

21.7.3 CUSO

CUSO recruits and places skilled individuals from all walks of life and of all ages on two-year contracts in the Third World to fill temporary manpower gaps and give on-the-job training. It supports, through volunteer participation, financial or material contributions or all three, specific development projects initiated and directed by Third World governments, groups or individuals. In Canada it seeks to promote activities leading to an understanding of and action on the causes of inequitable development.

CUSO receives funding from government sources, individuals, church groups, professional associations, service organizations, metres for millions, provincial governments, unions, businesses and corporations.

21.7.4 CESO

The Canadian executive service overseas (CESO) was created in 1967. The organization sends recently retired Canadian volunteers with expertise in business, technology and education overseas to share their knowledge with the people of the Third World. In 1969 the program was expanded to send CESO volunteers to various parts of Canada to assist Canadian native people. In 1979 a trade development program was undertaken enabling CESO consultants to function as catalysts between small and medium-sized Canadian industries and their counterparts in the developing world.

CIDA provides CESO with core funding. Other contributions have been made by Canadian industry, overseas clients, the Indian and northern affairs department, and the Northwest Territories government.

21.8 Defence

21.8.1 Department of National Defence

The national defence department was created by the National Defence Act, 1922. The defence minister controls and manages the Canadian forces and all matters relating to national defence establishments. He is responsible for presenting to cabinet matters of major defence policy for which cabinet direction is required. The minister continues to be responsible for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions.

The chief of the defence staff is the senior military adviser to the minister and is charged with the control and administration of the Canadian forces. He is responsible for the effective conduct of military operations and the readiness of the forces to meet the commitments assigned to the department.

21.8.2 NATO and NORAD

Canada was one of the 12 original signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. Successive Canadian governments have reaffirmed the view that Canada's security remains linked to that of Europe and the United States. Canada is com-

mitted to the principle of collective defence and remains convinced of the importance of NATO's role in reducing, and eventually removing, the underlying causes of potential East-West conflict through negotiation, reconciliation and settlement. In addition to its role as an alliance for defence through deterrence, NATO is a major forum for political consultation among its members.

Canada's membership in NATO continues to be a factor in the development of its political, economic and scientific-technological relations with Europe, by which Canada seeks to balance its relations with the United States. The alliance obliges both Canada and the United States to maintain a deep interest in European affairs and exemplifies the interdependence of Europe and North America.

NORAD. Canada's support of collective security is not limited to its role in NATO. Through its continuing co-operative defence arrangements with the United States in the North American Air Defence (NORAD) agreement, it participates in aerospace surveillance and warning systems, active air defence, anti-submarine defence and measures designed to protect the deterrent capacity of the United States.

21.8.3 The Canadian forces

The Canadian forces are organized to reflect the major commitments assigned by the government. All forces devoted to a primary mission are grouped under a single commander. Specifically, the Canadian forces are formed into National Defence Headquarters and five major commands reporting to the chief of the defence staff.

Maritime command. All Canadian maritime forces are under the commander, maritime command, (headquarters, Halifax, NS). The commander, maritime forces Pacific (headquarters, Esquimalt, BC) exercises operational control over assigned maritime forces in the Pacific. The role of maritime command is the surveillance and control of the sea approaches of the three oceans bordering Canada, and the provision of combat-ready ships in support of Canada's commitment to NATO and continental defence. The commander, maritime command is also the commander of the Canadian Atlantic sub-area of the western Atlantic command, under the supreme commander, allied command Atlantic. Additional roles are to support Canadian military operations as required; to conduct search and rescue operations in the Halifax and Victoria search and rescue regions (the Atlantic provinces, British Columbia and the surrounding ocean areas); and to carry out regional commitments in these areas.

Increased surface and air resources have been devoted to the surveillance and control of waters of Canadian economic interest, particularly in support of the fisheries and oceans department. A multitude of ships are identified each year and many are boarded by officers of the fisheries and oceans