

The commissioners work, not as two groups of three, but as one group of six, determined to deal impartially with the matters brought before them. Sometimes these matters are not those readily associated with border differences, but pertain more to mutually satisfactory conditions of life; for instance, last year the governments of the two countries requested the Commission to investigate complaints that vessels passing through the Detroit River were causing the pollution of air in the vicinity of Detroit (Michigan) and Windsor (Ontario). Shortly before, the Commission had been asked to review existing plans for the construction of hydro-electric power plants at Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays, which are located at the mouth of the St. Croix River, a boundary stream between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. Other references are of course under consideration by the Commission, one of the more important being the Columbia River reference.

#### War Time Co-operation and Joint Defence

The close integration of the Canadian and the United States war effort at every level during World War II has no parallel in history. As a result of personal initiative and circumstances, many men in the ranks of the United States services wore the name "Canada" on their shoulders, and in the Canadian forces there were some 15,000 persons who wore the initials "U.S.A." on their Canadian uniforms. The Hyde Park Declaration of April 1941 became the charter of the two countries' economic co-operation during World War II. The fundamental proposition underlying the Declaration was that the United States and Canada, in mobilizing the resources of North America, should concentrate on those essential goods which each was able to produce quickly. This economic co-ordination was the logical outcome of the Ogdensburg Declaration of August 1940, which provided for the immediate setting-up of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence to "consider in the broad sense the defences of the north half of the Western Hemisphere."

The extent of war time military co-operation for the defence of North America may be seen in such projects as the chain of airfields from Edmonton, Alberta, to Alaska, known as the Northwest Staging Route; the 1,500 mile highway connecting them; the construction of further airfields in north-eastern Canada; and the establishment of joint weather stations and telecommunication systems.

#### Permanent Joint Board on Defence

It seemed sensible that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, which worked so well in the common interests of the two countries during the war, should work equally well in furthering their security after hostilities had ceased. On February 12, 1947, the extension of collaboration in defence matters into the peace time period was recognized in a joint statement by the two governments outlining their principles of post-war defence co-operation. In matters of defence, there is a constant flow of information between the two countries. Canadian and United States officers are interchanged in training establishments. The same communication systems and similar battle procedures and battle orders have been adopted. Defence research is carried on in close co-operation to avoid duplication of effort. As far as is possible, the Armed Forces of both countries are seeking to standardize their organization, training, weapons and other matériel.

#### Joint Exercises

Many practical exercises in joint defence have been carried out by the two countries. The Canadian Army's Combined Experimental and Training Station at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, was established in 1946 for the purpose of research in the military problems posed by Arctic conditions and training