

CANADA
—
TREATY SERIES, 1940
No. 14

DECLARATION

BY THE

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

AND THE

PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REGARDING

THE ESTABLISHING OF A PERMANENT JOINT BOARD
ON DEFENCE

MADE ON AUGUST 18, 1940



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

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**DECLARATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARD-
ING THE ESTABLISHING OF A PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON
DEFENCE MADE ON AUGUST 18, 1940.***

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems
concerning defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set
up and organized by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall commence immediate studies
concerning problems relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and material.

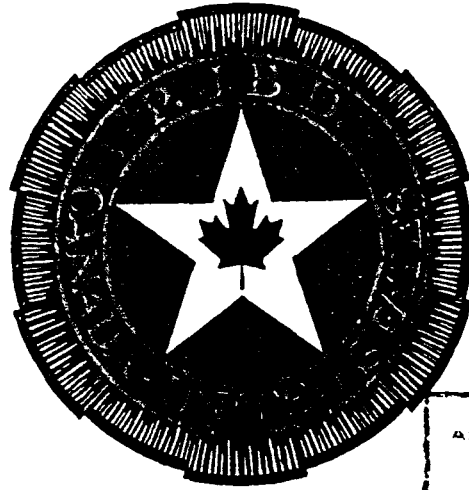
It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the
Western Hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members
from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

* At the conclusion of conversations held at Ogdensburg, in the State of New York, U.S.A.

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**THE
PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE
CANADA - UNITED STATES
1940 - 1965**

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THE OGDENSBURG DECLARATION

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall 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.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

August 18, 1940

This conversation between the two heads of government resulted in the press release of August 18 known as the "Ogdensburg Declaration":

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States. It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries. This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall 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.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

Thus, with unique informality, a new era of Canadian-American relations began. The press release was the basis for the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. The text was published in the Canada Treaty Series and passed as an Order-in-Council, while in the United States the Ogdensburg Declaration was viewed as an executive agreement which did not require the ratification of the Senate. Public reaction in both countries was immediate and favourable, although perhaps few persons realized that Canada and the United States had in fact advanced from a position of friendly co-operation to one of positive alliance.

The organization of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence has not altered substantially since its inception. From the outset, it was established in two national sections, each with its own chairman (a civilian), representatives from the armed services, and — as secretaries — representatives of the Department of External Affairs and the Department of State. The first chairman of the United States Section was Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City; the first chairman of the Canadian Section was Colonel Oliver Mowat Biggar, a prominent lawyer. Since 1951 representatives of the Department of External Affairs and of the Department of State have served as members of the Board in addition to the two secretaries provided by these departments. These appointments ensure that the Board is more than a body for joint staff consultations and that it is in close touch with the wider aspects of government policy.

For a few weeks in 1940 the United States Section of the Board outnumbered the Canadian Section by one service member, since both the United States War and Navy Departments provided air officers. On October 11 an additional Canadian service member, Lt.-Col. Georges P. Vanier, (now His Excellency General The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor-General of Canada) was named to the Board, thus equalizing the representation. However, when Colonel Vanier resigned

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King meeting at Ogdensburg, N.Y., August 18, 1940.
At right is Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.



Lt Col Georges P. Vanier, now His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor-General of Canada, was a member of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence during the Board's first three years. As a founding member of the Board, His Excellency has observed the Board's twenty-fifth anniversary with the following message:

The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence is a working example of the effectiveness and forcefulness of co-operative endeavour.

As an early member of the Board, I can testify to the vital role it plays in the cause of the joint defence of North America. So long as such tangible evidence of harmony between our two nations exists, we can be confident of our future security.

On this, the Board's twenty-fifth anniversary, I congratulate the members of the Board, commend their services to the Canadian people, and wish them continued success and dedication.

August 1965.

Georges P. Vanier
Governor-General of Canada

Present on this occasion were: Gen the F. McNaughton, Chairman, Canadian Section; Maj Gen G. V. Henry, USA, Chairman, US Section; RADM W. B. Creery, RCN; Brig Gen Frank A. Allen, Jr, USA; Brig T. G. Gibson, Canadian Army; RADM M. E. Miles, USN; A/V/M F. R. Miller, RCAF; Maj Gen Robert M. Webster, USAF; Mr. R. A. MacKay, External Affairs; Mr Avery F. Peterson, Department of State;

LCDR M. Blaxland, RCN; Col P. O. Ward, USA; Lt Col R. E. Nourse, Canadian Army; Col Willis E. Teale, USA; G/C E. M. Reyno, RCAF; Capt T. P. Wilson, USN; Col J. A. Cunningham, USAF; Lt Col F. P. Ball, USAF; CDR H. H. DeLaureal, USN; Mr W. H. Barton, External Affairs, Secretary, Canadian Section; and Mr. William L. Wight, Jr, Department of State, Secretary, United States Section.



