

many to an extent which has been shocking to all decent people. His is a mentality which is antagonistic to Christian sects of all denominations. His is a mentality which believes in the supremacy of the state over the individual, in making the state all-powerful and the individual of no importance. These circumstances have changed the whole world scene.

We have to think as well of the fact that the Dominion of Canada is more vulnerable to-day than it ever was. It is becoming more vulnerable every day because of the advances being made in modern science, particularly military science. We are vulnerable to attack on three fronts, the Atlantic, the Pacific and the north. We are vulnerable to attack on the Atlantic by two main routes. One is by attack on such ports as Halifax and Saint John, and the other, and probably much more dangerous, is by attack up the St. Lawrence river. I know of no reason—I have given the matter some little thought although I have no expert knowledge—why in war-time an enemy ship that might have escaped from the control of the British navy, or the United States navy, if you like, could not come up the St. Lawrence river as far as the city of Quebec, bomb that city, bomb other cities in the neighbourhood, send out aeroplanes from its deck and attack Montreal and cities as far west as Toronto. I know of no method of defence at present available to stop such an attack.

The same is true to a large extent of the Pacific coast. We have no adequate defence on the Pacific coast. As I pointed out in the house on another occasion, Canada is still more vulnerable to attack by way of Hudson bay and James bay. I then quoted an article, written by Lieutenant Carter, in the *Canadian Defence Quarterly*, pointing out that an enemy ship could come down into James bay, anchor at Charlton island, and there it would be within six hundred miles bombing distance of the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other large industrial centres. Ottawa would be within less than that distance. Niagara Falls, with its great power development, would also be exposed to attack; the Sudbury area would be a much shorter distance away. The plant of the International Nickel Company, situated there, producing ninety per cent of the world's nickel supply, would be vulnerable to attack. The Abitibi power development; the gold producing sections of Noranda in Quebec; and in Ontario, Timmins and Kirkland Lake; the canals at Sault Ste. Marie; Fort William and Port Arthur, our great grain centres, and as far west as the city of Winnipeg, would also be

vulnerable to attack. All these places, by actual measurements which I made myself because I could not believe at first what was pointed out by Lieutenant Carter—all these important hearts, if you like, of this great country of ours, would be vulnerable to attack from the base of an enemy ship in James bay only 600 miles from any of them, and I know of no way by which we could stop that ship from coming in the summer-time through the Hudson strait into Hudson bay, and then on down into James bay.

We must remember, in addition, that Canada is the greatest prize in the world. I do not think anybody will question that statement when one takes into consideration our huge area, our very rich resources, our almost negligible population in comparison with the area of our country, a population of only eleven millions with ample room for ten times that number, judged by standards in European countries, where in half our area, if one leaves out Russia, one will find three hundred million people. I repeat that we have no adequate defence to protect this great land of ours from the covetous eyes of world dictators in congested countries.

Not only are we exposed to the military danger, but there is also the extension of the offensive, as mentioned by the Prime Minister, that has been made possible by scientific advancements in the air, well evidenced in the last few days by the flights between Ottawa and Vancouver made by a number of members of parliament. Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but our whole liberties are in danger. And so I say that the most ardent peace lover in the world to-day must change his views and his outlook on world conditions. He must broaden his views because of the necessity of considering our own self-preservation.

Having said that as a background, I want to deal briefly with the two crises which the Prime Minister mentioned, the one in September last, and the other only a few short weeks ago, in this very month. The Prime Minister has explained more fully than I shall attempt to do, the September crisis—the demand of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia for greater autonomy. Then, there was pressure by Germany on behalf of the Sudeten Germans; there was the danger of war being made by France if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, and the danger of England taking part in that war as an ally of France, although, so far as I know, while France was more or less bound to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia, England was bound only by her alliance with France. Those