necessary. But these are exceptions. Vice Admiral Ron Buck, Commander of the Canadian Navy, testified that while patrols “provide the physical units to take action,” they are expensive within the context of Canada’s tight military budget.

Canadian Forces Aurora aircraft conduct airborne patrols over logical avenues of approach to Canada on a regular basis, but not on a daily basis.

From time to time, in areas that straddle U.S. and Canadian waters, Canadian ships and aircraft act jointly with U.S. planes and vessels if there is uncertainty as to exactly where approaching vessels are headed. Since Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. Coast Guard has been tasked to monitor out to its 200-mile territorial limit, with the U.S. Navy responsible for interdiction beyond that range. U.S. military authorities will often inform Canadian counterparts when it appears that a “target of interest” is headed for Canadian waters.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Immigration Canada, Fisheries Canada and the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency all possess at least limited capacity to interdict incoming and outgoing vessels. Light aircraft occasionally patrol coasts in search of illegal activity. There is some coordination among the departments of the Government of Canada, but no master plan or policy for liaison between various operations centres exists. Pursuit of suspect vessels is done on risk analysis based on available intelligence. When more than one agency or country is involved, coordination takes place on an *ad hoc* basis.

Improving Both Planning and Operational Capacity

Vice-Admiral Buck testified that he is pleased with improved coastal cooperation between Canadian and American authorities since Sept. 11 – as well as among Canadian government departments and agencies – in policing North American coastlines. However, he supports LGen Macdonald who told the Committee that “we have envisaged the establishment of a binational planning and monitoring group to address land and maritime threats.” The Committee’s recommendations reflect the Committee’s belief that there should indeed be both more cooperation on the planning and coordination front, but also on the operational front.

LGen Macdonald did indicate to the Committee that planning and coordination could be followed by joint operations in an emergency. He told us that:

One of the benefits from the planning and monitoring group that we have discussed is to hopefully identify scenarios where that sort of [operational] cooperation would be required and to facilitate the protocols or the process or the plan to enable it to occur on a relatively quick basis so that if there was a requirement for armed forces to cross a border, one way or the other, there would be a mechanism in place to allow them to decide “this is scenario No. 9. This is the contingency. This is what we thought we might do. Do we agree that is what we will do? Fine, let us put that in place.”

The Committee agrees with LGen Macdonald that contingencies should be anticipated in which joint Canadian-U.S. operations are required.

The Committee cannot overemphasize its conviction that live joint Canadian - U.S. training should be conducted in advance of any such deployment to assure familiarity with each nation’s equipment, procedures, and procedures for command and control. This would minimize the risks of both failure and casualties.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Defence of Canada's Territorial Waters

The Committee believes that the Government of Canada has a responsibility to end the fragmented and largely *ad hoc* defence of Canada's coastlines. The Committee recommends that the Government formulate a National Policy designed to better secure our Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes coastlines. Such a Policy would include joint Canada-U.S. planning and coordination units for the continent's East and West coasts, and more stringent monitoring and reporting requirements for vessels planning to enter Canadian waters.

**WITH REGARD TO IMPROVED DEFENCE OF CANADA'S
TERRITORIAL WATERS, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:**

1. Adoption of a layered approach of reporting and monitoring to provide timely warning of vessels approaching Canadian waters;
2. The Coordination of all Canadian resources – including Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force, Army, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, police forces and agencies responsible for intelligence and satellite surveillance – to improve defence of Canada's coastlines;
3. Greater cooperation and coordination with U.S. counterparts.

THE COMMITTEE SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDS:

1. The establishment of a Canadian-U.S. joint operational planning group that would include representatives of the Canadian Navy, the Canadian Coast Guard, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard. This unit of approximately 50 people should be located at Colorado Springs, in proximity to NORAD planning staff;

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. Effective coordination and utilization of the numerous monitoring resources such as: Shipping position reporting system, Canadian Navy assets to include the Maritime Coastal Defence Vessels and Canadian Patrol Frigates, satellite tracking resources, routine Aurora flights, Department of Fisheries and Oceans patrols and intelligence, the Canadian Coast Guard patrols and intelligence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrols and intelligence;**
- 3. Establishment of multi-departmental operations centres at Halifax and Esquimalt capable of collecting and analyzing shipping intelligence to provide a combined operational picture for all government agencies that deal with incoming vessels; to address coastal threats to North America, while designing procedures to deal with all anticipated threats;**
- 4. That Canada negotiate reciprocal arrangements with other Maritime nations to provide notice to one another when vessels are departing for each other's territorial waters;**
- 5. Mandatory reporting procedures whereby all vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) planning to enter Canadian waters be required to report from their departure harbour as to their Canadian destination and estimated time of arrival, with periodic updates during their voyage and upon arrival;**
- 6. A requirement that all vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) planning to enter a Canadian port notify Canadian port authorities 48 hours prior to arrival;**
- 7. A requirement that vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) intending to enter Canadian waters be equipped with transponders to permit electronic tracking of all approaching vessels;**

- 8. New security measures on the Great Lakes including:**
- i. Mandatory reporting for all vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) to Canadian authorities 24 hours prior to anticipated entry into Canadian Great Lakes ports;**
 - ii. All vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) intending to operate in the Great Lakes region be equipped with transponders to permit electronic tracking by Canadian authorities. This requirement would have the added benefit of greatly improving the precision of search and rescue;**
 - iii. Mandatory daily reporting to Canadian authorities for all vessels (of a displacement to be determined by Canadian regulators) operating in Canadian national waters;**
 - iv. Canada's Great Lakes reporting stations will be responsible for receipt and coordination of these reports and for communication with policing agencies.**

PART II

**DEFENCE OF THE CANADIAN
AND NORTH AMERICAN LAND MASS**

Canada does not have large standing armed forces, nor are its forces well-equipped. Despite its responsibility to defend the second-largest land mass in the world, Canada ranks 17th out of 19 NATO countries in defence spending as a percentage of GDP, putting it ahead of only Luxembourg (18th), and Iceland (19th).

To sustain the level of national tasking it has been assigned over the past eight years, the Canadian forces should have been operating with 75,000 trained personnel. The present trained effective strength of the Canadian Forces – about 54,000 – is well below even the government's mandated level of 60,000.

**The Need for Greater U.S.-Canadian Cooperation
in the Training and Use of Land Forces**

Lieutenant-General Michael Jeffery, Chief of Land Staff, Canadian Forces, told the Committee that if Canadian ground troops are going to be adequately prepared for large-scale combat in conjunction with the forces of other nations, there is a desperate need for collective training at the battle group and brigade level of operations.

LGen Jeffery laid much of the blame for the lack of such training in recent years to the frantic tempo at which Canadian Forces troops have been deployed on missions abroad:

It is my firm belief that we must do more battle group and brigade level training. It is only by undertaking training at that level that you practice all the skills and develop the expertise to maintain the type of quality we have had . . . in places like Afghanistan in the past. It has been in the order of ten years since the Canadian army has done any significant training at the brigade level. Over time you lose that skill, that expertise. One of the major challenges for us, given our tempo

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

and resources, is to get a regular training regime that ensures that, over time, all parts of the army achieve training at both the battle group and, ultimately, the brigade level to maintain that expertise over the long term. That is an extremely important part of what we do. Without it, all that human and equipment investment is, in my view, largely for naught. Without that training you do not have capability, you just have organizations.

British troops continue to train at the battle group level, and occasionally at the brigade level, at the training site they sponsor at Suffield, AB. LGen Jeffery testified that because the Canadian Forces have been so heavily tasked within the confines of their current budget, they have not been able to join the British in these live exercises.

If Canadians are going to play a major role in the defence of both Canada, specifically, and North America, generally, they should be training at this high level with U.S. Army troops. But LGen Jeffery said that his U.S. counterpart has been forced to turn down large-scale Canadian participation in joint training exercises at U.S. locations, indeed with all of its allies, because the Americans feel they do not even have the capacity to give their own troops all the training they require at this level.

LGen Jeffery said that the Americans have left open the possibility of *quid pro quo* large-scale joint training exercises on either U.S. or Canadian soil when the Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre is opened at Wainwright, Alberta. In further discussion with high-level U.S. authorities the possibility of reciprocal training was confirmed.

The training centre, which will use laser technology on all weapons, coupled with state of the art recording and data analysis equipment to conduct force on force engagements, is scheduled to open in 2004. While the Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre is currently listed as a funded Canadian Forces budget item, its construction has not yet been contracted. It remains vulnerable to the kind of belt-tightening that has been endemic to Canadian military spending in recent years.

One of the advantages of operating within the NATO security cooperative used to be that troops from NATO countries were regularly involved in joint training exercises, particularly while U.S. and Canadian troops were stationed in Western Europe from 1953 to 1993. Canadian

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

troops became interoperable with all NATO allies, particularly with the armies located in southern Germany, which included U.S., German and French land forces. At least one major multinational exercise with land and air forces took place each year.

How Our Brigade and Battle Group Training Vanished

All this presented excellent cohesion among NATO forces, and Canadian troops were well prepared for the kind of coalition operations that make a relatively small army much more effective working within a team than it would be standing on its own. The withdrawal of forces from Germany in 1993 ended this joint training opportunity for the Canadian land forces.

Before the decline in DND's budget, the Canadian Forces conducted their own national collective training on a regular basis. Training with U.S. forces was conducted at the unit and occasionally at the brigade level. Budget cuts, coupled with the assignment of onerous peacekeeping duties abroad, resulted in postponement/cancellation of most collective training, even among branches of the Canadian Forces themselves.

Although the value of collective training is still recognized in principle, Canadian land forces have not mounted any live collective training at the battle group level and beyond since 1993.

To enhance overall interoperability to conduct coalition and/or joint operations, there is now a clear need for Canadian troops to train with U.S. forces. Improvements in U.S. military technology continues to outstrip that of its allies.

The Need for Joint Training in the Context of Northern Command

Northern Command, scheduled to come on stream on October 1, 2002, will be a U.S. command unit designed to coordinate American military resources in the defence of North America. Designated for "homeland" defence, NORTHCOM will be one of five global geographic commands designed to coordinate and deploy whatever American air, sea and land operational capabilities are deemed to be required in any given emergency. As described by U.S. authorities, this command will extend

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

“from Alaska and includes all of the territory of North America including support to Canada, extending across the U.S. homeland, and south to northern Caribbean and Northern Mexico.” (For more details on the Unified Command Structure of the U.S. Military, see appendix II.)

Northern Command will be a strictly U.S. organization. However, it will have the same Commander-in-Chief responsible for joint Canadian-U.S. aerospace defence under NORAD, headquartered in Colorado Springs.

The U.S. Government has made it clear that it intends to make the continent more secure, and that it will undertake this mission on its own, if need be.

The Committee heard commentary from numerous witnesses on the issue of how best to defend Canada. Among the most compelling was offered up by historian Jack Granatstein, Chair of the Council for Canadian Defence and Security in the 21st Century. Said Mr. Granatstein:

The question [of Canadian defence] . . . must be approached with realism. The U.S. is determined to improve its homeland defence and is certain to approach this subject, as it must, from a continental perspective. The news release announcing Northern Command declared its area of responsibility to be all of North America, including Canada and Mexico, and gave its commander in chief the task of “security cooperation and military coordination” with other nations. Canada thus can choose to either stand back and allow the Americans to plan for the protection of Canadian territory, or to participate in the decisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Defence of Canada and North America

**WITH REGARD TO LAND FORCES, THE COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDS:**

That Canada and the U.S. upgrade their joint capacity to defend North America through the use of land forces in three specific ways:

- 1. Battalion or battle group Canadian Forces training exercises – particularly those permitting Canadian and America troops to function effectively in warfare – be re-instituted as quickly as possible to permit Canada’s army to work in harmony with the armies of its allies, particularly the army of the United States.**
- 2. The construction of the Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre at Wainwright, not yet contracted and behind schedule, be expedited and that the facility be prepared for large-scale training exercises for Canadian Forces troops no later than the summer of 2004.**
- 3. A joint Canada-U.S. land force planning unit be established to allow the armies of the two neighbouring countries to plan for potential disasters, natural or otherwise, that jointly threaten both countries. This unit of approximately 25 people should also be located at Colorado Springs, in proximity to NORAD facilities and the recommended Maritime planning staff.**

PART III

THE IMPERATIVES FOR CHANGE

The balance of this report will provide some of the background and analysis that led the Committee to making the recommendations listed above.

