

The Address—Mr. Church

of the new city was served by civic car lines, with six tickets for ten cents, until 1921. We obtained the York radials for nearly nothing. The Metropolitan railway, one of the York radials, used to run freight cars from lake Simcoe all along Yonge street in the centre of the road, to the C.P.R. crossing on Yonge street; and the city of Toronto, with the province, in the clean-up deal of 1918-19, purchased the power companies in the Niagara district for \$32 million. Under the street railway agreement of 1891 and the city system between 1915 and 1921 and a little before, we built city car lines of standard gauge in the new districts, so much so that when we took over the railway on September 1, 1921, we had the new city supplied already with street cars of standard gauge, and that did a great deal for housing.

Over the Don river, the riding which I now represent, they had hardly any bridges. Ashbridge's bay was just a marsh. It had no industries. We had a very large delegation of 130 members of the House of Commons who were invited by the board of trade and by the city to come up to our city the year before last. The board of trade, the city and the province, along with the lieutenant governor, entertained them. They saw something of our city, of the harbour, and of Ashbridge's bay. They saw our street railway system and many other things. We were glad to see them there and we hope that they will come again.

There are one or two matters to which I was referring the other day. I should like to see some action taken on a Pacific pact, as the Pacific is the back door into Canada; whereas the Atlantic pact is at our front door. The Atlantic involves only two hundred million people, but in the Pacific we have six or seven hundred million people. We need to take some action immediately against communist Russia, which has met its match in the west, but it is now out to control the east, which is our back door into Canada.

In 1938 I called the attention of the house to it. I pointed out that from Puget sound to the southern Queen Charlotte islands there was nearly seven hundred miles of an unprotected western coast of Canada, and it was only by a miracle that Canada escaped direct invasion after Pearl Harbor.

Canada should take some action to thus control the east and stop communist Russia from controlling Asia. The Atlantic pact and the Marshall plan discourage them in the east, which is our front door into Canada, but let us not forget that, unless we have a Pacific pact, all we do at the front door of the west will be of little effect, and will not prevent Russia from overrunning all the Far East.

[Mr. Church.]

There must be a considered plan backed by economic support from the countries that are involved in the Pacific.

General MacArthur has done good work in the Far East, and the United States should take the lead in establishing immediately a Pacific pact. In these modern days, when bandits and burglars are so busy in our large cities, one must not forget to lock the back door as well as the front, and it is the same in warfare in the Atlantic and the Pacific at present. I think that is very good advice.

There are many other matters to which I might refer. I want to refer to the speech that my friend General Crerar made at the Canadian National Exhibition. He asked the government of the day, "Are we secure, or are we not secure"? I asked the Prime Minister the same question. I asked the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton) the same question away back last spring. Are we secure, or are we not secure if we were invaded from the east and west, the front door, the Atlantic, or the back door, the Pacific? We are apt to be invaded as we were in 1914 and 1939. I can tell you that we have not the security which we should have. We can no longer depend on the British fleet to defend our shores. They protected our shores for four centuries, in the days of Louis XIV, Philip of Spain, and Napoleon and later against the Kaiser and Hitler. For generations there was nothing but the command of the sea that saved the dominions. A million men went into the war of 1914. They enlisted under their own status, under their own autonomy and under their own sovereignty. A hundred and forty thousand of them fell on the field of battle, and what they did in the first war changed the whole history of the world.

In the second world war what did they do? They enlisted in five to ten times the number. They enlisted voluntarily, not to fight for Britain but to fight by her side against the enemies, and they came in much larger array, on land, on sea and in the air, and we saw the result of it. They came to the aid of the mother country. The dominions were the only ones who were supporting her, and they had to go on for nearly three years before anybody came to their support. What they did saved the whole human race and the whole world.

I believe that General Crerar was quite right in what he said at the Canadian National Exhibition on Warriors' Day. He wanted to find out if we were secure. I say that we are not secure. It is the duty of the government to inform the house and the country whether we are secure or not. Depending on