

much necessity for any great expansion of the Naval Service. I am not criticizing either one party or the other, but, I say, both Houses of Parliament endorsed the naval policy of the Government of the day.

The same remarks apply to appropriations for national defence purposes—Militia, Naval, and Air Services—from the fiscal year 1926-27 up to the present fiscal year, 1937-38. I submit a statement showing these appropriations for each of the fiscal years during that period.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE PURPOSES

Fiscal Year	Militia Services	Naval Services	Air Services (a)	Total
1926-27	9,177,000	1,600,000	2,198,000	12,975,000
1927-28	10,195,394	1,725,000	3,892,233	15,812,627
1928-29	11,065,800	2,725,000	5,042,731	18,833,531
1929-30	11,144,200	3,600,000	5,921,163	20,665,363
1930-31	11,087,800	3,600,000	7,475,700	22,163,500
1931-32	10,232,000	3,375,000	5,322,000	18,929,000
1932-33	8,850,588	2,462,000	1,750,000	13,062,588
1933-34	8,883,484	2,422,000	1,697,000	13,002,484
1934-35	8,882,864	2,222,000	2,262,000	13,366,864
1935-36	10,651,000	2,395,000	4,302,900	17,348,900
1936-37	12,018,926	4,855,500	6,809,215	23,683,641
1937-38	17,850,428	4,486,810	11,752,650	34,089,888

NOTE: (a)—“Air Services” include Civil Aviation and Civil Government Air Operations, except in 1937-38: Civil Aviation is now with Department of Transport.

Honourable members will notice that the appropriations during the fiscal years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 were lower than those for the other years. The reason is apparent. During those years we were passing through a grave depression; and, besides, we all felt that there would be no more wars and that there was no reason why we should increase our expenditure on Militia, Naval and Air Services. The increase this year is due to the fact that for several years the Government allowed the supplies, etc., to get to a very low ebb.

But to-day, honourable members, this world is entirely different from what it was several years ago. Then the Great Powers were sick of war; to-day we see several of those powers spending vast sums of money on rearmament in preparation for war. If we were walking up the street and saw a mad dog approaching us, we should run for a gun and shoot that mad dog. It might be expected that everybody in this world, and especially in Europe, would be sick and tired of war, but in the last two or three years certain dictators in Europe have sprung up who apparently are determined, when they think the time is ripe, to provoke war to further their personal ambitions. Therefore I submit that not only Canadians and our fellow subjects in the other parts of the British Empire, but the Anglo-Saxon race as a whole must take cognizance of the fact that we are living in a world very different from what it was between 1920 and 1925. It is our duty, then, as loyal Canadians and loyal subjects of the British Empire, in spite of what we may have said

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in those years with regard to naval defence, to decide what we shall do about the defence of Canada and the Motherland.

With regard to land defence we should not spend one dollar more than is necessary. We shall never be attacked by our neighbour to the south. In fact the United States is more dependent upon Canada than we are upon that country. If Canada or the United States is ever attacked it will be from the sea, and, keeping this in mind, we should seriously consider what is necessary for defence. To-day the Naval Service is being maintained at its former strength of four destroyers and four mine sweepers. Just think of it! We have 7,000 miles of coast-line, including indentures, rivers and bays, from Grand Manan to Hudson Bay, and from Vancouver Island to Alaska, and to defend that extensive coast-line we have but four destroyers and four mine sweepers! Those four destroyers are the Saguenay and Skeena, built for the Canadian Government in 1931, and the St. Laurent and the Fraser, purchased in 1936 from the Imperial Government. In addition to those destroyers we have one mine sweeper, and four new mine sweepers are to be built. A training cruiser is also being built on the Atlantic coast for the more efficient training of naval recruits. This ship is intended to take the place of the Aurora and the Naval College for instructional purposes.

Surely, honourable members, Canada must do more than this. True, we can never afford to make expenditures sufficient to provide for the adequate protection of our own coast-