

Radio wave propagation is studied by field tests and at the ionospheric station run by the R.C.N.

Various expeditions carry out exercises away from the Camp and learn amongst other things about the problems of logistics and supply in the north.

Doctors have studied the psychological problems of the north, tested the dangers of carbon monoxide from stoves in shelters, worked out means to carry wounded in litters in snowmobiles, studied snow blindness, and experimented with nonbreakable containers.

Practically all types of weapons and electronic equipment have been tested to find out what their performance is in cold weather conditions. Also experiments have been successfully carried out in connection with ways of covering weapons with plastic cocoon to prevent their deterioration.

Altogether, a great deal has been learned about life in the Arctic. Information has been obtained which is of great value in civilian as well as defence activities. Despite the difficult conditions under which these people work and live, their spirit is remarkable. I don't think that I have seen anywhere a group of men more constructively and cheerfully carrying out the work they are engaged in than the personnel of the Canadian services and the U.S. personnel who are working with them.

Churchill is a joint station under a Canadian Commandant. The U.S. troops and Canadians work very closely together, there being complete exchange of information. They share the same messes and recreational facilities and nowhere is there the slightest sign of friction.

This is by far the largest single establishment where personnel of both countries live and work together. About as many people are involved in this project here as are doing joint or exchange work everywhere else in Canada and the United States.

This year in order to make living conditions as good as they can be in this sort of climate the Canadian Armed Forces are spending \$1,500,000 on new construction. This will provide for 44 married quarters, five barrack blocks for single men, a mess-hall, a sergeants' mess, two workshops, a laboratory for the Defence Research Board, a central heating plant and a power plant.

Our men are assigned there for periods not exceeding two years. They come from every part of Canada and represent all arms. I do not think I have ever seen a finer body of troops. The townsite of Churchill hasn't much to offer in the way of bright lights but at the camp the army theatre "The Northern Lights" shows first run movies three times a week. Our men have to make their own life and they are doing an exceedingly good job of it. The Canadian Army does most of the housekeeping. I had meals with the officers, the sergeants and the men. They get over 5,000 calories a day. Soon after my arrival I visited the men's recreation huts, with bowling alleys, billiard and pingpong tables, wet and dry canteens, library and snack bar, all in charge of a private. We have a 100 watt radio station licenced by the Department of Transport. The station is on the air eight hours a day. Its a godsend to the far-off missionaries, traders and trappers. The station manager, programme director, announcer, public relations officer, advertising manager and engineer is a private and he does a good job or jobs. The army has three other similar stations up north. When I was there, Lieut.-Col. James A. Tedlie, D.S.O., the Camp Commandant, Dr. Omond Solandt, Chairman of the Defence Research Board, the United States officer in charge, and John Connolley of the Ottawa press gallery, joined me in putting on a forum over the air.