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joint future. The present is naturally uppermost in our minds today, these magnificently rewarding struggles we are now carrying on together - the fighting together and the working together. On the fighting the record is so rich that one can mention only a few samples, one can project only a few quick pictures in the hasty manner of the newsreel. There is the picture of the Canadian First Division storming across Sicily and Italy side by side with the boys of the ^{British and} American infantry; the picture of ice-covered corvettes of the Canadian Navy bringing an endless line of American merchant ships safely across the North Atlantic, for long months the most dangerous stretch of water in the world; there is the picture of Canadian and American airplanes sweeping over the English Channel together at dawn to bomb Hitler in his lair; and there is the picture of Canadian and American troops eliminating the Japs from Kiska (as President Roosevelt said to us in Ottawa recently, "We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.") There is no end to such pictures, nor to our appreciation of what they mean. But an equally significant aspect of our joint present is our economic and industrial cooperation, and, perhaps because that part of the war is less picturesque than the military side, we may not always consider the implications of it as carefully as we should.

I believe that we cannot think too seriously nor too soon about these implications. If we are to
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