Maj Gen Guy V. Henry
Chairman,
United States Section, PJBD.
December 1948 to April 1954



Dr John A. Hannah.
Chairman,
United States Section, PJBD.
April 1954 to September 1963

late in 1942 to accept a diplomatic post, he was not replaced. Equality of representation was not achieved again until 1947 when, with the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, the United States representation of air officers was reduced to one. During the last several years it has become customary for representatives of the Canadian Departments of Transport and Defence Production also to attend meetings of the Board, because of the close association of those departments with matters frequently under discussion.

The Canadian service members and the diplomatic members of the Board and the secretaries of each section have always held other appointments as well. Thus between meetings they are in daily touch with the problems with which the Board is concerned and with the policies of their departments. United States service members initially were not as a rule within the War Department General Staff or the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations; now, however, they are the senior officers within their respective departments concerned with Canadian affairs. The chairmen of each section never have had departmental or service affiliations and are appointed by their respective heads of government.

The first meeting of the Board took place on August 26, 1940, in Ottawa, when seven recommendations were passed, more than one-fifth of all the Board's recommendations for the entire war. This was possible because there was a backlog of urgent problems which had already received some joint staff consideration. During the remainder of the year the Board met every month. Normally meetings were held alternately in

Canada and the United States. The first meeting in Ottawa was followed by one in Washington; other meetings were held at the sites of proposed defence projects; and later in the war the Board usually met alternately in Montreal and New York. No fixed schedule was adhered to; the Board met irregularly as often as required. During 1941 there were only eight meetings, but in 1942, with the United States now a belligerent, the number of meetings increased to 11. By 1943 the turning-point of the war had been reached and measures for the defence of North America became less urgent. This was reflected in a decreasing number of meetings: seven in 1943, five in 1944, and five in 1945. Since then, meetings have been held on the average of about four times a year.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence was designed to be an advisory rather than an executive body, and its prime purpose was — and still is — to make recommendations to the respective governments on joint defence questions. Business is conducted without formality. The agenda includes a review of progress reports submitted by the armed services of both countries, by the Canadian Department of Transport, and on behalf of the co-chairmen of the joint committee of the two Governments on defence production sharing. Defence problems are considered and discussed until general agreement is reached. No voting procedure is used and formal recommendations are passed unanimously. Problems for discussion may be initiated by the Board itself or by an agency of either Government referring the matter to the Board through a member



Mr L. Dana Wilgress,
Chairman,
Canadian Section, PJB.
August 1959 to present



The Hon H. Freeman Matthews,
Chairman,
United States Section, PJB.
September 1963 to present

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The bulk of the Board's work during the war was concerned with the defence of the coastal regions of the northern half of North America, but the 33 recommendations passed in this period also dealt with such subjects as the exchange of information, the allocation and flow of material resources, the safety of navigation through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, the co-ordination of aviation training, and the disposition of defence facilities. In addition to the recommendations, which were approved entirely in most cases, in part in a few and overtaken by events in some cases, the Board, on October 4, 1940, submitted its first and only formal report. During the war the service members of the Board also prepared two Basic Defence Plans: the first dealt with a situation in which Britain had lost control of the North Atlantic, and envisaged the defence of North America being conducted under the "strategic direction" of the United States, while the second provided for the co-ordination of this defence by "mutual co-operation" in a situation in which the United States had become an active belligerent on the Allied side.

After the United States entered the war, some of the Board's functions were taken over by the military departments of each government but it continued to be a particularly useful agency for the informal discussion of ideas before any formal approach was made, for negotiating defence matters in a setting where both military and diplomatic viewpoints were represented, for collecting and exchanging information, and for hastening executive action, smoothing out difficulties, eliminating delays, following up on decisions already taken and ensuring that important projects were not sidetracked in the press of departmental business. The valuable work done by the Board during the war convinced both governments that it could play a useful role in the post-war period. On February 12, 1947, Canada and the United States issued a joint statement to the effect that military co-operation between them would continue and that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence would be continued in existence.

