

I should like to say a word about the action of the United States in connection with its Neutrality Act. For the last three or four years our friends in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and others have been arguing that we did not need an army or air force, that we could rely on Pan-America. As a result of similar arguments Great Britain, to please the pacifists, scrapped the finest navy, the finest army and the finest air force the world ever had. You cannot get such forces back in a day or a generation, and this is one of the main reasons for the present trouble.

I think Canada should seek some revision of her last trade treaty with the United States—which she has now power to do—in view of the action of that country in connection with its Neutrality Act. They are not going to give us any munitions, aeroplanes and all that kind of thing. After Munich, New Zealand, by preparation, got ready, and she has now 1,300 trained pilots who are immediately available to go to England to take part in the fighting at the German front. We should have taken the same action. The board of education of Toronto came down here and stated they were ready to offer the equipment of their technical schools to train men, and asked federal aid. Many men from Canada were trained, and some have since gone overseas to receive further training in England. Some of those men took part in the recent attack on the Kiel canal. In view of the action of our friends to the south, I think we should seek some revision of our trade treaty. We should make every effort to conserve the economic and industrial life of Canada in view of this great disaster which has come to the world.

We have been supplying materials to Germany when we should have been building up our own country. I was surprised to learn that we have been supplying Germany with pig iron. The figures show that the following exports of pig iron were made during the six months, September, 1938, to February, 1939:

From—	Tons
Belgium and Luxemburg.	131,754
France.	204,506
United Kingdom.	39,203

And a large tonnage from Canada. That is a deplorable condition. I regret to learn that for the past three years Canada has not been supervising her trade with Germany and has permitted the shipment of iron and other raw materials to that country for the manufacture of munitions.

This munitions board should not be faced with the same disaster which faced the British board in 1917 when there was a great scarcity of power for munitions plants. At one time

the hydro system supplied power to manufacture 52 per cent of all the shells being sent to the allies. A book published by Mr. Carnegie, one of the heads of the British munitions board, shows that there was a great scarcity of power during the war and the record the hydro made. The government would have been well advised after Munich to take some definite action. This board cannot come along now and get munitions in the twinkling of an eye. It is going to take a long time to get into production.

The United States are back to where they were in the days of George Washington and Andrew Jackson. They want complete isolation. The United States always speaks with two voices, one is the voice of the president, who has been most friendly to us, but the other is the voice of the house of representatives and the senate, who are for neutrality and isolation. We all know what action was taken by congress during last July and August in connection with the Neutrality Act. I ask hon. members to read some of the speeches delivered in the senate and the house of representatives. The United States are treating the dictatorships the same as they treat the democracies. They are treating people who are attacked the same as they treat the attackers.

Then we may not be able to get the plants which we hoped to get, even assuming that this board will take over certain private plants.

It is essential that munitions plants should have protection and that they should have a cheap power, light and water supply. These industrial plants will be working on two or three shifts a day, and any board appointed should seek the utmost cooperation between labour and industry and should prevent sabotage. It has been a puzzle to me why all these raw materials, scrap metal, pig iron, nickel, lead, copper and manganese, have been allowed to go out of the country and get over to Germany during the past year or two.

The return which has been brought down gives no indication at all of where these plants are. A few of them have been inspected, but I should like to know if any new factories have been approved, and in what state of preparation they are. What progress has been made in that respect? Will consideration be given to all these matters under this legislation? During the war of 1914 to 1918 it was found necessary, in order to give full support to these industries under the munitions board, to place section 98 in the criminal code for the protection of munitions plants. I am not prepared to say