A. The Threat to Canada

Canadians are, in the main, not a bellicose people, and for many Canadians one of Canada's greatest attributes is that it has traditionally served as a haven from the tumult and troubles of the outside world. Our relative tranquility has been one of the greatest attractions to the immigrants who have helped build Canada over the years, many of whom came to Canada because of the relative calm with which most Canadians have been privileged to live their lives.

Our great blessing is also a great danger. Peaceful thinking can become passive thinking. It has been nearly 60 years since Adolph Hitler forced Canadians to recognize that one cannot always appease those committed to the downfall of one's way of life. Even after the events of September 11, there remained a sense among many Canadians that "it can't happen here," just as there was a sense among many Canadians (and Canadian political leaders) that World War I had ended all wars, and that there would never be a World War II.

They were wrong, and it would be wrong to think that Canada will never be a target for terrorists. Our lifestyle – so loathed by extremists in the Bin Laden mould – is similar to the lifestyle of Americans. Our economies are intertwined. In little over a decade these two countries have fought twice in a common cause – in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. Canada may not be the bull's eye in the sights of most extremists – the United States undoubtedly is. But Canada is clearly positioned as one of the inner rings on the target, and if our country is perceived to be much easier to penetrate than the United States, we will move closer to the centre.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

Passivity creates two great risks to the survival and sovereignty of Canadians. The first risk is that terrorists will treat us as the soft underbelly of North America and come at all of North America through us.

The second risk is that the United States will unilaterally move to defend its security perimeter – which it primarily defines as North America – without Canadian knowledge or consent.

The Defence of North America must be as important to Canadians as it is to Americans.

B. The NORAD Example

The success of NORAD is clear evidence that Canadian sovereignty has not been and need not be compromised within the context of continental cooperation.

In the words of Dr. Kenneth J. Calder, Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy), Department of National Defence, who testified before the Committee:

. . . it seems to us that an arrangement with the United States or any other country that allows us to work together with them but does not in fact force us to work with them in any particular crisis ... and which does not inhibit us from acting independently, does not in fact impact on Canadian sovereignty. We would argue that is the case with NORAD. NORAD gives us a mechanism where the two countries, when they agree, can act together. It does not stop either country from acting individually and separately in the same area, the area of aerospace defence. In fact, for NORAD to function, it must have the agreement of both governments. Therefore, we would say that in fact NORAD is not any sort of diminution of our sovereignty. It is actually an exercise of our sovereignty to be involved in that operation.

NORAD is responsible for aerospace warning and control for North America. It was originally established to detect and defend against the threat of Soviet manned bombers flying over the North Pole to attack North America, but its role has evolved considerably since it was established in 1958.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to September 11, NORAD was mainly responsible for targets entering North American air space and for monitoring internal special interest flights – such as those of the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States. It also provides ballistic missile detection and warning for the North American continent and during the Gulf War, it provided SCUD and other short-range missile detection and warning to coalition forces in the field.

Since September 11 NORAD has taken a more active role in working with the Federal Aviation Administration in the U.S. and Transport Canada, in monitoring and intercepting suspicious flights in the North American continent. NORAD's Commander is an American, and its Deputy Commander is Canadian. Both must be approved by the National Command authorities of each country: the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States. The Commander and Deputy Commander must be from different nations.

Each NORAD region across North America is set up with a similar command structure – the Commander is from the nation responsible for the region while the Deputy Commander is from the other nation.

The NORAD agreement directs continuous contact with the National Command authorities of both Canada and the United States. If a threat arises, the national command centres of both nations are contacted simultaneously. It is the responsibility of the National Command Centre to ensure that the National Command Authority is available to make decisions affecting that nation as a whole. Under normal circumstances, authority to change alert status requires the approval of each national authority. Both nations have designated predetermined scenarios where time is of the essence, for which national authority to increase alert status has been “preauthorized” to ensure that a quick response can be generated.

Canada contributes approximately 20 per cent of NORAD's total personnel while retaining its status as an equal partner in the relationship.

Canadian benefits include access to American resources such as the U.S. satellite system, as well as American command-and-control networks, intelligence systems, and the resources of the U.S. Space command, located adjacent to NORAD at Colorado Springs. [For more details on NORAD, please see Appendix I].

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

C. The Intelligent Use of America In the Defence of Canada

With respect to our political and military relationship with the United States, Canadians must, of course, act with great care. Canadians do not wish to march in blind support of U.S. political and/or military policy.

The trick for Canadians is – and always has been – to be savvy enough to use America without being submerged by America. Canadian leaders have generally been clever enough over the years to take clear advantage of America's powerful economy and military strength without ceding our political independence or cultural identity. There is no alternative to this prudent approach to dealing with the United States if Canadians wish to remain (a) themselves; (b) secure; and (c) prosperous. And there is no indication that they wish to abandon any of these three components of their lives.

Security Implications

Canada and the United States currently share 80 treaties and 250 memoranda of understanding on defence issues. In none of those documents does Canada agree to relinquish the right to decline to participate in any military operation that U.S. authorities might insist is in the interests of one or both countries. Nor should there ever be such an agreement. Canadians must and do guard their sovereignty with great care.

But we must also guard our sovereignty responsibly. Canada cannot abrogate its responsibility to defend itself, and to share in the defence of North America. If we are not willing to be part of the solution, American decision-makers are likely to start thinking of us as part of the problem. And, in fairness, they would be right. In simple moral terms, Canada must become more committed to the defence of North America. In simple practical terms, if we do not signal a willingness to defend the continent, its defence will be taken out of our hands.

The fact is that a weakening of the link between Canadian and U.S. forces on the ground, plus a failure to join forces to coordinate intelligence operations on serious threats to our coastlines, constitute threats to Canadian sovereignty, and to the security of Canadians.

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

There is a real danger of Canada's armed forces being dismissed as useless in the U.S. administration's mission to defend the continent. A decline in relevance in Washington is not in Canada's best interests. Nor is an increasing inability of Canada's armed forces to act in concert with its allies, particularly its most powerful ally and economic partner.

It is vital to the well-being of both Canadians and Americans that they understand each other's importance to the other, which extends far beyond friendship and overrides occasional mutual antagonisms. There are clear economic benefits to our relationship, and it is in the interests of both nations to be prepared for joint defence of the continent in the case of terrorist attack or other types of emergencies. As LGen Macdonald pointed out to the Committee:

. . . there are many types of terrorist attacks that might be on the United States but would have a similarly great effect on Canada. A radiological or nuclear attack on Detroit would have an effect on Windsor. Spreading of small pox or some other biological weapons in United States would not know borders.

The Committee believes that it is in the interest of all Canadians that Canada be prepared to act in joint defence of the North American continent in the air, on land, and at sea.

D. Defending Two Big Countries, One Huge Economy

Latest figures compiled from Statistics Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Industry Canada present a clear picture of interdependent Canadian-U.S. economies. Canada is the world's sixth largest exporter of goods with a 4 per cent share of the world's exports, and the sixth largest importer. Canada and the United States share the largest and most comprehensive trading relationship in the world. Approximately \$2 billion in goods and services cross the border each day. The two countries are each other's largest customers and biggest suppliers. 86 per cent of Canadian goods exports go to the United States, while 23 per cent of the goods imported by the United States come from Canada.

In the year 2000 Canadians bought more U.S. goods than Mexico and Japan combined. In fact, Canada is a larger market for U.S. goods than all

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

of the countries of the European Union combined and a larger market than all of Latin America. Canada is the primary trading partner of 38 States – for example, Ohio’s trade with Canada exceeds the total trade between the U.S. and China and the state of Georgia sells more to Canada than the whole of the U.S. sells to either Italy or France.

Exports to the United States are key to Canada’s job creation. Two-way trade has doubled since 1993, at an average rate of about 12 per cent. Exports of Canadian goods and services represented 39 per cent of Canada’s Gross Domestic Product in 2000, while U.S. exports of goods and services to Canada account for 2 per cent of U.S. economic output. Although the latter is not a large percentage, the success of many U.S.-based companies depends on their interlocked relationship with suppliers in Canada.

This economic relationship is extremely beneficial to both sides. It depends on the ease of movement of goods across that famous longest undefended border that increasingly requires defending.

As LGen George Macdonald reminded the Committee:

We cannot assume that what happens south of the border is of no concern or interest to us. The impact can easily come across the border as was shown on September 11. Canada was not specifically attacked on September 11, but we certainly saw the impact on the Canadian economy and everything going across the border.

It is essential that two countries that are so economically compatible also be militarily compatible, in the defence of two societies dependent on what has, for the most part, become one functioning economy. The fact that the armies responsible for defending that economy – and these two very open, democratic societies – have ceased to conduct joint operations in the face of a clear mutual threat is almost unfathomable.

The North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)

Background

The North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) is a binational military organization formally established in 1958 by Canada and the United States to monitor and defend North American airspace. NORAD monitors and tracks man-made objects in space and detects, validates and warns of attack against North America by aircraft, missiles or space vehicles. NORAD also provides surveillance and control of the airspace of Canada and the United States.

The NORAD Agreement was first signed by the governments of Canada and the United States on May 12, 1958, and has been renewed for varying periods since that time. Although there have been eight NORAD renewals since 1958, the basic text of the Agreement has been revised substantially only three times -- in 1975, 1981 and 1996.

The Commander-in-Chief of NORAD is appointed by, and is responsible to, both the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States. Headquarters NORAD is located at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado. NORAD command and control is exercised through the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center, located a short distance away. Cheyenne Mountain serves as a central collection and coordination facility for a worldwide system of sensors designed to provide NORAD with an accurate picture of any aerospace threat.

Operations

NORAD uses a network of ground-based radars, sensors and fighter jets to detect, intercept and, if necessary, engage any threats to the continent. These fighters consist of Canadian CF-18s and U.S. F-15s and F-16s. NORAD also receives surveillance data from the U.S. Space Command on potential threats from outer space.

APPENDIX I NORAD

Canadian NORAD Region

NORAD's surveillance and control responsibility for North American airspace is divided among three NORAD Regions -- one in Canada, one in the continental United States and one in Alaska. Data from radars and sensors based in Canada are compiled and analyzed at an underground complex located at Canadian Forces Base North Bay, Ontario, then forwarded to Canadian NORAD Region Headquarters at CFB Winnipeg, and the NORAD command and control centre in Colorado, as necessary.

North Warning System

The North Warning System (NWS) provides surveillance of potential attack routes via Arctic airspace. The NWS consists of 15 long-range radars (11 in Canada, four in Alaska) and 39 short-range radars (36 in Canada, three in Alaska) along the northern edge of North America. The state-of-the-art radars form a 4,800 km-long and 320 km-wide "tripwire" stretching from Alaska to Newfoundland.