Since the end of the war the Board, established originally for the primary purpose of co-ordinating the plans of the two Governments for the wartime defence of North America, has gradually come to assume a somewhat different role, partly because of the changing nature of the task and partly because of the emergence of other bilateral consultative bodies in the defence field. Among these are the Military Co-operation Committee, established in 1946, the Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence Production and Development Sharing Programme, and the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence, both formed in 1958. Thus the Board is no longer the only joint body concerned with defence problems.

The emergence of the Soviet threat to Western Europe in the late 1940's, and the consequent creation of NATO, for the first time brought Canada and the United States into formal alliance in peacetime. While actively supporting this multinational defensive alliance, the two countries continued to provide for the defence of North America on a bilateral basis, paralleling the joint defence organization established collectively by the NATO countries in Europe. In the early 1950's the Board was directly involved in much of the planning for North American defence, but, as the threat to North America became more direct, with the development first of bomber aircraft of intercontinental range and later of long-range missiles, such planning was increasingly carried out by the military staffs of the two Governments. The Board was closely involved in the planning of the three radar lines (the Pinetree Line, the Mid-Canada Line, and the Distant Early Warning Line) successively constructed across the continent at increasingly northerly latitudes to give warning of attack across the Arctic. Its role was more indirect in the construction by the United States of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS), with sites in Alaska, Greenland, and Britain, in the establishment of NORAD in 1957, and in the resolution, in 1963, of the troublesome problem of nuclear warheads for Canadian weapons systems.

In recent years the Board has found its most useful role in the broad area of helping to mesh military requirements with political, economic and other considerations in order to facilitate the implementation of continental defence programmes in ways satisfactory to the two Governments. Recent technological advances have made the problems of North American defence more complex, and the arrangements to provide for that defence have become correspondingly more complicated and extensive. Such defensive arrangements now impinge much more actively than in the first post-war decade upon the everyday life of North America, giving rise to a host of problems of a political, economic or social nature. The task of reconciling the requirements of continental defence with the various other objectives of North American society is a complex and delicate one, involving the careful consideration of many sensitive factors which often cannot be separated by the normal dividing-line between military and political matters. It is in this area that the Board in recent years has found its most useful role, a role not readily filled by any other of the several channels now available to the United States and Canadian Governments for dealing with matters of joint concern.

The mixed military and civil membership of the Board, the prestige and experience it has acquired through the years, and the flexibility of its procedures give it unique qualifications for dealing with the sensitive and complex problems which under modern conditions arise in connection with North American defence. The Board can be expected to continue to make an important and valuable contribution to the maintenance of mutually beneficial relations between Canada and the United States.

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A Brief History
of the
Canada-United States
Permanent Joint Board
on Defence
1940-1960

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Front, L to R: Lt-Gen S. D. Embick, USA Member; Col O. M. Biggar, Cdn Section Chairman; Hon. J. P. Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. F. H. La Guardia, US Section Chairman; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, Canada; Capt. H. W. Hill, USN Member; *Rear, L to R:* Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, Cdn Secretary; Mr. J. D. Hickerson, US Secretary; Brig K. Stuart, Cdn Army Member; Capt L. W. Murray, RCN Member; CDR F. P. Sherman, USN (Air) Member; A/C A. A. L. Cuffe, RCAF Member; Lt-Col J. T. McNarney, USA (Air) Member; Maj J. S. Gullet, Air Attache, US Legation, Ottawa.

A Brief History of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence 1940 to 1960

After 1871, when the Treaty of Washington had settled most of the points of disagreement between Canada and the United States, relations between the two countries rapidly improved. Similar political philosophies, mutual trade, the interchange of population, the settlement of the Canadian West, and the habit of resolving outstanding problems by negotiation steadily reduced the causes of friction. This in turn ensured that old animosities and suspicions were soon largely forgotten.

Nevertheless, between 1871 and 1940 Canadian-American relations, although friendly, were somewhat aloof. Canada's position as a member of the Commonwealth and Canadian consciousness of the disparity in population and wealth between the two countries prevented any political alliance and confined co-operation almost entirely to the economic sphere. In the 1930s the rise of aggressive totalitarian states in Europe and the Far East did indeed awaken a common sense of danger, but the anxiety of both nations to avoid international commitments hindered the co-ordination of plans for the defence of North America.

