

relationships, the somewhat desperate plight in 1940, inevitably led us to emphasize our share of the interdependence of which I have spoken.

It was not without prominence, however, in the minds of thinking people on the other side of the line.

Long before the United States came into the war, hurried into action by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the necessity of a close tie-up between the defence problems of both nations was clear to almost everyone.

The Joint Defence Board, the joint heads of which are our own Colonel Mowatt Biggar and Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, grew out of the imminence of this necessity, as both the United States and Canada began to look to her vulnerable coasts.

The Alaska Highway, as a co-operative military venture, was bruited long before the actual participation of the United States in the war, and you may be sure that many men and women across the border became more and more aware of what Canada meant to them as fate moved inexorably toward the showdown of gunfire.

But this was not the first stirring of interest in the United States towards us. For many years we have been working closer and closer together in a community of interest which has been commercial, industrial and social.

One incontrovertible fact must be taken into consideration in any examination of what our relationships with the United States have been and what they are; this is the wide discrepancy between the populations of our two countries in point of numbers.

Canada has a little over eleven million people within her borders; the United States has about 130 millions.

It is not within the bounds of comprehension that two such widely different bodies of people should entertain exactly the same sentiments one to the other, and it may be that in the United States there has been something of the big-brother attitude)