E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS)

Airborne radar coverage is provided by the E-3 AWACS aircraft when necessary. Canada contributes military personnel to AWACS operations. The United States Air Force AWACS provides a significant improvement over ground-based radar stations, and extends the perimeter radar system in times of increased alert. AWACS aircraft can detect targets from about 580 km, then guide Canadian or U.S. aircraft to visually identify unknown aircraft.

Two Canadian bases provide designated support to AWACS operations when required: CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, and CFB Bagotville, Quebec.

Air Defence

1 Canadian Air Division is the military organization responsible for providing combat-ready air forces to meet Canada's commitments to the defence of North America and to maintain the sovereignty of Canadian airspace.

Canadian air defence forces assigned to NORAD include 441 and 416 Tactical Fighter Squadrons at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, and 425 and 433 Tactical Fighter Squadrons at CFB Bagotville, Quebec. All four squadrons fly the CF-18 Hornet fighter aircraft.

Counter Drug Mission

Since 1991, NORAD has assisted in the detection and monitoring of aircraft suspected of illegal drug trafficking. In cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and U.S. drug law enforcement agencies, the Canadian NORAD Region monitors all air traffic approaching the coast of Canada. Any aircraft that has not filed a flight plan may be directed to land and be inspected by the RCMP and Customs Canada.

Canadians Assigned To U.S. Bases

There are currently 283 Canadian personnel based at various locations in the U.S. However, the actual number of Canadians assigned to designated NORAD positions constantly changes to reflect the current needs of Canadian defence policies.

On Alert

NORAD has served the citizens of Canada and the United States as the first line of defence against an air attack on their homelands since 1958. NORAD has also acted as a clear deterrent to any aggressor through its space warning capabilities. Through outstanding cooperation and cohesiveness, NORAD has proven itself effective in its roles of watching, warning and responding. By adapting to the changing world, NORAD will continue to play an important role in the defence of Canada and the United States.

**Source – Department of National Defence Backgrounder*

APPENDIX I
NORAD

APPENDIX II
THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY

THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY

Background

As the world's only remaining superpower, the United States, by default, ends up becoming involved in activities all over the world.

This task was recognized by the United States Congress who felt the need for a military capability responsible for individual areas of the world; commanders who understood the area, with U.S. military forces conducting periodic, joint operations with nations of that area. This global concept would permit the United States to respond to an incident anywhere in the world.

Consequently, the United States set up their Unified Command Structure which basically partitioned the world into a number of areas of responsibility for U.S. commanders. No forces from the countries in the specific area of responsibility report to the American Commander; the Commander only has U.S. forces under his command authority.

Prior to the review in 2002, the entire world, except for Russia, Canada and Mexico was "assigned" to a geographic commander whose forces were located in their area of responsibility. Canada, Russia and Mexico were assigned to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thus, Canadian contact with the U.S. military was normally through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and his staff.

Congress also recognized that the world is a dynamic arena and things change on a continuing basis. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is required to review, not less than every two years, the missions and responsibilities (including geographic boundaries), of each combatant command and recommend to the President, through the Secretary of Defence, any necessary changes. This process is called a review of the Unified Command Structure.

The events of September 11, 2001, led to a rethink by the U.S. Defence department and it was determined that a Homeland Defence

APPENDIX II

THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY

Command was required to complement Governor Ridge's Office of Homeland Defence. Consequently, in April 2002, U.S. Secretary of Defence Rumsfeld announced a number of changes to the UCP one of which was the creation of a "Northern Command" (to stand up on 1 October 2002) with geographic responsibility for areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, the U.S. and Canada. (A detailed listing of U.S. UCP Commands is provided at the end of this Appendix).

Northern Command is no different from the other U.S. geographic commands and does not "command" any forces other than national United States forces. No Canadian Forces personnel will be assigned to Northern Command.

Commander in Chief (CINC)

Each of the U.S. Commands is commanded by a Commander in Chief who reports directly to the President of the United States through the Secretary of Defence (Mr. Rumsfeld). In some cases, a Commander in Chief actually commands two different organizations; this function is known as "double-hatting a CINC".

The Commander of Northern Command is General Eberhart who is also doublehatted as the Commander of NORAD. He commands two separate staffs at two different headquarters in Colorado Springs:

- one made up of strictly American forces (NORTHCOM) and
- one comprised of both Canadian and American forces (NORAD)

As Commander Northern Command, he will report directly to the President of the United States, while as Commander of NORAD, he will report directly to the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States.

APPENDIX II
THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY

U.S. Military Command Structure - October 2002

Effective 1 October 2002, the U.S. Military Command Structure under the Secretary of Defense and his civilian officials will consist of ten Unified Commands, five geographic commands that combine air, sea and land operational capabilities and five function commands with specialties that are implicit in their names. The Unified Command Plan provides guidance to all combatant commanders, establishes their missions and responsibilities and delineates the general geographic area of responsibility for combatant commanders. The table below summarizes the ten Commands.

U.S. Command Plan (UCP)

Full Name	AOR (Area of Responsibility)	HQ
Central Command	The Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Northern Red Sea; the Horn of Africa (down to Kenya to the South); and South and Central Asia (including the “-stans”).	McDill AFB, Florida U.S.A.
European Command	All of Europe including (as of October 1, 2002) Russia; all of Africa except the Horn of Africa and Madagascar; the Middle East countries on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; and the Eastern region of the Caspian Sea. Responsible for waters off the Western Coast of Africa and Europe including the Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea, and Atlantic Ocean (assumed responsibility for the former Atlantic Commands waters in 1999).	Stuttgart-Vaihingen Germany
Northern Command	Extends from Alaska and includes all of the territory of North America including support to Canada, extending across the U.S. homeland, the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico. Standup to occur on 10/01/2002.	Peterson AFB, Colorado U.S.A.

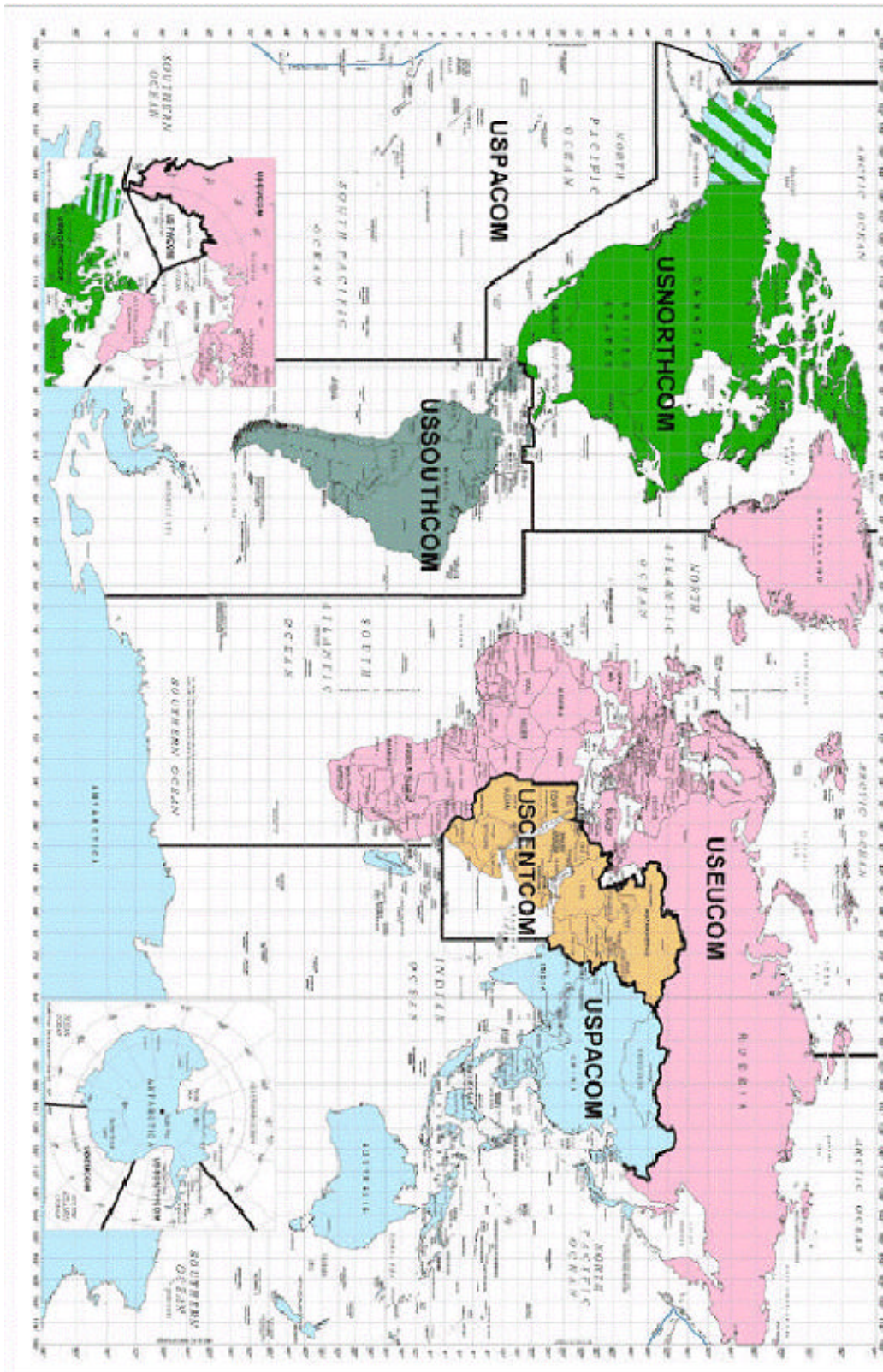
APPENDIX II
THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY

Pacific Command	Responsible for the entire Pacific Ocean from 500 miles off the U.S. West Coast including Hawaii and Guam, to the Eastern Coast of Africa and the Asia Major (Russia/China) coastline. As of October 1, 2002, there will be a coordination element interfacing to EUCOM for Russian military to U.S. military support efforts. Includes Asia including as far West as India, Japan, Korea, and China. The AOR also covers all the Polynesian islands as well as Australia and New Zealand. The neutral territory of Antarctica is in the AOR of PACOM as well.	Honolulu, Hawaii U.S.A.
Southern Command	Responsible for Central and South America and the Caribbean Sea.	Miami, Florida U.S.A.
Joint Forces Command	As of October 1, will relinquish all homeland security responsibility to NORTHCOM and will become a functional command tasked to continue joint weapons and doctrine development especially that of military transformation, focused on personnel and technology issues.	Norfolk, Virginia U.S.A.
Space Command	All space borne and ground control elements for military use. Also given responsibility for cyber warfare and computer security and computer development for the services	Peterson AFB, Colorado U.S.A.

APPENDIX II
THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY

Special Operations Command	All U.S. special operations including air, ground and sea based elite units for spec ops. Includes training and operational doctrine, giving one command the responsibility for creating, maintaining force strength and capability for immediate deployment of special warfare as directed by the National Command Authority in some cases within 24 hours. Assumed assets of the Ready Response Force	MacDill AFB, Florida U.S.A.
Strategic Command	All strategic and combat elements related	Offutt AFB, Nebraska U.S.A.
Transportation Command	Assumed the duties of all air and sealift capabilities for U.S. military. Operates transport aircraft and ships	Scott AFB, Illinois U.S.A.

APPENDIX II THE UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY



CANADA - UNITED STATES DEFENCE RELATIONS

Canada-United States defence relations are based on an extensive web of treaties, memoranda of understanding, and bilateral committees which together govern military cooperation. A Department of National Defence background paper currently posted on the Internet refers to:

- a. 80+ treaty-level defence agreements;
- b. more than 250 memoranda of understanding between the two defence departments; and
- c. approximately 145 bilateral fora in which defence matters are discussed.

