

of our Canadian orators. Then we heard from the hon. member for Lake Centre (Mr. Diefenbaker). We do not need these defence of Canada regulations in British Columbia. Out there we obey the laws, at least most of them. Instead of trying to preach disunity, certain hon. members should try to preach unity. If they have any suggestions to make, they should place them before the committee. This action would probably save hon. members a great deal of time. I get forty circulars a day about papers being suppressed, when in fact these papers should never have been allowed to be published. I got an anonymous one the first time to-day. The leader of the opposition (Mr. Hanson) said the other day that he gets plenty of anonymous letters. This had a supposed picture of me, but they had me wearing a little toupee. That would have been all right, but they also had me with a little moustache and a band with a swastika on my arm. I was accused of having sold land to the Japanese. I do not know where they got that idea. I never gave the Japanese the vote, and I certainly never gave them any land. If my hon. friends over there would pay more attention to preaching unity and less to preaching disunity, we would find less need for the defence of Canada regulations.

Mr. A. J. BROOKS (Royal): Mr. Speaker, at this late hour, it is not my intention to deal at any length with the defence of Canada regulations, and I do not propose to discuss them from either the legal or technical point of view. Having, however, been a member of the committee which made the recommendations last year, I felt that I should make a few remarks this evening. I want to say at the outset that I agree entirely with the statements made by the hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Green) with reference to naturalization and the necessity for our paying greater attention to this phase of our national life. We have too many hyphenated people in Canada. I am sure that all hon. members would rather have our people called Canadians than called German-Canadians, Italian-Canadians or some other form of hyphenated Canadians. What we want is a Canadian people, and I think that if the suggestions made by the hon. member for Vancouver South are carried out, they will go a long way toward realizing that end.

I was particularly impressed with what he said was necessary to nationalize the older generations of people who come to this country, but I think we should pay more attention to the younger generation as well. As the hon. member said, this should be done

[Mr. Cruickshank.]

through our schools. Too little attention is paid in our schools to trying to make these young people good Canadian citizens. I think we could take a leaf from the book of our United States friends. That country is often spoken of as the melting pot. That is what we need in Canada. Our foreign-born residents should be taught Canadian ideals and what the country stands for. I do not intend to say more in this connection at present.

I attended practically all of the twenty-five meetings of the committee dealing with defence of Canada regulations and I heard most of the evidence. I wish to say that after hearing the evidence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and that given by officials of the department administering this act, I was fully convinced of the necessity for tightening these regulations. I was one of the majority which supported them right from the start. Since joining the army, I have been more than ever convinced of this necessity.

Anyone who knows of the dangers against which we must guard in our factories, in our military camps and all over this country and of the necessity of defending ourselves against subversive elements, must realize that we cannot be too careful in the enforcement of the defence of Canada regulations. It was only the other day that I read in one of the Montreal newspapers a report that an inspector found, on his inspection of the fire-fighting equipment of a factory, that the liquid in the fire-extinguishers had been removed and replaced with gasoline. We know, too, that in our military camps we must exercise the utmost vigilance to see that fires and other forms of destruction do not occur. For these reasons I am firmly convinced that our regulations are none too stringent and that they should be enforced to the utmost.

I think it is generally recognized in this country that in time of war we must be prepared to suspend some of our democratic liberties in order to preserve democracy for the future. That is a principle recognized by the great champions of liberty in the United States, particularly by President Roosevelt, and also by Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain. There is a saying that in peace time it is better that ten guilty men should go free than that one innocent man should suffer, and that may have been the principle upon which some hon. members who have spoken in this house to-day have based their arguments in this and in the previous debate. But you and I, Mr. Speaker, know that principle does not apply in time of war. While I should not like to see any innocent man suffer, I believe that if a man is under suspicion and there is ground enough for such