Far-sighted men on both sides of the border realized the dangers inherent in this situation, and in spite of difficulties some tentative contacts were made. When Prime Minister King visited President Roosevelt in Washington in March 1937, the possibility of staff talks was mentioned, and in January 1938 in Washington the Canadian and United States Chiefs of Staff held a secret meeting at which they discussed, in particular, the defence of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Later in the year, as the threat of war in Europe grew imminent, President Roosevelt, in a speech at Kingston, Ontario, made a public declaration that the United States would "not stand idly by" if Canada's soil was endangered. Reciprocating this gesture of good-will, Prime Minister King spoke a few days later at Woodbridge of Canada's "obligations as a good friendly neighbour" to the United States. In November 1938 the Canadian and United States Chiefs of Staff held further discussions on defence and during the same month the President and Prime Minister, meeting in Washington to sign a trade agreement, also reviewed the military situation.

However, it was not until the calamitous spring and summer of 1940, with Hitler's armies everywhere victorious in Europe, and the British Isles facing the prospect of invasion, that Canada and the United States began seriously to concern themselves with problems of mutual defence. Late in May Prime Minister King, feeling increasing concern for the security of Newfoundland and the defence of the Atlantic coast, suggested to President Roosevelt the need for further staff conversations. These conversations, which were held



Honorable Dean G. Acheson,
Chairman,
United States Section, PJBD,
November 1947 to
December 1948

the first chairman of the Canadian Section was Colonel O. M. Biggar, a prominent lawyer. Since 1951 representatives of the Department of External Affairs and of the Department of State have served as members of the Board in addition to the two secretaries provided by these departments. These appointments ensure that the Board is more than a body for joint staff consultations and that it is in close touch with the wider aspects of governmental policy.

A few weeks in 1940 the United States section of the Board outnumbered the Canadian section by one service member, since both the United States War and Navy Departments provided air officers. On 11 October an additional Canadian service member, Lt.-Col. Georges P. Vanier, (now Major General Vanier, Governor-General of Canada) was named to the Board, thus equalizing the representation. However, when Colonel Vanier resigned late in 1942 to accept a diplomatic post, he was not replaced. Equality of representation was not achieved again until 1947 when, with the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, the United States representation of air officers was reduced to one.

The Canadian service members and the diplomatic members of the Board and the secretaries of each section have always held other appointments as well. Thus between meetings they are in daily touch with the problems with which the Board is concerned and with the policies of their departments. United States service members initially were not as a rule within the War



Gen A. G. L. McNaughton,
Chairman,
Canadian Section, PJBD,
August 1945 to August 1959

Department General Staff or the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations; now, however, they are the senior officers within their respective departments concerned with Canadian affairs. The chairmen of each section never have had departmental or service affiliations and are appointed by their respective Heads of Government.

The first meeting of the Board took place on 26 August 1940 in Ottawa, when seven recommendations were passed, more than one-fifth of all the Board's recommendations for the entire war. This was possible because there was a backlog of urgent problems which had already received some joint staff consideration. During the remainder of the year the Board met every month. Normally meetings were held alternately in Canada and the United States. The first meeting in Ottawa was followed by one in Washington; other meetings were held at the sites of proposed defence projects; and later in the war the Board usually met alternately in Montreal and New York. No fixed schedule was adhered to; the Board met irregularly as often as required. During 1941 there were only eight meetings, but in 1942, with the United States now a belligerent, the number of meetings increased to 11. By 1943 the turning point of the war had been reached and measures for the defence of North America were less urgent. This was reflected in a decreasing number of meetings: seven in 1943, five in 1944, and five in 1945. Since then, meetings have been held on the average of about four times a year.



CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE—1946

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia ponder a proposal by Maj-Gen G. V. Henry that Canada and the United States continue the military cooperation of World War II in the post-war period.



Maj-Gen Guy V. Henry, USA,
Chairman,
United States Section, PJBD,
December 1948 to April 1954

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence was designed to be an advisory rather than an executive body, and its prime purpose was—and still is—to make recommendations to the respective governments on joint defence questions. Business is conducted without formality. The agenda always includes a review of the progress reports submitted by each of the three services in the two countries. Defence problems are considered and discussed until general agreement is arrived at. No voting procedure is used and formal recommendations are passed unanimously. Problems for discussion may be initiated by the Board itself or by an agency of either Government referring the matter to the Board through a member for consideration. Once a recommendation is approved by both Governments, this approval becomes the executive directive to the Government agencies concerned.

