

to Canadians in all walks of life and in every part of the nation. It is a unique tribute to a unique man and leader.

The honour conferred on me of moving the Address is one that I feel very deeply. I realize, of course, that it is, above all, a recognition of the steadily growing importance of Alberta in the Canadian picture. The fact that George Prudham, of Edmonton, has recently been appointed a member of the Canadian Government as Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys is recognition of a man of proven practical worth and ability. It is also a testimony of the increasing influence of the province that he represents in the cabinet.

Mr. Prudham succeeds another Albertan who enjoys high esteem in this chamber and amongst Canadians generally. I refer to he Honourable James A. MacKinnon.

Honourable senators we live in a most critical time. Statement on statement in the Speech from the Throne points to the gravity of the international situation. The effect of the crisis on the Canadian economy and mode of life is evident in many of its references. I want to say at this time that the seriousness of the world outlook is not only serving to strengthen Canada's national unity, but is increasing the determination of Canadians to do their full and proper share first to save the peace, and failing that, to defend freedom wherever it is threatened.

By its actions in Korea the United Nations has shown that it does not intend to tolerate aggression. We in Canada are proud that elements of all three branches of our armed forces have been providing assistance to the cause of the United Nations in Korea.

At the close of the Second World War there seemed to exist among the victorious nations a sincere desire to co-operate in times of peace as they had in times of war. This hope was doomed to failure because there was no substantial co-operation from the government of the Soviet Union. We, therefore, find ourselves in a very different world today than that for which we hoped in 1945.

Our Prime Minister has recently returned from a visit to London and to Paris, where he met with various leaders of the Commonwealth and members of the French government. That trip emphasized to us the importance of two of our international ties. The visit to France showed the cordial relationship and traditional friendship that exists between that country and ours; the conference at London revealed the strength of the Commonwealth.

Canada has taken a firm stand in the North Atlantic Treaty organization. We in the western world believe in freedom of thought

and expression, and in freedom of religion. This organization was formed to protect these freedoms and our right to live our own lives in our own way.

It is true that Canada, like other nations which have an earnest desire for peace, is being obliged to devote an increasing proportion of her resources to provide for her own national security. In this regard our Prime Minister has said:

... because the risk has become greater, the premium on our national insurance policy has become more costly. We are providing that insurance by building up our strength in co-operation with other countries that also want peace in the hope that our strength and resolution will discourage the Communists from unleashing a third world war.

In the Speech from the Throne the government announced that there are to be substantially increased expenditures for defence purposes. Such a defence programme is part of our share in the partnership of the North Atlantic Treaty organization. We heartily approve of the appointment of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.

The Speech from the Throne has made it clear that Canada intends to fulfil her obligations in the world. I rejoice in our good relationship with the United States; our alliance with that country and with Great Britain is, we feel, vital to our future.

I should now like to speak of matters closer to home. In 1905, when I went to Alberta, the eastern part of the province was a vast rolling prairie, a waving sea of grass. As one travelled westward one came first to the bush land, then to the forests and the mountains.

Generally speaking the Rocky Mountains form the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia. To give a fair picture of Alberta as it was in those days, I may say that, looked at from about the centre of the province, to the south practically all the land would have been seen as rolling prairie; to the east, prairie; to the north, bush land, and to the west, forest and mountain.

At the western side of Alberta, situated in the Rocky Mountains, are the finest parks in existence. I refer to the Jasper, Banff and Waterton Parks, which extend north and south over three hundred miles. A magnificent highway, running practically north and south, traverses the centre of Jasper and Banff Parks. It is, I suppose, one of the world's greatest scenic highways: I hope all of you will travel over it one of these days. At every hill and around every curve you will find something new, beautiful and interesting. About the centre of the Jasper-Banff Park the highway crosses the height of land, and there is situate the Columbia icefield. This glacier covers an area of over fifty