

comprehensive, are in themselves not enough. From the very nature of the contingencies which may have to be dealt with and by reason of the locations of our resources in raw materials, manpower, economic facilities and manufacturing capacity, this North American continent has become literally the arsenal of democracy. It would present therefore a prize objective to attack, should the possibility for this be left open - and we are no longer immune by reason of distance from other continents.

Not only, therefore, is it necessary for us to join in defence arrangements for the protection of the North Atlantic community as a whole but, in view of our special problems in North America, it is also necessary to continue the intimate co-operation which presently exists between the United States and Canada in matters pertaining to the local defence of this continent; and if this co-operation is to be efficient - as it must be - it requires that we work closely together in all defence matters from the elementary planning for civil defence through the development of weapons and resources; in standardization and manufacture of equipments; in organization and training, on land, at sea and in the air - it calls for intimate association in all these matters right up to and including the employment of our forces in war, if that unhappy eventuality should come.

Such, then, is the vista of close collaboration between Canada and the U.S.A. in defence at home and overseas which extends before us and I think you may be particularly interested in some account of the methods which have been evolved by which we, in Canada, a relatively small nation, are enabled to make our due and proper contribution to the security of this continent without any sense of being overwhelmed or dominated by the circumstance that, in numbers and in the physical measure of defence resources, we stand to our mighty neighbour in a ratio no greater than perhaps of one in twelve.

The post World War I period was marked by two very important transitions in Canada. The first was the transition from a state of Colonial dependency in defence and international affairs to National responsibility under which we have assumed complete authority for the conduct of our affairs. It is one of the remarkable achievements of the age that this change has come about without any impairment of our association with the other nations of the Commonwealth.

The second transition was from an attitude towards the United States which I can only characterize as one of some anxiety, developing to that full measure of mutual confidence which now exists. Today in Canada there are very few who will question that in seeking the security of our homeland we need to give first place to a continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

As far as I can determine, the transition from the negative conception of Canada and the United States as two nations whose interests were separated by a frontier, to a recognition of a need for positive association in defence was first expressed publicly in Mr. Roosevelt's Declaration in August 1938, that

"the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened",

and in Mr. King's reply that