

the industrial organization which was then set up was under the direction of The Imperial Munitions Board, an organization directed and financed from London.

In World War II it was shown conclusively that we need not doubt our ability to invent, develop and produce any article of war short of the larger battlecraft which were, in size, beyond the capacity of our plants. We did not undertake to make everything because this would have been uneconomic in the case of supplies of satisfactory types otherwise available in sufficient quantities.

As Victory in Europe approached, attention was directed to the organization of Canada's part in the war with Japan in the Pacific and the strengths and composition of the Naval, Air and Army Contingents were fixed. Ships of the R.C.N. and Units of the R.C.A.F. were to operate with the R.N. and the R.A.F. respectively. The Canadian Army was to provide a Division of special composition but organized generally on the United States war establishments. This Division was to operate as part of a United States Corps in the invasion of Japan.

One of the primary reasons for the decision to associate the Canadian Division with a United States Corps was to obtain experience with the United States system of Army organization, in view of the obvious necessity for the future to coordinate the defence of North America as a firm base against possible contingencies. Actually, the organization of the 6th Canadian Division was well advanced when Japan surrendered and the need passed for its completion.

The fall of France in the spring of 1940 and the withdrawal of British Forces to the United Kingdom, which was then the only bridgehead against Nazi-dominated Europe, created some anxiety as to the eventual security of North America and it became necessary for Canada and the United States to study the problems of the defence of this continent even if the time had not arrived when the United States should declare war on Germany. In August 1940, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada issued a joint statement establishing a Permanent Joint Board on Defence, with terms of reference to "commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material. It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the Western hemisphere". This Board was designed as a permanent and sensible arrangement to work out and prepare the measures which should insure the continued existence of our two countries in safety on this continent until such time as the world had moved forward to a new order based on friendship and good will between all nations. I cannot overemphasize that this Board does not represent any alliance formed as a threat to other peoples.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence is organized in two national sections, each with a Chairman. When the Board meets formally, the Chairmen preside jointly, but with a single purpose, which is to insure that a proper answer is given to every problem in the interests of the maintenance of North American security. The procedure is by way of discussion and agreement, never by vote, and in all its history every conclusion has been unanimous. Very often, discussions and interchange of information serve to bring to attention some point on which there may have been a lack of understanding