

last great frontier where perhaps fifty thousand more people could settle in comfort and security, the rail outlet to the western seaboard and the revised freight structure are absolutely essential. Time will not permit me to enlarge on these matters now, but I have pledged myself to work unceasingly for them, and I am prepared to raise my voice on every possible occasion and to haunt the offices of those who have it in their power to do something about them, until the needs of my people are satisfied.

I wish here to thank the government for finally undertaking, jointly with the province of Alberta, to build the Grimshaw-Notikewin-Hay River road. This will play a big part in the development of the north as well as in making available to the rest of Canada the vast mineral wealth of the northern territories. But the government need not have waited until they were facing an election to announce their participation in the project. Their sincerity would have been infinitely more impressive had they consented to join with Alberta on any one of the many occasions during the past eight years when that province attempted to interest Ottawa in undertaking to build the road.

I wish to identify myself with the expression of thanksgiving in the throne speech that tragic war has ceased and that final victory has come to the united nations. Surely it must be evident from the many miraculous events of the past six years that Almighty God has sustained our efforts, and that without His divine intervention civilization might have completely destroyed itself. It is no mere scientific accident in my opinion that the secret of the atomic bomb was discovered first by the Anglo-American people.

Mr. Speaker, my thanks go out also to the people of Canada whose magnificent war effort has aroused the admiration of the world. To the fighting men in all branches of the service, we owe a debt which I sincerely trust we shall acknowledge and pay, by adequate provision for their future happiness and security, no matter what that might cost us. My sincere sympathies go out to all those bereaved families whose sons, husbands, brothers or fathers will not return. So not to break faith with them who gave their lives that we might be free to choose our way of living, let us pledge ourselves not only to do our utmost to prevent a recurrence of tragic war, but also, what is more important and pressing, to get at and root out of our national life those things which are the real causes of war.

We whipped Germany completely in a military way. In fighting her we were fighting totalitarianism, which is centralization of power

maintained by force. But though the combined military might of the united nations did vanquish Germany, yet there is still grave danger that nazism—what we fought Germany for—may win. For while we have been busy fighting centralization of power maintained by force abroad, more than a vestige of the evil has crept in at our back door here at home. Its cunning subversive propaganda has found ready response in the hearts of many unsuspecting Canadians, among whom I fear we must class the Liberal government. I do not believe it has been through malevolence on their part, nor do I like to think it is through stupidity, but the fact remains that the government has been drifting into totalitarian centralization, and we now even hear much about maintaining it "by force."

Considerable space is given in the throne speech to what the government has done. Claims are made there to great progress for Canada during the war years under the leadership of the Liberal government. But splendid as Canada's war effort has been, in many ways the general situation in Canada and in the world is infinitely worse than it was in 1939.

I find widespread among the people of Canada to-day a feeling that centralization within our country as well as on a world scale is inevitable. This "inevitability" psychology has resulted from the persistent and subtle propaganda of the enemies of true democracy over the years. It planted its roots deep in the frustration of the hungry thirties and it has fed on the bitterness engendered among Canadians by that sense of futility. It has made such great inroads among our people during the war years that I feel we face a dangerous situation as a result of it. What has this Liberal party and its government done about it? It has fought valiantly against the spreading fire by throwing gasoline on the flames. It has blundered into the position actually of a tool in the hands of the enemies of democracy by adopting a policy of centralization of power, and by its actions of helping to establish firmly among Canadians the feeling of the inevitability of centralization. Social Crediters in and out of the house have repeatedly warned the government about its dangerous drift.

In the first place the Liberal government itself was a victim of the psychology of futility during the period of 1935-39. This the Prime Minister admitted in his answers to the thirty-three questions in *Maclean's* magazine last spring. When the war broke out they began seriously to flirt with the centralization idea as a result of which they called the dominion-provincial conference in January, 1941, to consider the Rowell-Sirois