The bulk of the Board's work during the war was concerned with the defence of the coastal regions of the northern half of North America, but recommendations were also passed on such subjects as the exchange of information, the allocation and flow of material resources, the safety of navigation through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, the co-ordination of aviation training, and the disposition of defence facilities. In all the Board passed 33 recommendations. On the few occasions when formal approval did not follow, the proposals of the Board were accepted at least in part, or else were overtaken by events. Besides its 33 recommendations, the Board also submitted, on 4 October 1940, a "First Report", which contained detailed proposals for

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CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE—MAY 1950—HALIFAX, N.S.

L to R: Col J. C. Colonna, USA Executive; Maj-Gen R. L. Walsh, USAF Member; R/ADM F. L. Houghton, RCN Member; Unknown; Maj-Gen W. R. Schmidt, USA Member; R/ADM R. E. Libby, USN Member; Maj-Gen G. V. Henry, US Section Chairman; Unknown; Maj-Gen H. D. Graham, Cdn Army Member; Gen A. G. L. McNaughton, Cdn Section Chairman; Mr. C. C. Eberts, Cdn Secretary; A/V/M A. James, RCAF Member; Lt-Col W. M. Fondren, USA; Mr. C. Sullivan; Unknown; Mr. W. L. Wight, US Secretary; Unknown.

Dr. John A. Hannah,
Chairman,
United States Section, PJBD,
April 1954 to present



strengthening the defences on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This procedure of submitting reports was not subsequently followed.

During the war, however, the service members of the Board prepared two Basic Defence Plans. The first of these, the "Joint Canadian-United States Basic Defence Plan—1940", considered what measures would have to be taken for the defence of North America in a situation in which Britain was conquered or had lost control of the North Atlantic. The second plan, commonly known as "ABC-22", considered the situation in which the United States had become an active belligerent on the Allied side. Under the more serious conditions envisaged in the former plan, Canada was prepared to accept American "strategic direction", but under the conditions of ABC-22 the co-ordination of the military effort of the two countries was to be provided for by "mutual co-operation".

After the United States entered the war some of the Board's functions were taken over by the military departments of each government but it continued to be a particularly useful agency for the informal discussion of ideas before any formal approach was made, for negotiating defence matters in a setting where both military and diplomatic viewpoints were represented, for collecting and exchanging information, and for hastening executive action, smoothing out difficulties, eliminating delays, following up on decisions already taken and ensuring that important projects were not sidetracked in the press of departmental business.



CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE—JULY 1954—ON BOARD HMCS ONTARIO

L to R: Mr. M. H. Wershof, External Affairs Member (acting); Capt D. G. King, RCN Assistant Member; Maj-Gen Paul deW. Adams, USA Member (acting); Mr. W. L. Wight, US Secretary; Mr. Outerbridge Horsey, State Member; Col F. J. Graling, USA; Maj-Gen H. A. Sparling, Cdn Army Member; G/C E. M. Reyno, RCAF Assistant Member; Dr. John A. Hannah, US Section Chairman; Col G. A. Turcot, Cdn Army Assistant Member; R/ADM W. B. Creery, RCN Member; Maj T. L. Raney, USA Assistant Member; Col N. P. Ward, USA; Gen A. G. L. McNaughton, Cdn Section Chairman; Mr. W. Barton, Cdn Secretary; Col W. B. Carpenter, USAF Assistant Member; R/ADM C. W. Wilkins, USN Member; A/V/M F. R. Miller, RCAF Member; Capt T. P. Wilson, USN Assistant Member; Maj-Gen J. E. Briggs, USAF Member.

Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, Chairman,
Canadian Section, PJBD,
August 1959 to present



The valuable work done by the Board during the war convinced both governments that it could play a useful role in the post-war period. On 12 February, 1947, Canada and the United States issued a joint statement to the effect that military co-operation between them would continue and that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence would be continued in existence.

Since 1945 the Permanent Joint Board on Defence has continued to concern itself with joint defence matters, employing substantially the same methods of operation as were developed during the war. Membership on the Board remains at five for each national Section, but it has been necessary to provide the members with assistants and secretarial help to cope with the increasing mass of detail.

