

My own province of Quebec will, I have no doubt, be playing an important role in this expansion of production for defence purposes. The rapid increase in industrial potential and capacity in the province of Quebec over the past few years has been highly remarkable. There have been new and large developments in the titanium mining and refining industry near Havre St. Pierre in the Saguenay district and at Sorel. There has been almost a three-hundred per cent increase in mineral production in Quebec over the past six years. New hydro-electric power, such as that from the Trenché development on the St. Maurice river, has added a total of over one-and-a-half million horse power to the province's output in the same period. The development of iron ore in the Ungava district has been very extensive, with an accompanying expansion in the production of steel. The twelve million dollar order for anti-aircraft guns, recently given by the United States Navy to a plant in Sorel, is indicative of this expansion.

It is such potential and development that will provide our part of the country with the opportunity to play an important part in Canada's contribution to the defence supplies for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I have not attempted to exhaust the list of ways in which my province contributes to the industrial potential of our country. I have only cited a very few examples. I have mentioned these only by way of indicating the capacity and the new developments in many fields in Quebec. I have not referred to the tremendous output of pulp and paper, of agricultural products, of base metals other than iron and titanium, of aluminum, of asbestos, or of tobacco.

In a world needing increased production to meet increased demands, in a world of uncertainty, where sufficient strength is necessary to deter aggression, Canada has the opportunity to take a vital part.

At the United Nations, Canada has been a leader in the efforts to arrange a cease-fire in

Korea. Our Minister for External Affairs has contributed a great deal of sane and practical advice to the General Assembly at Lake Success. Not appeasement at any price, nor war at any price, but a satisfactory solution for a peaceful agreement has been the basis of our Canadian delegation's policy at the United Nations.

Such consideration as I have given to the economic health of our nation and the international state of unrest shows the need for our preparations for our own defence and security, and the need for the special powers mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

The stresses and strains of the present require that every Canadian be prepared to give his contribution to the national cause and to the international cause of freedom and peace. The province from which I come is willing and able to play its part in this struggle for world peace and for the freedom and integrity of all citizens.

I am glad to see that the Citizenship Act will be amended to prevent the retention of Canadian Citizenship by those who have renounced their allegiance or shown that they are not loyal to our country.

I have referred, both in French and in English, to the subjects mentioned in the Speech from the Throne which to me appear most important; but the program refers to many other important questions for the security, progress and welfare of the Canadian people.

In conclusion, it is indeed a great honour for me to second the motion so aptly presented by the previous speaker, the honourable Senator from Bruce (Hon. Mr. Stambaugh).

**Hon. Mr. Aseltine:** Honourable senators, on behalf of the leader of the opposition (Hon. Mr. Haig) I move adjournment of the debate.

The motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, February 5, at 8 p.m.