

"in the broad sense, the defence of the north half of the Western Hemisphere."

Throughout World War II this unique body served as the chief agency for co-ordinating the defensive military policies of the two nations. The Permanent Joint Defence Board is still in existence and meets at regular intervals to study and recommend to the respective governments of Canada and the United States further and better measures looking to the continental defence of North America. It has thus not only rendered throughout the recent past but continues to render today invaluable service to the common cause of joint defence.

Reverting to World War II, the policy of consultation and co-operation, initiated by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, was also applied in the field of production and supply under the terms of what is known as the Hyde Park Declaration of April 1941.

The Hyde Park Agreement, as it is generally called, provided for co-ordination of production facilities of both countries and allocation on a co-operative basis of the responsibility of making specific contributions to each other's effort in the common cause.

This agreement of co-operation in the economic field was a natural sequence of the establishment of the Permanent Joint Defence Board in the military field.

The co-operative efforts thus established worked so effectively throughout World War II that after its conclusion American defence authorities requested that defence collaboration, to ensure the continuing security of the North American continent, should continue indefinitely. To this Canada readily agreed.

The collaboration agreed on was based on certain principles, set forth as follows:

- (1) Interchange of selected individuals so as to increase the familiarity of each country's defence establishment with that of the other country.
- (2) General co-operation and exchange of observers in connection with exercises and with the development and tests of material of common interest.
- (3) Encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments.
- (4) Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country; this principle to be applied as might be agreed in specific instances.

As an underlying principle it was agreed that all co-operative arrangements would be without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its own territory.