

for warfare in the northland, that can be moved with all speed and dropped by parachute, if necessary, wherever an attack may occur. Our static defence includes fortifications for our coastal cities and anti-aircraft protection for our vital points. Our permanent force is backed up by a reserve army organized as a skeleton of six divisions, well equipped and ready for mobilization on reasonable notice. In the past two wars, it has been our reserve army that has produced the divisions that have fought in Europe.

Canada's aims and objectives in the present emergency are similar to those of the American people. We believe that the next eighteen months constitute the period of greatest danger to the free world. We believe that war is not inevitable, but we believe that every effort must be put forth to arm with all speed as the only possible means of preventing war. We believe with you that the aggression in the Far East must be resisted until an honourable settlement can be brought about, but we believe that the greatest menace to North America lies in Europe.

Canadian preparedness policy is guided by one leading principle -- to make the most effective use that can be made of the manpower and resources at our disposal. To put it another way, we are concentrating our efforts, so far as possible, upon doing those things which will add maximum strength to the defences of North America and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. That is the only policy that makes sense for Canada or, for that matter, for any other country threatened with aggression.

The Canadian Government believes that the best place to meet and defeat aggression is as far away from Canada as possible. We look upon collective measures for defence by NATO as part of the defence of Canada, but at the same time we are strengthening, as quickly as possible, the defences within Canada that are designed to make North America itself able to defend this continent against attack from any quarter.

When the United Nations sent out a call for free nations to send armed forces to stop aggression in Korea, Canada immediately sent three destroyers to Korea and sent a squadron of heavy transport planes to operate between America and Korea. Canada acted without delay to mobilize and place at the disposal of the United Nations, a brigade of ten thousand combat troops. One battalion of these troops is presently fighting in Korea and the balance of the brigade is stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, ready to move to Korea, or to Europe, as the United Nations command may recommend. A few days ago, we were asked to send to Korea a further 5,000 troops with their equipment, and this will be done without delay. At home Canada is building up her fighting strength against whatever peril the future may bring.

We plan to offer to NATO forces in Europe, in addition to ground troops, an air division of eleven squadrons at full fighting strength, equipped with F-86E fighters and long range twin-engined jet fighters, designed and built in Canada, that carry the name "Canuck". These aircraft are powered with jet engines also designed and built in Canada, an engine which when first put on the test block was, and is probably today, the most powerful jet