

the entry of such persons. But it would be a tragic loss to freedom and to our good neighbourhood if, in the interest of such security, the freedom of movement for the vast majority of Canadians and Americans into other parts of the continent which we share together, were sacrificed or made more difficult. That it has not been sacrificed has not come about automatically, but through the good sense of governments and peoples on both sides.

But how about our other boundary, our last frontier, the North? This brings up the question of continental defence, and here, I can assure you, there are Canadian-American problems aplenty, and they will increase. In this connection it is useful to remind ourselves how things have changed, and are changing, in the field of defence, so far as Canadian-American relations are concerned. Twice in this century Canada has been involved in a major war, a life and death struggle, for periods of two years or more before our American neighbours came in. Today, I think that the neutrality of either of us, if the other were engaged in a major war in which its very existence were at stake, would be unthinkable. That is a tremendous change, and one which must affect all our policies and relations with the United States.

Our position in this regard is something that we should never forget when we say, and correctly, that certain United States commitments, those, for instance, covering help to Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa and certain Chinese coastal islands, have not been accepted by us. But that is not the same thing as saying that they may not involve us. And it is certainly not the same as saying that they do not concern us.

There is a difference in these matters between legal commitment and political concern. That is why we and other friendly countries at times find it necessary to state our views clearly and frankly, confidentially through government channels, publicly through Parliamentary and other channels, on matters which, in a strict legal sense, may not be our concern, but which are most assuredly our concern in every other way. In Canada, our co-ordinated and inter-related continental defence arrangements with the United States would alone make such concern inevitable - and special.

One of the new factors in this defence field, and one of growing importance, is that North America itself and its main centre of population and industry are, for the first time, vulnerable to direct and devastating attack by an enemy. It is, therefore, the course of prudence for us to try to deter such an attack, by building defences against it - diplomatic and military. In each case these defences must be collective and co-operative. Obviously, continental defences are matters of common effort and concern. On the military side, the resources needed for such things as early warning lines and air defence installations to give the greatest practicable safety to our two peoples, and to maintain the deterrent effect of certain and massive retaliation, may involve substantial economic effort and the stationing of increased forces in Canada; especially air forces. This is a joint United States-Canadian problem - indeed it is also a NATO problem - and can best be solved by joint and agreed action of the two NATO members from this continent. That.