Approximately 600 Canadian Forces' personnel serve in the U.S., mostly in NORAD related assignments. In addition, Canadian government and industry representatives visit the U.S. 20,000 times on defence related matters each year.

The instruments which define the Canadian-U.S. defence and military relations cover, among other things, joint planning and operations, combined exercises, defence production, logistics, communications, research and development and intelligence sharing. Outlines of a few of the most important follow.

Permanent Joint Board on Defence

Established by the Ogdensburg Agreement of 1940, the Permanent Joint Board on Defence is the highest level bilateral defence forum and is composed of two national sections made up of diplomatic and military representatives. The Canadian and U.S. Co-chairmen act in an advisory capacity, reporting directly to the Prime Minister and President. The Board has examined virtually every important joint defence measure since the end of World War II, including construction of the Distant Early Warning Line of radars, the creation of the North American Air (later Aerospace) Defence Command in 1958, the bi-national operation of the underwater acoustic surveillance system and high-frequency direction finding network, the North American Air Defence Modernization program (1958), etc. The Board has

APPENDIX III

CANADA – UNITED STATES DEFENCE RELATIONS

proven able to help resolve difficult issues and find imaginative solutions for problems.

Military Cooperation Committee

The Military Cooperation Committee was formed in 1946 and manages cooperation at the military planning level. Its subcommittee responsibilities include mapping and charting, meteorology, oceanography, communications and electronics, and logistics planning. More recently, the Military Cooperation Committee was called upon to revise the NORAD Terms of Reference, develop a new Canada-U.S. Basic Security Document and to form a binational Space Cooperation Working Group.

Canada-United States Regional Planning Group

The Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group was formed in 1949 to oversee one of the five area structures designated by NATO as commands. While detailed planning for the North American theatre takes place in the Military Cooperation Committee, the CUSRPG provides the interface to the NATO Headquarters structure.

Defence Production Sharing Arrangement

Signed in 1956, the Defence Production Sharing Arrangement has allowed Canadian firms to compete on an equal footing with their American counterparts in the U.S. market. Since 1963 it has also helped Canadian firms develop goods for use by the U.S. military and to stay abreast of developing technologies. The Arrangement recognizes that, given the interdependent nature of North American Defence, both countries should benefit from the economies of scale arising from specialization.

North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)

Formed in 1958, NORAD has undergone several changes in response to the changing threat to North America. The 8th NORAD Agreement renewal of March 1996 redefined the mission in terms of Aerospace Warning and Control. Additionally, provisions were incorporated into the Agreement permitting expansion of roles and missions *should both nations agree*.

Canada-United States Test and Evaluation Program

Initially established in 1983 as an umbrella agreement allowing the U.S. military access to Canadian test facilities, on re-negotiation in 1993 the Canada-United States Test and Evaluation Program gave Canada reciprocal access to U.S. testing facilities. Under the Program each country has agreed to charge only the costs related to the conduct of a specific test. Each country has the right to approve the tests on a case-by-case basis.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

Extract from the *Journals of the Senate* of Tuesday, April 16, 2002:

Resuming debate on the motion, as amended, of the Honourable Senator Cordy, seconded by the Honourable Senator Milne,

That the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence be authorized to examine and report on the need for a national security policy for Canada. In particular, the Committee shall be authorized to examine:

(a) the capability of the Department of National Defence to defend and protect the interests, people and territory of Canada and its ability to respond to or prevent a national emergency or attack;

(b) the working relationships between the various agencies involved in intelligence gathering, and how they collect, coordinate, analyze and disseminate information and how these functions might be enhanced;

(c) the mechanisms to review the performance and activities of the various agencies involved in intelligence gathering; and

(d) the security of our borders.

That the Committee report to the Senate no later than October 30, 2003, and that the Committee retain all powers necessary to publicize the findings of the Committee until November 30, 2003; and

That the Committee be permitted, notwithstanding usual practices, to deposit any report with the Clerk of the Senate, if the Senate is not then sitting; and that the report be deemed to have been tabled in the Chamber.

After debate,

The question being put on the motion, it was adopted.

Paul C. Bélisle

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Alexander, Dr. Jane
Deputy Director
U.S. Defence Advanced Research
Projects Agency (DARPA)
Feb. 04/02

Allard, The Honorable Wayne
Ranking Member (Republican –
Virginia)
U.S. Senate Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 05/02

Allen, Mr. Jon
Director General, North America
Bureau
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade
Jan. 28/02

Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Roy
Wing Logistics and Engineering
Officer
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Bastien, Major-General Richard
Deputy Commander of Air
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01

Baum, Major Nigel
J4
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Beattie, Captain Davie
Canadian Parachute Centre Adjutant
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Beattie, Lieutenant-Colonel Mark
Senior Staff Officer, Canadian
Forces Support Training Group
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Belzile, Lieutenant-General (ret'd)
Charles
Chairman
Conference of Defence Associations
Oct. 15/01

Berry, Major David
Canadian Parachute Centre Training
Officer Commander
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

APPENDIX V WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Bishop Jr., The Honorable Sanford
D.
(Democrat – Georgia)
U.S. House Select Committee on
Intelligence
Feb. 05/02

Blanchette, Lieutenant-Colonel
Michael
Commander
Canadian Parachute School
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Bland, Professor Douglas
Chair of Defence Management
Program
School of Policy Studies
Queen's University
Oct. 29/01 & May 27/02

Bon, Mr. Daniel
Director General, Policy Planning,
Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Boswell, Lieutenant-Colonel Brad
Acting Director of Army Doctrine
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Brown, Major Chris
424 Squadron
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Buck, Vice-Admiral Ron
Chief of the Maritime Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01
Aug. 14/02

Burke, Mr. Sean
Research Associate, National
Security Studies, Council on Foreign
Relations
Feb. 04/02

Burke, Captain (N) Greg
Chief of Staff, Maritime Forces
Atlantic
Department of National Defence
Jan. 22-24/02

Calder, Mr. Kenneth
Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy
Department of National Defence
Nov. 26/01
Aug. 14/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Campbell, Lieutenant-General
Lloyd
Commander of Air Command and
Chief of the Air Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01

Côté, Mr. Bertin
Deputy Head of Mission
Canadian Embassy (Washington)
Feb. 04-07/02

Cessford, Lieutenant-Colonel
Michael
Acting Commader, Canadian Forces
Joint Operations Group
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Crouch, Dr. Jack Dyer
Assistant Secretary of Defence,
International Security Policy Office
of the U.S. Secretary of Defence
Feb. 06/02

Cirincione, Mr. Joseph
Senior Director, Non Proliferation
Project
The Carnegie Foundation
Feb. 05/02

DeCuir, Brigadier-General Mike
Deputy Regional Commander
Canadian NORAD Region
Headquarters
Nov. 18-22/01

Coble, The Honorable Howard
Ranking Member (Republican, North
Carolina)
U.S. House Judiciary Committee
Feb. 07/02

Deschamps, Col. André
Director, Continental Operations
Department of National Defence
May 6/02

Conyers, Jr., The Honorable John
Ranking Member (Democrat –
Michigan)
U.S. House Judiciary Committee
Feb. 07/02

Elcock, Mr. Ward
Director
Canadian Security Intelligence
Service
Aug. 14/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Fadden, Mr. Richard
Deputy Clerk, Counsel and Security
and Intelligence Coordinator
Privy Council Office
Aug. 14/02

Falkenrath, Mr. Richard
Senior Director
U.S. Office of Homeland Security
Feb. 07/02

Farmer, Mr. Rick
Area Manager, Ontario East Port of
Entries
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
May 7-9/02

Fisher, Captain Kent
J8
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Flynn, Commander Steven
U.S. Coast Guard and Senior Fellow
National Security Studies, Council
on Foreign Relations
Feb. 04/02

Forcier, Commodore Jean-Yves
Chief of Staff J3, Deputy Chief of
the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Fortin, Lieutenant-Colonel Mario
Acting Commanding Officer, 426
Squadron
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel Rob
Acting Commanding Officer, 8 Air
Maintenance Squadron
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Fraser, Rear-Admiral Jamie D.
Commander
Maritime Forces Pacific
Nov. 18-22/01

Froeschner, Major Chris
Acting Commanding Officer, 429
Squadron
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Gagnon, Major Alain
Commanding Officer, Canadian
Forces Recruiting Centre, Montreal
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Gardner, Major Craig
Mechanized Brigade Group
CFB Petawawa
June 25-27/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Gauvin, Major Bart
Directorate of Army Training 5
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Hall, Major Steve
Deputy Commandant, Canadian
Forces School of Communications
and Electronics
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Gauvin, Commodore Jacques J.
Acting Assistant Chief of the
Maritime Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01

Harrison, Captain (N) R.P.
(Richard)
Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations
Maritime Forces Pacific
Nov. 18-22/01

Gibbons, The Honorable Jim
Member (Republican – Nevada)
U.S. House Select Committee on
Intelligence
Feb. 06/02

Henault, General Raymond R.
Chief of the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01

Goetz, Captain J.J.
Mechanized Brigade Group
CFB Petawawa
June 25-27/02

Henderson, Major Georgie
Deputy A3
CFB Trenton
June 25-27/02

Goss, The Honorable Porter
Chair (Republican - Florida)
U.S. House Select Committee on
Intelligence
Feb. 06/02

Hincke, Colonel Joe
Commanding Officer
12 Wing Shearwater
Jan. 22-24/02

Granatstein, Dr. Jack
Chair
Council for Defence and Security in
the 21st Century
May 27/02

Hines, Colonel Glynne
Director, Air Information
Management, Chief of the Air Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Hornbarger, Mr. Chris
Director
U.S. Office of Homeland Security
Feb. 07/02

Hunt, Mr. Baxter
Embassy of the United States of
America to Canada
Aug. 15/02

Hunter, The Honorable Duncan
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on
Military Procurement (Republican –
California)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

Idzenga, Major Ray
Commanding Officer, Gulf Squadron
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Jackson, Major David
J3
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Jeffery, Lieutenant General M.K.
Chief of the Land Staff
Department of National Defence
Dec. 03/01
Aug. 14/02

Johnson, Captain Wayne
J7
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Keane, Mr. John
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau
of Western Hemisphere Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Feb. 06/02

Kelly, Lieutenant Colonel W.J.
Force Planning and Program
Coordination,
Vice Chief of the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Kennedy, Mr. Paul
Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor
General
Solicitor General Canada
Aug. 14/02

Khokhar, Mr. Jamal
Minister-Counsellor (Congressional
Affairs)
Canadian Embassy (Washington)
Feb. 04/02

Koch, Major Pat
J5
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Laing, Captain (Navy) Kevin
Director, Maritime Strategy, Chief of
Maritime Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Logan, Major Mike
Deputy Administration Officer,
Canadian Forces Support Training
Group
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Leighton, Lieutenant-Commander
John
J1
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Lucas, Major General Steve
Commander One Canadian Air
Division /
Canadian NORAD Region
Headquarters
Nov. 18-22/01

Lerhe, Commodore E.J. (Eric)
Commander, Canadian Fleet Pacific
Maritime Forces Pacific
Nov. 18-22/01

Macdonald, Lieutenant-General
George
Vice Chief of the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
Jan. 28/02
Aug. 14/02

Levy, Mr. Bruce
Director, U.S. Transboundary
Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade
Jan. 28/02

Mack, Rear Admiral Ian
Defence Attaché
Canadian Embassy (Washington)
Feb. 04/02

Lilienthal, Lieutenant-Colonel Mark
Senior Staff Officer
Canadian Forces Support Training
Group
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

