

air traffic to Europe. Following the War, the Board played an important part in the disposition of United States defence installations in Canada.

Because of the possibility of aggressive air attacks against America, the United States and Canada have considered it prudent to continue the cooperative arrangements worked out during the War. In 1947, the two countries agreed on a series of principles for defence co-operation of which the most important was the underlying principle that all cooperative arrangements would be carried out "without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its territory". It was further agreed that neither country would take any action that would be inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations which is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of each.

An outstanding illustration of effective co-operation in action was the construction of a large and costly radar network, known as the Pinetree Chain, to provide advance warning of enemy attack and to control fighter aircraft engaged in the task of interception. This system is jointly operated by personnel from the two countries. Long before the Pinetree project was completed military planners on both sides of the border were giving intensive study to the need for the establishment of a further radar system generally to the north of the settled parts of Canada.

As a result, Canada undertook, as a part of its contribution to the joint defence, responsibility for the financing, construction and operation of this second system which is generally referred to as the "Mid-Canada Line".

The construction of the Mid-Canada Line, which extends over thousands of miles of frontier country, has presented a challenge to the pioneering instincts of our people. Much of the ground is inaccessible except by tractor train or helicopter. In many areas, extreme temperatures and difficult conditions complicate the task. Many complex technical problems, including the interference of the auroral belt with electronic devices, have had to be overcome.

As the third element in a complete system for warning of the approach of hostile aircraft and for the control of interceptor forces, a Distant Early Warning Line is now being built across the most northerly practicable part of North America. Responsibility for the work of construction and installation of this project is vested in the United States. The establishment of these northern defence installations is a costly and difficult task, which has been undertaken because the security of America requires it and is being accomplished successfully because of the readiness of the people of the United States and Canada to work together in a common cause.

With the sometimes bewildering rapidity of developments in foreign affairs, the international climate frequently warms up or cools off with dramatic suddenness, and usually without benefit of a weatherman's forecast. For example, during the past few