Because recent technological advances in weapons and delivery systems have deprived the North American continent of much of the security it formerly possessed, problems of Canadian-American joint defence have grown increasingly complex. Virtually all matters in the defence field which are of government-wide concern now come within the Board's purview and fields of study and discussion. Although the Board is no longer the only agency concerned with the joint defence relationships between the two countries, the prestige it has built up over the years, the flexibility of its procedures, and its composition, assure it a continuing useful and important role in the relations between Canada and the United States.



ED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE—JAN 1960—EGLIN A. F. B. FLORIDA

Lane, RCAF Member, (acting); Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, Cdn Section Chairman; Maj-Gen Joe Kelly, USAF (host); US Section Chairman; Mr. W. Willoughby, State Member; *Second, L to R:* Capt W. Dawson, USN Assistant V. Allard, Cdn Army Member; Maj-Gen E. G. Farrand, USA Member; Maj-Gen T. C. Darcy, USAF Member; in Army Assistant Member; *Remainder, L to R:* Lt-Col P. Baldy, USA; Mr. W. H. Huck, DDP; Mr. H. Burgess, C. Smyth, RCN Assistant Member; Col K. R. Kreps, USAF Executive; Mr. J. Parker, US Secretary; Mr. W. s Member; R/ADM H. M. Briggs, USN Member; Mr. F. Tovell, Cdn Secretary; Col D. R. Crocker, USA P. Tisdall, RCN Member; Col G. W. Homann, USA Assistant Member; Lt-Col C. F. Peterson, USAF Assistant ons, USAF; CDR R. Johns, USN; G/C G. H. Elms, RCAF Assistant Member; Mr. J. E. Devine, DOT.

Front,
Dr. Jc
Memb
Col A
US S
Bartor
Execu
Memb

MEMBERS OF THE CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE

CANADIAN SECTION

CHAIRMAN

Col OM Biggar Aug 40–Aug 45
Gen AGL McNaughton Aug 45–Aug 59
Mr LD Wilgress Aug 59–

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

Capt LW Murray Aug 40–Dec 40
Capt HE Reid Dec 40–Oct 42
R/ADM GC Jones Oct 42–Mar 46
CMDR HG DeWolf Mar 46–Feb 47
CMDR FL Houghton Feb 47–Jun 51
R/ADM HG DeWolf Jun 51–Apr 53
R/ADM WB Creery Apr 53–Oct 54
R/ADM HN Lay Oct 54–Jan 58
R/ADM EP Tisdall Jan 58–

CANADIAN ARMY

Brig K Stuart Aug 40–Apr 41
Lt-Col GP Vanier⁽¹⁾ Oct 40–Dec 42
Maj-Gen M Pope Apr 41–Nov 45
Maj-Gen HFG Letson Nov 45–Mar 46
Maj-Gen DC Spry Mar 46–Sep 46
Maj-Gen Churchill Mann Sep 46–Dec 48
Maj-Gen HD Graham Dec 48–Jun 51
Maj-Gen HA Sparling Jun 51–Jan 56
Maj-Gen NE Rodger Jan 56–Sep 56
Maj-Gen G Kitching Sep 56–Jan 58
Maj-Gen JV Allard Jan 58–

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

A/V/M FR Miller Aug 51–Oct 54
A/V/M CR Dunlap Oct 54–Jul 58
A/V/M DM Smith Jul 58–

UNITED STATES SECTION

CHAIRMAN

Mr FH LaGuardia Aug 40–Nov 47
The Hon. Dean G Acheson Nov 47–Dec 48
Maj-Gen GV Henry Dec 48–Apr 54
Dr John A Hannah Apr 54–

UNITED STATES ARMY

Lt-Gen SD Embick Aug 40–Nov 42
Maj-Gen JP Smith Nov 42–Dec 42
Maj-Gen GV Henry Dec 42–Nov 47
Maj-Gen WH Arnold Nov 47–Jun 48
Maj-Gen Roy T Maddocks Jun 48–Dec 48
Maj-Gen CL Bolte Dec 48–May 50
Maj-Gen WR Schmidt May 50–Nov 51
Maj-Gen JL McKee Nov 51–Apr 53
Maj-Gen FA Allen Apr 53–Oct 54
Maj-Gen PD Harkins Oct 54–Oct 55
Maj-Gen R Vittrup Oct 55–Sep 56
Maj-Gen TJH Trapnell Sep 56–Jun 58
Maj-Gen JC Oakes Jun 58–Oct 58
Maj-Gen EG Farrand Oct 58–Apr 60
Maj-Gen HH Fischer Apr 60–

