

MB1 Genie 1956.jpg

5

Proves the BOMARC was programmed since at least 1956, and so was the Genie nuclear air to air missile, which the Arrow was initially, and finally, designed for. This disproves an assumption included in the briefing notes to the Minister of National Defence as prepared by CCSC Gen. Charles Foulkes. These briefing notes were used in discussion of Air Defence with Diefenbaker and Eisenhower when, apparently, it was agreed to kill the Arrow in favour of US Canadian joint-procurement and production.

TOP SECRET

As reproduced in Requiem for a Giant by Palmiro Campagna

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BOMARC
GROUND TO AIR GUIDED MISSILE AND THE MB-1 AIR TO AIR
GUIDED MISSILE ON CANADIAN MANNED INTERCEPTORS FOR THE
RCAF FOR THE DEFENCE OF CANADA**

In 1953 the Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. and Canada set up a Joint Study Group of Military and Scientific Experts to keep in constant study the problems of air defence on this continent, and in particular, to study those aspects of the North American air defence system in general, and the Early Warning System which are of mutual concern to Canada and the U.S.

With the emergence of the soviet thermonuclear weapons and long range jet bombers an Air Defence Planning Group of the U.S. Continental Air Defence and RCAF Air Defence Command were actively participating in plans for the air defence of this continent. This Air Defence Planning Group proposed to introduce a line of Bomarc guided missile bases from coast to coast crossing the U.S. and Eastern Canada at roughly the 48th parallel of latitude. To the north of this and entirely within Canada the proposal was for a line of all weather interceptor squadrons, nine of which were already in existence. Further, in order to control these weapons the adoption of the necessary ground radars and computing systems. To do this an extension was proposed of the ground environment in Canada northward to increase the depth of the combat zone for tracking; and intercepting hostile raids.

As a result of this, the Cabinet Defence Committee agreed at its 110th meeting on 13 June 1956 to recommend that site surveys be authorized in 1956 for additional heavy radars and gap fillers for this purpose. At that meeting it was also stated that further operation and evaluation of

4604