

Canada and the United States form one North American civilization. Their close ties of daily association and their interdependence in trade and defence ensure their continued co-operation in keeping it intact. To-day more than ever their destinies are inextricably interwoven.

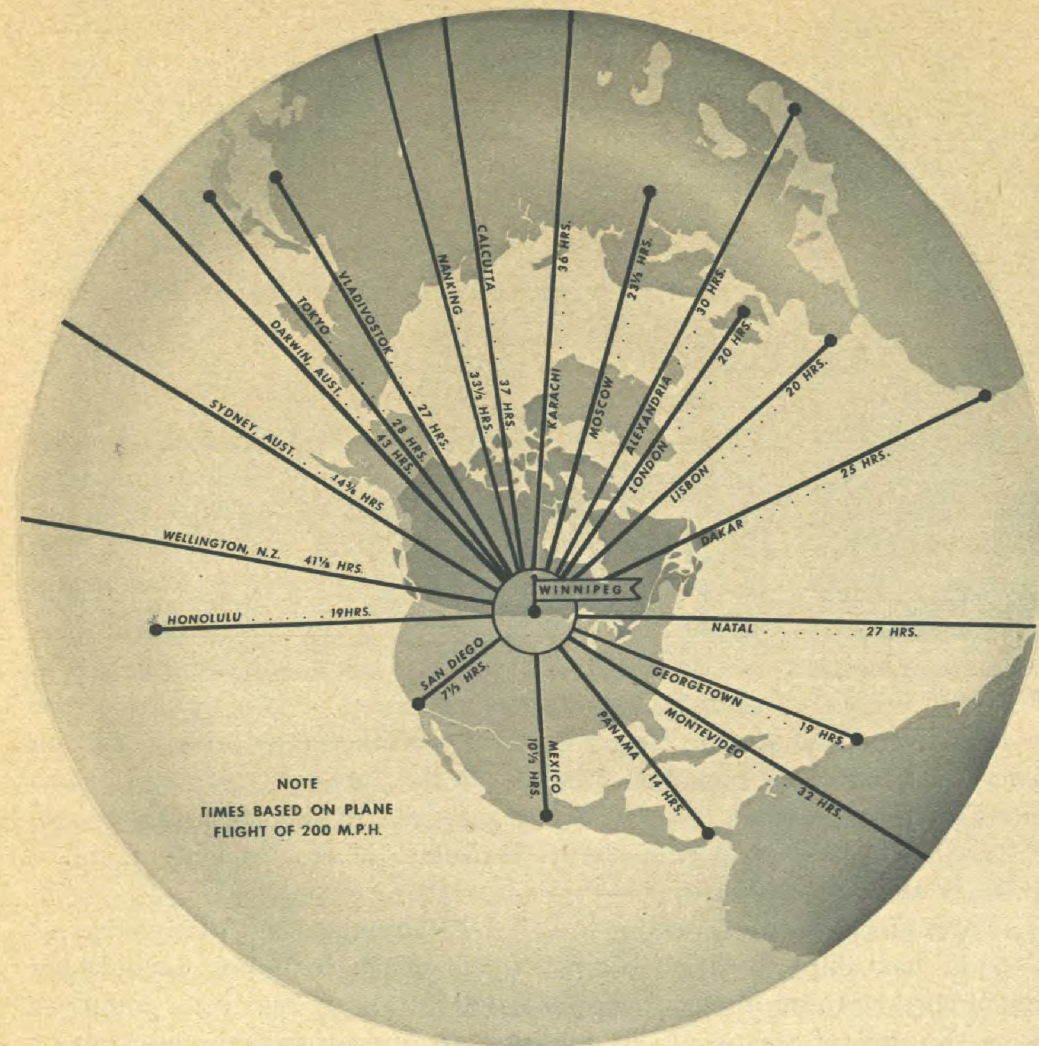
*CANADA AND THE U.S.S.R.*

Canada is a northern country. A large part of the world's total Arctic area is Canadian. The development of aviation has focussed the attention of Canadians on the importance of their northland in the world of the future, and has made them realize that the U.S.S.R. is their neighbour across the North Pole.

Geography points clearly to the importance of collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Canada in an air age. Many important air routes of the future lie across the Arctic ice. The most direct routes from New York to Moscow, Chicago to Calcutta, San Francisco to Shanghai, Mexico City to Tokyo pass through both Canada and the U.S.S.R.

In the economic development of their northern areas Canada and the U.S.S.R. can learn much from each other. Though still far behind the U.S.S.R., Canadian research has been greatly advanced by the recent war. Mining equipment has been flown in and valuable minerals taken from regions that were formerly inaccessible. Canada's post-war "Exercise Muskox", a winter, expedition in which 3,100 miles of sub-arctic country were covered in 80 days by snowmobiles supplied from the air, will, it is hoped, yield information about living and working conditions which can be economically useful to all countries with northern territory. As an essential part of continental defence during the war the Canadian north was equipped with a system of land and air transport and communications which for several years underwent the test of practical use including transport of vital war material to Canada's Soviet allies. Air routes fan out from the more settled parts of Canada toward the polar regions.

*Stencilling insignia on railway car slated for Russia.*



*Canada—northern crossroads of the air.*

Canada has no desire to limit co-operation to any one country. It is in her interest, and the general interest, that all nations with northern territory—Denmark, Norway and the Soviet Union as well as the United States—should co-operate in the solution of Arctic problems.

World War II established the first direct contacts between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Diplomatic exchanges were arranged in 1942. Through Mutual Aid Canada supplied the Soviet Union with large quantities of war materials and food. The Canadian people further demonstrated their good-will toward the people of the Soviet Union by donating, through the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, goods and money for the relief of war victims to the value of more than \$9,000,000.

Canada wants to maintain relations with the U.S.S.R. as close and friendly as those she has established with the United States. Canada is conscious, however, that this objective is part of a larger international whole. Her hope lies in the ability of the Great Powers to work together within the United Nations.