MacQuarrie, Captain Don
J6
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Maddison, V. Adm. Greg
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
May 5/02

Magee, Mr. Andee
Dog Master
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

Mallory, Mr. Dan
Chief of Operations for Port of
Lansdowne
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

Mason, Mr. Dwight
Joint Chief of Staff, U.S. Chair,
Permanent Joint Board on Defence
The Pentagon
Feb. 06/02

Mason, Ms. Nancy
Director, Office of Canadian Affairs,
Bureau of Western Hemisphere
Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Feb. 06/02

McIlhenny, Mr. Bill
Director for Canada and Mexico
U.S. National Security Council
Feb. 07/02

McNeil, Commodore Daniel
Director, Force Planning and
Program Coordination, Vice Chief of
the Defence Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Miller, Mr. Frank
Senior Director, President's Adviser
on Military Matters
U.S. National Security Council
Feb. 07/02

Mitchell, Brigadier General Greg
Commander
Land Forces Atlantic Area
Jan. 22-24/02

Munroe, Ms. Cathy
Regional Director of Customs for
Northern Ontario
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Murray, Major James
Commandant, Canadian Forces Fire
Academy
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

O'Hanlon, Mr. Michael
Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy
Studies
The Brookings Institution
Feb. 05/02

Newberry, Mr. Robert J.
Principal Director, Territorial
Security
The Pentagon
Feb. 06/02

O'Shea, Mr. Kevin
Director, U.S. General Relations
Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade
Jan. 28/02

Newton, Captain John F.
Senior Staff Officer, Operations
Maritime Forces Atlantic
Jan . 22-24/02

Orr, Major Ken
Senior Staff Officer, Attraction
Canadian Forces Recruiting Group
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Nikolic, Mr. Darko
District Director, St.Lawrence
District
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

Ortiz, The Honorable Solomon P.
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on
Military Readiness (Democrat –
Texas)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

Nordick, Brigadier-General Glenn
Deputy Commander, Land Force
Doctrine and Training Systems
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Parks, Lieutenant-Commander Mike
Directorate of Army Training 5-4
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX V

WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Pataracchia, Lieutenant (N) John
Canadian Forces Recruiting Centre,
Halifax
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Peters, Colonel William
Director, Land Strategic Planning,
Chief of the Land Staff
Department of National Defence
July 18/01

Pile, Captain (N) T.H.W. (Tyron)
Commander, Maritime Operations
Group Four
Maritime Forces Pacific
Nov. 18-22/01

Poirier, Mr. Paul
Director, Intelligence and
Contraband Division
Northern Ontario Region
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

Purdy, Ms. Margaret
Associate Deputy Minister
Department of National Defence
Aug. 14/02

Reed, The Honorable Jack
Chair (Democrat – Rhode Island)
U.S. Senate Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 05/02

Reid, Chief Warrant Officer Clifford
Canadian Forces Fire Academy
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Rose, Mr. Frank
International Security Policy
The Pentagon
Feb. 06/02

Ross, Major-General H. Cameron
Director General, International
Security Policy
Department of National Defence
Jan. 28/02

Rumsfeld, The Honorable Donald
U.S. Secretary of Defense
Feb. 06/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Rurak, Ms. Angela
Customs Inspector
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
May 7-9/02

Shapardanov, Mr. Chris
Counsellor, Political
Canadian Embassy (Washington)
Feb. 04/02

Salesses, Lieutenant Colonel Bob
Logistics Directorate for Homeland
Security
The Pentagon
Feb. 06/02

Simmons, Mr. Robert
Deputy Director, Office of European
Security and Political Affairs,
Bureau of European and Eurasian
Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Feb. 06/02

Saunders, Captain Kimberly
Disaster Assistance Response Team
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Sinclair, Ms. Jill
Director General, International
Security Bureau
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade
Jan. 28/02
Aug. 14/02

Schmick, Major Grant
Commanding Officer, Canadian
Forces Recruiting Centre, Calgary
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Skelton, The Honorable Ike
Ranking Member (Democrat –
Missouri)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

Sensenbrenner, Jr., The Honorable
F. James
Chair (Republican – Wisconsin)
U.S. House Judiciary Committee
Feb. 07/02

Skidmore, Colonel Mark
Commander, 2 Canadian
Mechanized Brigade Group
CFB Petawawa
June 25-27/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Spraggett, Ernest
Director, Commercial Operations
Canada Customs and Revenue
Agency
Jun. 24/02

Stump, The Honorable Bob
Chair (Republican – Arizona)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

Tarrant, Lieutenant-Colonel Tom
Deputy Director of Army Training
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Tattersall, Lieutenant-Commander John
Directorate of Army Training 3
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Taylor, The Honorable Gene
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on
Military Procurement (Democrat –
Mississippi)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

Tremblay, Colonel Alain
Commander, Canadian Forces
Recruiting Group
CFB Borden
June 25-27/02

Tulenko, Mr. Timothy
Political-Military officer, Office of
Canadian Affairs, Bureau of Western
Hemisphere Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Feb. 06/02

Verga, Mr. Peter F.
Special Assistant for Homeland
Security
The Pentagon
Feb. 06/02

Warner, The Honorable John
Ranking Member (Republican –
Virginia)
U.S. Senate Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 05/02

Watt, Major John
Commanding Officer, Bravo
Squadron
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX V
WHO THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM

Weldon, The Honorable Curt
Chair, Subcommittee on Military
Procurement (Republican –
Pennsylvania)
U.S. House Armed Services
Committee
Feb. 06/02

White, Lieutenant (N) Troy
J2
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

Williams, Col. Richard
Director, Western Hemisphere Policy
Department of National Defence
May 6/02

Young, Major Marc
J4
CFB Kingston
May 7-9/02

APPENDIX VI

ORGANIZATIONS APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

1 Canadian Air Division
2 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group
8 Wing Trenton
12 Wing Shearwater
17 Wing Winnipeg
Canadian NORAD Region Headquarters
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Communication Security Establishment
Conference of Defence Associations
Council for Canadian Defence and Security in the 21st
Century
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Department of National Defence
Embassy of the United States of America, Ottawa
Federation of Military & United Services Institutes of Canada
Joint Task Force II
Land Forces Atlantic Area
Maritime Air Force Command Pacific
Maritime Forces Atlantic
Maritime Forces Pacific
National Security Studies, Council on Foreign Relations
Office of the U.S. Secretary of Defence
Privy Council Office
Queen's University, Defence Management Studies Program
Solicitor General of Canada
The Brookings Institution
The Carnegie Foundation
The Pentagon
U.S. Department of State
U.S. House Armed Services Committee
U.S. House Judiciary Committee
U.S. House Select Committee on Intelligence
U.S. National Security Council
U.S. Office of Homeland Security
U.S. Secretary of Defense
U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee
U.S. Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)

SS-1 – SS-2

- Exhibit #1: Conference of Defence Associations
(November 26, 2001, Issue no. 7)
- Exhibit #2: Royal Canadian Military Institute
(November 26, 2001, Issue no. 7)
- Exhibit #3: Council for Canadian Defence & Security in the 21st
Century at the Centre for Military & Strategic Studies
(November 26, 2001, Issue no. 7)
- Exhibit #4: Department of National Defence – Maritime Forces
Pacific
(December 10, 2001, Issue no. 9)
- Exhibit #5: Department of National Defence – One Canadian Air
Division
(December 10, 2001, Issue no. 9)
- Exhibit #6: Department of National Defence – 17 Wing Winnipeg
(December 10, 2001, Issue no. 9)
- Exhibit #7: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(February 11, 2002, Issue No. 12)
- Exhibit #8: Department of National Defence
Material submitted by Vice Admiral Maddison
(May 6, 2002, Issue No.14)
- Exhibit #9: Department of National Defence
Material submitted by Lieutenant-General Macdonald
(May 6, 2002, Issue No.14)
- Exhibit #10: Toronto Police Service
(May 6, 2002, Issue No.14)
- Exhibit #11: Department of National Defence –
Land Force Doctrine and Training System
(May 8, 2002, Issue No. 15)

APPENDIX VII EXHIBITS

- Exhibit #12 Department of National Defence – Army Training
(May 8, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #13 Department of National Defence – Interoperability
(May 8, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #14 Department of National Defence –
Joint-Operations Group
(May 8, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #15 Department of National Defence –
Disaster Assistance Response
(May 8, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #16 Department of National Defence –
Communications and Electronics
(May 9, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #17 Council for Canadian Defence and Security in the 21st
Century
(May 27, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #18 Queen’s University, Defence Management Studies
Program
(May 27, 2002, Issue No. 15)
- Exhibit #19 Carleton University, Centre for Security and Defence
Studies
(June 3, 2002, Issue No. 16)
- Exhibit #20 Department of National Defence – Recruiting Group
(June 25, 2002, Issue No. 19)

**APPENDIX VII
EXHIBITS**

- Exhibit #21 Department of National Defence – CFB Borden
(June 25, 2002, Issue No. 19)
- Exhibit #22 Department of National Defence – Canadian Forces
(June 25, 2002, Issue No. 19)
- Exhibit #23 Department of National Defence – Support Training
Group
(June 25, 2002, Issue No. 19)
- Exhibit #24 Department of National Defence – 8 Wing CFB Trenton
(June 26, 2002, Issue No. 19)
- Exhibit #25 Department of National Defence – 8 Wing CFB Trenton
(June 26, 2002, Issue No. 19)
- Exhibit #26 Department of National Defence – 2 Canadian
Mechanized Brigade Group
(June 27, 2002, Issue No. 19)

APPENDIX VIII
STATISTICS ON COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Number of Persons Whom The Committee Met	Number of Organisations Appearing Before the Committee	Number of Hours
130	30	89.3

Veronica Morris

Veronica Morris joined the office of the Honourable Colin Kenny in November 1999, as a Special Assistant working on tobacco legislation sponsored by the Senator. In June of 2001 Ms. Morris assumed responsibility for media relations with the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence as it conducted an introductory survey on Canadian Security issues. Currently the Committee is examining the need for a national security policy for Canada.

Meetings of the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence are open to members of the media. Exceptions include when the Committee is drafting reports, dealing with personnel matters, or when a host specifically requests proceedings be held in camera.

When in Ottawa, Committee hearings are televised on the Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC); on the Senate Internet site (audio and video); the Parliamentary TV Network; and the Senate audio network, frequencies

(MHz): Floor: 94.7, English: 95.5, French: 95.1.

Those interested in the Committee's activities can subscribe to a mailing list that provides advance notice of meeting times, locations, and witnesses.

Information regarding the Committee can be obtained through its web site:
www.senate-senat.ca/defence.asp

Questions can be directed to:

Toll free: 1-800-267-7362

Or via email:

The Committee Clerk: defence@sen.parl.gc.ca

The Committee Chair: kennyco@sen.parl.gc.ca

Media inquiries should be sent to: ckres2@sen.parl.gc.ca

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Atkins)



SENATOR NORMAN K. ATKINS, D.C.L.

Appointed to the Senate of Canada on July 2, 1986, Norman Atkins acquired more than 27 years of experience in the field of communications before assuming his responsibilities as a member of the upper chamber of Parliament.

Senator Atkins is a former President of Camp Associates Advertising Limited, a wholly Canadian-owned, full-service advertising agency, serving clients in the private and public sectors at home and abroad. He joined the agency in 1959 and served in a number of capacities prior to becoming President in 1968. Senator Atkins also played an active role within the advertising industry and was a Director of the Institute of Canadian Advertising between 1982 and 1985.

