

troops to live and operate under these conditions. This is the largest single establishment where personnel of both countries live and work together, sharing the same messes and recreational facilities, exploring constructively, as North Americans, one of the last great frontiers of the world. To mention some of the joint exercises that have been held recently, in "Metropolis", held in 1949, Canadian reserve force fighter squadrons participated as part of a defending force in an air defence exercise over Manhattan. In 1948, and again this year, units of the Canadian and United States Navies engaged in joint exercises in the vicinity of Pearl Harbour. Combined manoeuvres, in which British naval units joined, took place in the Caribbean Sea in March 1950, and the final phase of "Caribex" consisted of intensive anti-submarine exercises involving 100 warships, 11 United States submarines and more than 100 aircraft. One of the main objects of Exercise "Sweetbriar", which took place in the Yukon and Alaska in February 1950, was to develop procedures for the employment of combined Canadian and United States forces in defence of sub-Arctic regions, and to test in the field the latest developments in clothing, food, aircraft, vehicles, weapons and other equipment. It also provided a most important opportunity for gaining experience in joint and combined planning and in operations under a completely integrated Army-Air Force Command of the two countries.

World Implications

The success which has thus attended the efforts of two politically independent countries to realize together their common interests in the realms of defence, has important implications in the current international situation. The governments of both countries support wholeheartedly the objectives of the United Nations and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In their own actions in relation to each other, they demonstrate to the world the extent to which freedom-loving nations can integrate their skills and resources to their mutual advantage.

Common Economic Interests

The total trade between the United States and Canada exceeds that between any other two countries in the world. Canada is the United States' best customer. In 1949 the United States sold to Canada nearly \$1,900 million worth of goods, an amount three times as great as exports to its next best customer, the United Kingdom. United States trade with Canada, both imports and exports, composed about 18 per cent of the United States total foreign trade last year. About 50 per cent of Canada's total exports in 1949, worth about 1,500 million dollars, went to the United States. The economies of the two countries, though in some respects competitive, are largely complementary and mutually interdependent. Canada relies on the United States for vital industrial materials, machinery and manufactured goods, such as coal, oil, cotton, steel and machine tools. The United States counts on obtaining from Canada such basic essentials as newsprint, wood-pulp, lumber nickel, and asbestos.

Transportation Links

The exchange of goods is aided by the splendid systems of transportation existing between Canada and the United States and the rest of the globe. The St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway penetrates the continent for 2,350 miles. It takes large ocean-going vessels inland 1,000 miles to Montreal, and smaller ships to the head of the lakes. The first barriers between Montreal and the Thousand Islands have been circumvented by the 35 miles of Canadian canals, of 14 foot depth, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, which United States and Canadian vessels use on equal terms. Through fifty border gateways, upwards of 8,000 miles of Canadian controlled railroads in the