UNITED STATES NAVY

Capt HW Hill Aug 40–Feb 42
Capt FP Thomas Feb 42–Feb 43
V/ADM AW Johnson Feb 43–Aug 45
V/ADM DW Bagley Aug 45–Mar 46
R/ADM RE Schuir Mann Mar 46–Sep 46
R/ADM J Cary Jones Sep 46–Sep 47
R/ADM CW Styer Sep 47–Jun 48
R/ADM CB Momsen Jun 48–Aug 48
R/ADM Ruthven E Libby Aug 48–Jun 51
R/ADM ME Miles Jun 51–Jul 54
R/ADM CW Wilkins Jul 54–Apr 57
R/ADM WF Petersen Apr 57–Oct 58
R/ADM HM Briggs Oct 58–

UNITED STATES ARMY (AIR)

UNITED STATES NAVY (AIR)

CDR FP Sherman	Aug 40-May 42
Capt FD Wagner	May 42-Feb 43
Capt JP Whitney	Feb 43-Nov 43
Capt RW Ruble	Nov 43-May 45
Capt TP Jeter	May 45-Nov 45
Capt Felix L Baker	Nov 45-Mar 60
R/ADM Marshall Greer	Mar 46-Feb 47
Capt GW Anderson, JR.	Feb 47-Nov 47

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Maj-Gen St Clair Street	Nov 47-Feb 48
Maj-Gen Emmett O'Donnell	Feb 48-Dec 48
Maj-Gen RL Walsh	Dec 48-Apr 53
Maj-Gen RM Webster	Apr 53-Jul 54
Maj-Gen JE Briggs	Jul 54-Jul 56
Maj-Gen GA Blake	Jul 56-Apr 57
Maj-Gen MS Roth	Apr 57-Jul 57
Maj-Gen TC Darcy	Jul 57-

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HL Keenleyside ⁽²⁾	Aug 40-Sep 45
Mr RM MacDonnell	Sep 45-Feb 47
Mr SF Rae	Feb 47-Sep 47
Mr David Johnson	Sep 47-Dec 48
Mr CC Eberts	Dec 48-Jan 51
Mr RA Mackay(Member)	Jan 51-Oct 55
Mr RAJ Philips(Secretary)	Jan 51-Aug 51
Mr WH Barton(Secretary)	Aug 51-Jan 57
Mr RM MacDonnell (Member)	Oct 55-Jan 58
Mr JJ McCardie (Secretary)	Jan 57-Jan 60
Mr P Tremblay(Member)	Jan 58-Jan 60
Mr WH Barton(Member)	Jan 60-
Mr F Tovell(Secretary)	Jan 60-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr JD Hickerson ⁽²⁾	Aug 40-Nov 45
Mr J Graham Parsons	Nov 45-Feb 47
Mr Andrew B Foster	Feb 47-Aug 48
Mr William P Snow	Aug 48-Oct 50
Mr HM Benninghoff	Oct 50-Jan 51
Mr HM Benninghoff (Member)	Jan 51-May 51
Mr WL Wight(Secretary)	Jan 51-Jan 55
Mr NS Haselton(Member)	May 51-Jun 52
Mr AF Petersen(Member)	Jun 52-Sep 53
Mr O Horsey(Member)	Sep 53-Apr 55
Mr JL Nugent(Secretary)	Jan 55-Jul 56
Mr RG Miner(Member)	Apr 55-Jul 56
Mr JL Nugent(Member)	Jul 55-Oct 58
Mr JP Parker(Secretary)	Jul 56-Apr 60
Mr W Willoughby (Member)	Oct 58-
Mr H Burgess(Secretary)	Apr 60-

NOTES

- (1) The U.S. Section initially outnumbered the Canadian Section by one service member. To rectify this, Lt. Col. Vanier was appointed as an additional member in Oct. 40. He was not replaced when he resigned in Dec. 42 to take a diplomatic post. However, the appointment of an assistant to the Canadian Army member kept the two sections numerically equal. Numerical equality was formally achieved in 1947 when, following the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, U.S. service representation was limited to three officers, one Army, one Navy, and one Air Force.
- (2) Until January 1951, the representatives of the Department of External Affairs and the Department of State held the title of Secretary. From that time on, each of these departments provided both a member and a secretary.