Senator Atkins is a Past President and Honourary Director of the Albany Club of Toronto and was the coordinating Chair of Diabetes Canada from 1982 to 1987. He has also served as a Director of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, the Dellcrest Children's Centre and the Institute for Political Involvement, as well as being Chair for the Camp Trillium-Rainbow Lake Fundraising Campaign.

Senator Atkins has a long personal history of political involvement, having contributed his time and energies to the service of the Progressive Conservative Party at both the national and provincial levels for more than three decades. He has held senior organizational responsibility in a number of election campaigns and has served as an advisor to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney; The Rt. Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, former Leader of the PC Party of Canada and to the Hon. William G. Davis, former Premier of Ontario.

Senator Atkins served as National Campaign Chair during the 1984 federal election when a Progressive Conservative government was elected, and on August 1, 1986, he was named National Chair of Organization for the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada by the Rt. Hon. Brian Mulroney.

Most recently, Senator Atkins served as National Campaign Chair for the 1988 federal campaign, which concluded with the election of a historic second Progressive Conservative majority government.

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Atkins)

Senator Atkins is presently the Chair of the Progressive Conservative Senate Caucus. He previously served as Chair of the National Caucus from 1993-97. He is currently Deputy Chair of Internal, Economy, Budgets and Administration, a member of the Defence and Security Committee and the Veterans Affairs Committee.

Since 1988, Senator Atkins has been involved in a number of special projects and community activities including working closely in the development and implementation of the Federated Health Campaign in Ontario and the Healthpartners campaign in the Federal Public Service.

Senator Atkins was born in Glen Ridge, New Jersey. His family is from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where he has spent a great deal of time over the years. He is a graduate of Appleby College in Oakville, Ontario and of Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he completed the Bachelor of Arts program in 1957. Senator Atkins subsequently received an Honourary Doctorate in Civil Law in 2000, from Acadia University.

Over the years, Senator Atkins has been involved both politically, in the community and with charities, as an organizer and a participant in a number of important causes and events.

Chair Camp Trillium-Rainbow Lake Fundraising Campaign

- 1997* Chair of the PC Senate Caucus
- 1993-97 Chair of the PC National Caucus
- 1992 Director and member of Bid Steering Committee Expo 98 Corporation for the City of Toronto
- 1990 Member of Bid Steering Committee, Expo 2000 for the City of Toronto
- 1988 Federal election campaign (National Campaign Chair)
- 1986 Appointed National Chair of Organization, P.C. Party of Canada
- 1985 Ontario leadership campaign (Campaign Chair for Larry Grossman)
- 1985 Ontario leadership campaign (Campaign Chair for Roy McMurtry)
- 1984 Federal election campaign (National Campaign Chair)

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Atkins)

- 1983 Bermuda general election (Senior Consultant to the United Bermuda Party)
- 1982 New Brunswick provincial election campaign (Communications Coordinator and Organization Advisory)
- 1982 Newfoundland provincial election campaign (Campaign Communications Advisor)
- 1981 Ontario provincial election campaign (Campaign Chair)
- 1979 Newfoundland provincial election campaign (Communications Coordinator and Organization Advisory)
- 1978 New Brunswick provincial election campaign Communications and Organization Advisor)
- 1977 Ontario provincial election campaign (Campaign Co-Chair)
- 1975 Ontario provincial election campaign (Campaign Manager)
- 1974 Federal election campaign (Director of Operations)
- 1974 New Brunswick provincial election campaign (Communications and Organization Advisor)
- 1972 Federal election campaign (Communications Co-ordinator)
- 1971 Ontario provincial election campaign (Campaign Manager)
- 1971 Ontario leadership campaign (Campaign Chair for Allan Lawrence)
- 1970 Prince Edward Island provincial campaign (Communications and Organization Advisor)
- 1970 Nova Scotia provincial election campaign (Communications Co-ordinator)
- 1970 New Brunswick provincial election campaign (Organization Advisory)
- 1968 Federal election campaign (Campaign Manager in Don Valley riding for D.K.Camp)
- 1967 Nova Scotia provincial election campaign (Communications Co-ordinator/Organizational Advisor)
- 1967 Federal leadership campaign (Convention Co-Chair for R. L. Stanfield)

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Atkins)

- 1966 Campaign for National President (Campaign Manager for D.K. Camp)
- 1965 Federal election (Campaign Manager in Eglinton riding for D.K.Camp)
- 1964 Federal policy conference - "National Conference on Canadian Goals" (Member of Planning Committee and On-Site Organizer)
- Campaign for National President (Campaign Manager for D.K. Camp)
- 1963 Nova Scotia provincial election campaign (Communications and Production Co-ordinator)
- 1963 Federal election campaign (Production Co-ordinator)
- 1962 Manitoba provincial election campaign (Communications and Production Co-ordinator)
- 1962 Federal election campaign (Production Co-ordinator)
- 1960 New Brunswick provincial election campaign (Communications and Production Co-ordinator)
- 1960 Nova Scotia provincial election campaign (Communications and Production Co-ordinator)
- 1957 Federal election campaign (Assistant to Campaign Co-ordinator for Atlantic Canada)
- 1956 Nova Scotia provincial campaign (student organizer)
- 1956 New Brunswick provincial campaign (Assistant to Campaign Co-ordinator and Gofer)
- 1952 New Brunswick provincial campaign (Assistant to Campaign Co-ordinator and Gofer)

*Currently serving as Chairman

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Banks)



TOMMY BANKS - Liberal Party of Canada

Province: Alberta
Senatorial Division: Edmonton
Appointed by: Chrétien (L)
Office: 408, Victoria Building
Telephone: (613) 995-1889

Biography

Date of Birth: December 17, 1936

Tommy Banks is well-known to Canadians as one of our most accomplished and versatile entertainers, and an international standard-bearer for Canadian culture.

From 1968-83, he was the host of The Tommy Banks Show. A Gemini Award-winning variety television performer, he is today the owner of Tommy Banks Music Ltd.

A Juno Award-winning musician, Mr. Banks has achieved national and international renown as Conductor or Music Director for such signature events as: The Royal Command Performance (1978); The Commonwealth Games (1978); the World University Games (1983); and the Opening Ceremonies for EXPO '86 and the XVth Olympic Winter Games (1988). He has also served as a guest conductor with symphony orchestras throughout Canada and in the United States.

As founding Chairman of the Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts, Mr. Banks has worked tirelessly to ensure that other promising musicians and performers receive the exposure they deserve right across the country.

In 1979, Mr. Banks received an Honourary Diploma of Music from Grant MacEwan College. That same year, he received the Juno Award and the Grand Prix du Disque-Canada. In 1987, he received an Honourary Doctor of Laws from the University of Alberta. In 1990, he received the Sir Frederick Haultain Prize.

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Banks)

In 1991, Mr. Banks was made an Officer of the Order of Canada. And in 1993, he was awarded the Alberta Order of Excellence.

On 9 May 2001, Senator Tommy Banks was appointed Vice-Chair of the **Prime Minister's Caucus Task Force on Urban issues**. The Task Force will consult with citizens, experts and other orders of government to explore how these groups and individuals can work more collaboratively, within the federal jurisdiction, to strengthen quality of life in our large urban centres.

Mr. Banks lives in Edmonton.

Current Member of the following Senate committee(s):

Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

National Finance

National Security and Defence

The Special Committee on Illegal Drugs.

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Cordy)



CORDY, Hon. Jane M.

Designation: Nova Scotia
Senate address: 314 Victoria Building
Ph: (613) 995-8409; Fax: (613) 995-8432
Internet: cordyj@sen.parl.gc.ca
Appointment: June 09, 2000 Retirement July 2, 2025
Birth: 02 July 1950

Education:

N.S. Teachers College
Mount Saint Vincent University

Public Career:

Vice-Chair, Halifax-Dartmouth Port Development Commission
Chair, Board of Referees, Halifax Region of Human Resources
Development Canada
Member of the Board, Phoenix House
Member, Judging Committee, Dartmouth Book Awards 1993-1995,
1999,2000
Member, Strategic Planning Committee, Colby Village Elementary
School
Religious Education Program Volunteer and Lector, St. Clement's
Church, Dartmouth, N.S.

Private Career:

Teacher:
Sydney School Board
Halifax County School Board
New Glasgow School Board
Halifax Regional School Board

Areas of interest and specialization:

Education; children; social affairs; health care

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Cordy)

Member of Senate Committees:

Special Senate Committee on Bill C-20 (2000)
Senate Committee on Transport and Communications (2000)
Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples
Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology
Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament
Senate Committee on Defence and Security

Parliamentary Associations and Friendship Groups

Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association
Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
Canadian Branch, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Canadian Group, Inter-Parliamentary Union
Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
Canadian Parliamentarians for Global Action (2000)
Canada-Germany Friendship Group
Canada-Israel Friendship Group
Canada-Italy Friendship Group

Marital Status:

Married to Bob Cordy, with two daughters Alison and Michelle

Parliamentary Address:

The Senate of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0A4

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Day)



JOSEPH A. DAY - Liberal Party of Canada

Province: N.B. /N.-B.
Senatorial Division: Saint John-Kennebecasis, New Brunswick
Appointed by: Chrétien (L)
Office: 620, Victoria Building
Telephone: (613) 992-0833

Biography

Date of Birth: January 24, 1945

Place of Birth: Saint John, N.B.

Appointment: October 04, 2001 **Retirement:** 2020

Education:

B. Eng. The Royal Military College of Canada

LL.B. Queen's University

LL.M Business Law (Osgoode Hall Law School)

Areas of interest and specialization:

Science and Technology

Defence

Public career:

Candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada, 1978, 1979, 1980 and defeated
Candidate for the Leadership of the Liberal Party of N.B., 1982 and defeated
Candidate for the Liberal Party of N.B. in Saint John North, 1982 and defeated

Private career:

Private practice of law, Toronto, Saint John, Ottawa, Kitchener-Waterloo

Business Law - Patent and Trademark Agent

International Commercial Arbitration and Technology and the law matters

Legal Council with a private diversified corporation

President and CEO of the N.B. Forest Product Association

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Day)

Areas of interest and specialization:

Science and Technology
Defence
International Trade Issues
International Human Rights Issues
Heritage and Literacy

Parliamentary Groups:

Canada-China Legislative Association
Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association
Canada-France Inter-Parliamentary Association
Canada-Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group
Canada-UK Inter-Parliamentary Association
Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Assemblée parlementaire de la francophonie
Canada-Germany Friendship Group
Canada-Ireland Friendship Group
Canada-Israel Friendship Group
Canada-Italy Friendship Group

Honours:

Honorary life member of the Royal Military Colleges Club of Canada
Foundation Inc.
Board of Directors of the Corps of Commissioners of Canada
Fellow of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office

Family:

Spouse: Georgie Fraser Day
Children: Emilie, Mount Allison University and Fraser Day, Hampton High
School

Religion: United Church of Canada

Languages spoken: English and French

Internet address: dayja@sen.parl.gc.ca

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Day)

Current Member of the following Senate committee(s):

Agriculture and Forestry

National Security and Defence

Subcommittee Veterans Affairs

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Forrestall)



HONOURABLE J. MICHAEL FORRESTALL

The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall was born at Deep Brook, Nova Scotia on September 23, 1932. After an early career as a journalist with the *Chronicle Herald* and airline executive, he entered politics and was first elected to the House of Commons in the General Election of 1965.

The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall was subsequently re-elected to the House of Commons in 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1980, and 1984. He first became Official Opposition Defence Critic in 1966, and challenged the government of Prime Minister Pearson on the Unification of the Canadian Forces. Senator Forrestall subsequently served as Defence Critic from 1966-1979 and served over that period of time as a member of the House of Commons Standing Committee on National Defence and Veterans Affairs.

