

not be bought for a billion a year. Rather it must be patiently and anxiously striven for. The signs point ahead to countries like Canada having to face a long period of great uncertainty. We cannot live with our problems day by day without clear heads and stout hearts and mutual support.

One danger is that the Soviet Union, without any genuine change of attitude, may suddenly appear to be seeking co-operation in a deliberate effort to induce the people of North America and of the Western Union to say, "Why bother about all this defence business." A second danger is that we should come to regard war as inevitable. A third danger is that we should commit our future resources to expenditures, equipment and plans that will be out of date when needed.

Because we live alongside the United States, it is often thought that our role should be the same. Canadians are prone to expect our country to spend or arm on a corresponding scale and to act in much the same way as the United States, just because we have so many common interests at heart. But in fact the difference of size makes many of the problems, and still more the possible course of action, of the two countries very different. The United States is the world's greatest power, with all the consequences that result from this fact in every corner of the world. Canada has shown in two world wars her capacity to make great, even amazing, contributions to victory; during and since the war we made contributions to the conditions of peace, proportionately as great as or greater than any other country; but the fact is that by themselves our forces could never deter the Russians, nor in a general conflict could they deliver a knock-out blow. What we want are forces which can defend Canada and enable us to play such part as parliament and the people may support in any efforts for

common defence with other countries.

Against this background it is now possible to set down Canada's present defence aims and objectives. They are: (1) to provide the force estimated to be necessary to defend Canada against any sudden direct attack that could be or is likely to be directed against it in the near future; (2) to provide the operational and administrative staffs, equipment, training personnel and reserve organization which would be capable of expansion as rapidly as necessary to meet any need; and (3) to work out with other free nations plans for joint defence based on self-help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression.

In Canada we are planning so that the three services and our great agricultural and industrial resources each has the means to play its role to meet the needs of the particular time. All these forces must work as a team, together and with others.

LONG-TERM PLANNING

Defence today is a complex business which must be balanced, integrated and planned. Our plans are being made now for up to five and even ten years ahead, with changes provided for to meet expected developments. We are trying to ensure that everything we do today will be a sound basis on which to make future developments of any kind and at any time. Our plans are flexible. If, as we hope, Western Union grows into a North Atlantic security understanding, this may involve further modifications, just as in the more distant future there might be modifications resulting from any more general arrangement under the Charter of the United Nations which was agreed to by the Parliament.

There can be no doubt as to the quality of the forces we are building. It is essential not only that our forces be trained for duty, but also

that their own people, the citizens of this country, be proud of them, respect and admire their efficiency, and realize that even when the headlines are not threatening and the march of armed feet is silent, the defence forces of this country are continuing to do their work in maintaining peace.

Two wars and a world-wide depression have shown that we cannot dissociate ourselves from the security of others. We shall continue to work with other nations to preserve peace and to create the conditions in which peace can be preserved, at home and abroad. We are building defence forces in accord with what any self-respecting Canadian would regard as our need and our responsibility.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN AVIATION

"Canada Spreads Its Wings," a short history of the development of Canadian civil aviation to the present day, prepared by the Department of External Affairs for the visit of 150 United States aviation editors to Montreal recently, is available for general distribution. A translation of the booklet in French is also obtainable as are copies of photographs and maps used in the booklet as illustrations. A bibliography listing the chief Canadian books, pamphlets and magazine articles on Canadian civil aviation for the last ten years was drawn up in preparing the booklet. Copies may be obtained on request. The booklet tells about early flying in Canada, bush operations, Canadian airlines and government assistance to flying, flying schools, the last war and its effects on civil aviation, aircraft production, Canada and the formation of ICAO, Canadian work at ICAO and Canada's air policy abroad.