From 1979-1984, the Honourable J. Michael Forrestall served as a member or alternate to the North Atlantic Assembly. During that period of time he also served as General Rapporteur of the North Atlantic Assembly's Military Committee and presented the committee report entitled Alliance Security in the 1980's. In November of 1984, Senator Forrestall led the Canadian delegation to the 30th Annual Session of the North Atlantic Assembly.

In 1984, the Honourable J. Michael Forrestall was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport, and in 1986, the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion and the Minister of State for Science and Technology. He was a candidate in the 1988 General Election and defeated. In 1989, Senator Forrestall was appointed to the Board of Directors of Marine Atlantic, and then in 1990, appointed to the Veterans Appeal Board.

On September 27, 1990, the Honourable J. Michael Forrestall was appointed to the Senate of Canada. From 1993-1994 he was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Canada's Defence Policy, and serves to this day as Defence and Transport critic in the Senate. Senator Forrestall is currently Deputy Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on National Security and Defence, Deputy Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, a member of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy. The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall has served as a

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Forrestall)

member of the Senate Special Committee on the Canadian Airborne Regiment in Somalia, Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senate Sub-Committee on Veterans Affairs. In the last session of Parliament he asked over 180 questions on defence and foreign policy issues.

The Honourable J. Michael Forrestall is currently a member of the NATO Parliamentary Association, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Canada-U.S. Inter-Parliamentary Group and the Royal Canadian Legion.

His legislative office is Room 363-S, Centre Block, The Senate, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A4, (613) 943-1442, Fax (613) 943-1795.

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Kenny)



The Honourable COLIN KENNY, Senator

Career History

Sworn in on June 29th, 1984 representing the Province of Ontario. His early political career began in 1968 as the Executive Director of the Liberal Party in Ontario. From 1970 until 1979 he worked in the Prime Minister's Office as Special Assistant, Director of Operations, Policy Advisor and Assistant Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Trudeau.

Committee Involvement

During his parliamentary career, Senator Kenny has served on numerous committees. They include the Special Committee on Terrorism and Security (1986-88) and (1989-91), the Special Joint Committee on Canada's Defence Policy (1994), the Standing Committee on Banking Trade and Commerce, the Standing Committee on National Finance, and the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration.

He is currently Chair of the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence, and is Deputy-Chair of the Special Committee on Illegal Drugs. The Senator is also currently a member of the Steering Committee of the Standing Senate Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources.

Defence Matters

Senator Kenny has been elected as Rapporteur for the Defence and Security Committee of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. Prior to that he was Chair of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Subcommittee on the Future Security and Defence Capabilities and Vice-Chair of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly Subcommittee on the Future of the Armed Forces.

EMAIL: kennyco@sen.parl.gc.ca

Website: <http://sen.parl.gc.ca/ckenny>

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator LaPierre)



LAURIER L. LAPIERRE - Liberal Party of Canada

Province: Ontario
Senatorial Division: Ontario
Appointed by: Chrétien (L)
Office: 343, East Block.
Telephone: (613) 992-0081

Biography

Date of Birth: November 21, 1929

Appointed: June 2001

Laurier LaPierre is widely-known and respected across Canada for his extraordinary achievements as an author, journalist, commentator and educator.

Mr. LaPierre holds a B.A., M.A., and a Ph.D. in History from the University of Toronto, an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Prince Edward Island and a Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) from Brock University. From 1959-78, he served on the faculties of the University of Western Ontario, Loyola College and McGill University. In 1993-94, he was the Max Bell Visiting Professor of Journalism at the University of Regina.

He earned national acclaim for his work with the CBC between 1962 and 1978 as host and writer for such programs as *This Hour Has Seven Days*, *Inquiry* and *Midnight*. Over the years, he has also been a much sought-after host and commentator on television and radio. Up to the time of this appointment he was Chair of Telefilm Canada. He is currently the honorary Chair for the Historica Foundation's Heritage Fairs Programme.

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator LaPierre)

A foremost authority on Canadian history and public affairs, Mr. LaPierre has authored or edited numerous books and publications, including: *Quebec: A Tale of Love; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Romance of Canada; 1759: The Battle for Canada; Québec Hier et Aujourd'hui*; and, *The Apprenticeship of Canada, 1876-1914*. He has written articles for, among others, *The Financial Post, International Review, Canadian Forum and Encyclopaedia Britannica*. In the late 1970s he was on the Commission of Inquiry into the Education of the Young Child and from 1990-91, he was Host of the Electronic Town Hall Meetings held in connection with The Citizens Forum on Canada's Future. From 1997 to 2000 he was a member of the Minister's Monitoring Committee on Change in the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces.

Mr. LaPierre was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1994.

Senate Responsibilities:

Member of the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence (2001-)

Member of the Standing Senate Committee on Transport and Communications (2001-)

Member of the Standing Joint Committee on Official Languages (2001-)

Current Member of the following Senate committee(s):

National Security and Defence

Transport and Communications

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Meighen)



THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL ARTHUR
MEIGHEN, QC, BA, LL.L., LL.D.

PERSONAL Born March 25, 1939, Montréal,
Québec
Married: Kelly Elizabeth Meighen
(Dillon)

3 Sons: Theodore Richard (Ted), Hugh Arthur
Kennedy, Max Talbot de Lancey

EDUCATION Primary & Secondary: Nova Scotia, Québec and Ontario
University of Geneva, Certificat d'études françaises, 1957
McGill University, Bachelor of Arts, 1960
Université Laval, LL.L. (cum laude), 1963

HONORARY Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB, LL.D. (honoris
causa)

LANGUAGES Fluent in English and French

CAREER

1990-present Counsel, Meighen Demers, Toronto, Ontario

1990 Appointed to the Senate of Canada

Committee Membership: Standing Senate Committee on
Banking, Trade and Commerce; Standing Senate
Committee on Fisheries ; Subcommittee on Veterans
Affairs (Chairman); Special Joint Committee on Canada's
Defence Policy (1994); Special Joint Committee on a
Renewed Canada (1991-92)

1985-87 Legal Counsel, Deschênes Commission of Inquiry on
War Criminals

1981-90 Partner, practising administrative and commercial law,
McMaster Meighen (later Meighen Demers), Toronto,
Ontario

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Meighen)

- 1983 Appointed Queen's Counsel
- 1981 Admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada
- 1978-80 Vice-President, Director of Marketing, TV Guide Inc., Toronto, Ontario
- 1974-77 Elected National President, Progressive Conservative Association of Canada
- 1972, 1974 Federal elections, official candidate, PC Party, riding of St-Henri-Westmount
- 1971 Chairman, Annual General Meeting, Progressive Conservative Association of Canada
- 1968-71 Elected National Secretary, Progressive Conservative Association of Canada
- 1964-78 Associate and subsequently partner, practising litigation and commercial law with McMaster Meighen, Montréal, Québec
- 1964 Admitted to the Bar of the Province of Québec

MEMBER Senate of Canada
Barreau du Québec
Canadian Bar Association
Law Society of Upper Canada

DIRECTORSHIPS

Cundill Funds, Vancouver, British Columbia (Chairman of the Board of Governors)

Deutsche Bank Canada, Toronto, Ontario (Chairman, Conduct Review Committee and member, Audit Committee)

Paribas Participations Limited, Toronto, Ontario

CamVec Corporation, Toronto, Ontario (Chairman, Corporate Governance and Human Resources Committee)

Cisco Systems Inc., Toronto, Ontario (Member, Advisory Board)

J.C. Clark Ltd., Toronto, Ontario (non-industry Director)

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Meighen)

PAST DIRECTORSHIPS

Donahue Inc., Montreal, Quebec
Canadian General Investments Ltd., Toronto, Ontario (Chairman)
Third Canadian General Investment Trust, Toronto, Ontario
Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
Laurentian Group Inc., Montreal, Quebec
Merchant Private Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
Sodarcac Inc., Montreal, Quebec
BEP International Corp., Montreal, Quebec
UAP Inc., Montreal, Quebec
Connor Clark & Company Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
Albany Club of Toronto
Connor Clark Private Trust, Toronto, Ontario

COMMUNITY INTERESTS

Stratford Festival of Canada (Chairman, Endowment Committee)
Toronto & Western Hospital Foundation (Director)
Loeb Health Research Institute (Director)
Centre for Cultural Management, University of Waterloo (Chairman)
La Fondation de l'Université Laval (Director and member of Executive Committee)
Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario (Life Governor)
P.C. Canada Fund (Director and former Chairman 1995-96)
Frontier College Learning Foundation (Honourary Director)
Atlantic Salmon Federation - Canada (Vice-President)
Salvation Army Metro-Toronto Advisory Council (Chairman)
T.R. Meighen Foundation, a registered charitable foundation, St. Andrews, N.B. (Chairman and Director)
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S. (Chancellor)
Prostate Cancer Research Foundation of Canada (Director)
University McGill (Board of Governors)

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Meighen)

PAST COMMUNITY INTERESTS

Stratford Festival of Canada, 1995-97 (President) 1986-98 (Director)
Stratford Festival Theatre Renewal Campaign, 1995-97 (Chairman)
Ontario Fundraising Chairman, Jean Charest Leadership Campaign, 1993
Laval University Fundraising Campaign, 1985-87 (Co-Chairman, Special Names Committee)
"Campagne Défi", Laval University, 1996-98 (Member, Campaign Cabinet)
Cancer Care International, 1995-98 (Director)
Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, 1982-93 (Chairman)
Ontario Cancer Institute / Princess Margaret Hospital, 1982-93 (Director)
National Ballet of Canada, 1986-92 (Director) 1990-91 (Chairman, Corporate Canvass Campaign)
Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Capital Campaign 1988-1993 (National Co-President)
McGill Twenty-First Century Fund, Major Division Committee, Canvass Volunteer
Council for Canadian Unity (Past Chairman and Life Member)

RECREATION Fishing, Golf, Skiing

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Toronto, ON M4W 1S6

201 Joe's Point Road
St. Andrews, NB E5B 2J7

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Wiebe)



WIEBE, Hon John E.N.

Designation: Saskatchewan
Senate address: 414 Victoria Building
Ph: (613) 995-1800 Fax: (613) 995-1861
Internet: jwiebe@sen.parl.gc.ca
Appointment: April 7, 2000 Retirement May
31, 2011
Birth: 31 May 1936

Education: Luther College, Regina
University of Saskatchewan

Public Career:

Lieutenant Governor, Province of Saskatchewan, May, 1994 – February, 2000

Saskatchewan Chair, Canadian Forces Liaison Council 1998-2000

Director, VIA Rail Canada Incorporated, 1979-83

Member Saskatchewan Legislature, 1971-79

Director, Saskatchewan Power Corporation 1967-71

Member, Federal Department of Agriculture Trade Commission to
China

Member, Canadian Wheat Board Trade Commission to Brazil

Member, Saskatchewan Co-operative Advisory Board

Private Career:

President and owner of L & W Feeders Limited, 1970-85

Chairman, Main Centre Wheat Pool Committee, Herbert Co-op

Member, Board of Directors, Herbert Credit Union

Founding member and sec.-treasurer of the Herbert Ferry Regional
Park

Honours:

Knight, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, October 21, 1994

Honourary Member, Royal Regina Golf Club

Honourary Member, Saskatchewan Curling Association Honourary

Member, Saskatchewan Commissionaires

Master Farm Family Award

APPENDIX X
BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
(Senator Wiebe)

Association Activities:

Past president, Herbert's Lion Club
Member, Northwest Mounted Police Masonic Lodge
Member, Swift Current Shrine
Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association (LIFE)
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
Senior Hockey Coach and Referee
Leader, Rush Lake Multiple 4-H Club
Officer Cadet, Royal Regina Rifles 1957-59

Areas of interest and specialization:

Agriculture; international trade; Canadian Forces; environment;
regional economic development; energy; education; youth; culture

Current Member of the following Senate committees:

Deputy Chair, Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry (37th Parliament)
Senate Banking, Trade and Commerce (37th Parliament)
National Security and Defence Committee (37th Parliament)

Parliamentary groups:

Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
Commonwealth Parliamentary Union
UNESCO

Friendship groups:

Canada-Germany

Marital Status

Married to Ann Lewis, with three children, 4 grandchildren

Parliamentary Address:

The Senate of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A4

APPENDIX XI
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT
(Chief Warrant Officer Dessureault)

**Chief Warrant Officer
J.J.L.M. Dessureault,
OMM, CD**

**Canadian Forces
Chief Warrant Officer**



Chief Warrant Officer Dessureault was born on 2 November 1945 in Shawinigan, Quebec. He enrolled in the Canadian Army on 26 March 1964 and completed his training at the Royal 22e Regiment depot at Valcartier, Quebec. In September of that year, he was posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal 22e Régiment, then stationed at Valcartier.

In July 1965, he accompanied the unit to Werl in Northern Germany for a period of four years. Upon his return to Canada in November 1969, he held a variety of positions within the 3rd Battalion until June 1971, date where he rejoined the 1st Battalion, which had been transferred to Lahr in Southern Germany. In April 1972 he was promoted to Master-Corporal.

In August 1974, following his return to Canada, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, initially acting as section commander and then as platoon Second in Command for the 3rd Battalion at Valcartier. In August 1976 he is affected to the 1st Battalion for a duration of five years. He was promoted twice during that posting.

In June 1983, he returned to Canada to assume the duties of Master Warrant Officer of the military drill training section at the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec. In June 1986, he was appointed to a position of company Sergeant-Major at the 2nd Battalion. He accompanied the unit to Cyprus in February 1987. During this tour of

APPENDIX XI
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT
(Chief Warrant Officer Dessureault)

duty, he was promoted to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer and, in June 1987, was posted to Headquarters "Secteur de l'Est" in Montreal.

In June 1990, following his three-year posting, he was assigned the position of Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion Royal 22e Régiment. On 8 April 1992, he accompanied this unit to the former Yugoslavia as part of a United Nations peacekeeping mission. He was therefore the first Regimental Sergeant-Major to be deployed with a battle group since Korea. When he returned to Canada in June 1993, he was assigned the duties of Chief Warrant Officer Land Force Quebec Area. On 20 June 1996, he is nominated Chief Warrant Officer of the Land Force Command. He is the Canadian Forces Chief Warrant Officer since 15 June 1999 until retirement the 31 July 2001.

November 1994, he was decorated Member of the Order of Military Merit and promoted to the rank of Officer of Military Merit in January 2000

Chief Warrant Officer Dessureault is married to Marianne Claassen, who is originally from the Netherlands; they have one daughter, Désirée.

APPENDIX XI
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT
(Major-General (Ret'd) Keith McDonald)



**MAJOR-GENERAL(Ret) G. Keith
MCDONALD**

MGen McDonald grew up in Edmonton, attended College Militaire Royal in St. Jean and Royal Military College in Kingston (RMC), graduating in 1966 and being awarded his pilot wings in 1967.

He instructed on T-33 aircraft at Canadian Forces Base, Moose Jaw Saskatchewan. In 1970, he was posted to RMC as a Squadron Commander and later the Assistant Director of Cadets.

1973 saw MGen McDonald return to the cockpit training on the CF-5 and CF104 aircraft. He was posted to 439 Squadron at CFB Baden-Soellingen in 1974 flying the CF104 in the ground attack role. Promoted to Major in 1977, MGen McDonald became the Group Tactical Evaluation Officer in 1978.

In 1980, MGen McDonald attended the Royal Air Force Staff College at Bracknell in England. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1981, he returned to National Defence Headquarters responsible for CF-18 operational planning and CF-18 equipment purchases. In 1982, he moved to the CF-18 Project Management Office as the Operational Requirements Manager.

MGen McDonald completed CF-18 Training at CFB Cold Lake, prior to returning to CFB Baden-Soellingen in 1985 as the first CF-18 Squadron Commander of 439(Tiger) Squadron. In July 1987, he was promoted to Colonel and posted to NDHQ as Director Professional Education and Development. In July 1989, MGen McDonald assumed command of CFB and #4 Wing Baden-Soellingen. During his tenure as Base/Wing Commander he oversaw the mounting of the CF18 air task group to the Persian Gulf War and set in motion the closure of Baden. In 1992, he returned to NDHQ as Special Assistant to the ADM(Per) and in July 1993 assumed the newly created position which combined the SA/VCDS and the Director of the NDHQ Secretariat.

APPENDIX XI
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT
(Major-General (Ret'd) Keith McDonald)

In June 94, General McDonald was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed the duties of Director General Aerospace Development at NDHQ. He was promoted to Major General in 1996, assuming the position of director of combat operations, Headquarters North American Aerospace Defense Command at Colorado Springs, USA. He held that position until his retirement from the Canadian Forces in 1998 after 37 years in the Canadian Forces.

Gen McDonald has accumulated over 4000 hours of pilot in command flying time, primarily in the CF18, CF104, CF5 and T-33. Professional education includes a Bachelors degree in Politics and Economics, staff school, the RAF Staff College, Post Graduate Courses in Business at Queens University, the National Security studies course, and numerous project management courses.

After leaving the military in 1998, Gen McDonald served a period of “conflict of interest” prior to joining BMCI Consulting as a Principal Consultant in the Aerospace and Defence Division.

Gen McDonald is married to the former Catherine Grunder of Kincardine, Ontario, and they have two grown daughters, Jocelyn and Amy.

GRANT PURVES

A senior research officer, Mr. Purves joined the Parliamentary Research Branch of the Library of Parliament in 1974. Since then he has helped a number of Parliamentary committees prepare major studies. He was assigned to the Senate Committee on National Security and Defence in 2001.

Mr. Purves has a strong academic background in military and East European history.

BARBARA REYNOLDS

Barbara Reynolds has worked with Canadian parliamentarians for 28 years in various capacities. Trained as a sociologist, she worked for 10 years as a research officer for the Library of Parliament, assisting committees involved in the area of social affairs. During this time she served for three years as Director of Research for the House of Commons Committee on Disabled Persons that produced the landmark report entitled *Obstacles*.

An associate of the Parliamentary Centre for 15 years, she organized fact-finding visits for legislators to and from the United States as well as study tours to Canada for legislators from African and Southeast Asian countries. She coordinated professional development programs for legislators and their staff, and wrote guidebooks on the operation of parliamentarians' offices in Ottawa and in their constituencies. In addition, she served as the director of the Parliament, Business and Labour Trust, a program under which legislators spend up to a week with major corporations and trade unions.

From 1985 to 2000 she also served as adviser to the Canadian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the worldwide organization of legislators that serves as the parliamentary wing of the United Nations.

In April 1998, she joined the Senate Committees Directorate as a Committee Clerk. Her committee assignments have included: Security and Intelligence; Boreal Forest, Fisheries; Transportation Safety; Veterans Affairs; and National Security and Defence.

SENATE OF CANADA

National Security and Defence,

Standing Senate Committee

1st Session, 37th Parliament, 2001-02

INDEX

*Defence of North America:
A Canadian Responsibility*
Report, September 2002

Buck, Ron, Vice Admiral, Commander, Canadian Navy, **p:10,11**

Calder, Kenneth J., Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy), National
Defence Department, **p:24**

Canadian Armed Forces

Budget, spending, **p:17**

Effective personnel, **p:17**

Land forces

Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre, **p:18,21**

Collective training with U.S. at the battle group and brigade
level, need for, **p:17-9,21**

Committee recommendations, **p:21**

Joint Canada–U.S. land force planning unit, **p:21**

Joint training exercises with troops from NATO countries, **p:18-9**

Maritime and land operations, NORAD mechanism, **p:7**

NORAD, North American Aerospace Defence Command

Agreement, signing, renewals, **p:29**

Air forces assigned, **p:30-1**

AWACS (E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System), **p:30**

Canadian contribution, benefits, **p:25**

Canadian personnel assigned to U.S. bases, **p:31,39**

Command structure, **p:25,29**

Counter drug mission, air traffic monitoring, **p:31**

Maritime and land defence, lack of joint mechanisms, **p:5-6**

NORAD regions, **p:25,30**

APPENDIX XII

INDEX TO REPORT

North Warning System, **p:30**

Role, purpose, operations, effectiveness, **p:5,24-5,29**

Granatstein, Jack, Historian, Chair of the Council for Canadian Defence and Security in the 21st Century, **p:20**

Jeffery, Michael, Lieutenant-General, Chief of Land Staff, Canadian Forces, **p:17-8**

Macdonald, George, Lieutenant-General, Vice Chief of Defence Staff, Canadian Forces, **p:7,11,27,28**

National Security and Defence, Standing Senate Committee

Recommendations

Great Lakes, **p:15**

Land forces, **p:21**

Territorial waters, **p:13-5**

Sinclair, Jill, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister for Security and Policy, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Department, **p:7**

Terrorism, counter

Canada, sense of security, attractiveness, risks, **p:23-4**

Canada–United States, relationship and border, cooperation, **p:6-7,26-7, 39**

Canada–United States Regional Planning Group, **p:40**

Canada–United States Test and Evaluation Program, **p:41**

Canadian sovereignty, national interests, maintaining, **p:6,24,26**

Defence Production Sharing Arrangement, **p:40**

Economies, interdependence, **p:26-8**

Military Cooperation Committee, **p:40**

NORAD Agreement (8th), **p:40**

Permanent Joint Board on Defence, **p:39-40**

Treaties, memoranda of understanding, committees, **p:26,39**

Defence of North America, importance, participation, **p:24,26-7**

Territorial waters, coastlines and waterways, protection

Canadian Forces ship, readiness, **p:10**

Committee recommendations, **p:13-5**

Cooperative planning and cooperation with United States, **p:6,10-1,13**
Customs reporting, honour system, **p:9-10**
Great Lakes, reporting measures, **p:15**
Joint operational planning and monitoring group, **p:11,13**
Major sea shipments to Canada, information from foreign ports of departure, **p:9-10,14**
National policy, need for, recommendation, **p:6,13**
Need to upgrade, **p:6**
Policing, departments and agencies, capacity, resources, **p:10,13,14**
Reporting and monitoring regulations, coordination, **p:9,13,14-15**
Technology, usefulness, **p:9**
Transponders on vessels for electronic tracking, **p:14,15**
Unauthorized landings, difficulty to prevent, **p:9**
“Vessels of interest”, acquiring intelligence, **p:9-10,14,15**

United States military

Unified Command Structure

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responsibilities, **p:33**
Commanders in Chief, responsibilities, **p:34**
Geographic commanders, area of responsibility, forces, **p:33-4**
Homeland Defence Command, **p:33-4**
Military capability for areas of the world, need for, **p:33**
Northern Command (NORTHCOM), **p:19-20,34**
Purpose, **p:33**
Review of structure, **p:33**
Unified Command Plan, commands, areas of responsibility, **p:35-7**
World, partitioning, areas, **p:19,33,38**

DEFENCE OF NORTH AMERICA: A CANADIAN RESPONSIBILITY

Information regarding the committee can be obtained through its web site:

www.senate-senat.ca/defence.asp

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The Committee Chair: Kennyco@sen.parl.gc.ca

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ckres2@sen.parl.gc.ca