

"we, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour and one of them is to see that, at our own insistence, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way, either by land, sea or air to the United States, across Canadian territory".

As the former Prime Minister of Canada has said, these statements marked the first public recognition by both countries of their reciprocity in defence based on mutual interest in one another's security.

This being the situation, when war broke out with Germany in 1939 there was no occasion for any anxiety as to the attitude of the United States in the event of an attack on Canada and we could base our arrangements on the confident expectation that we would receive, as we did, every possible measure of help that it was open to the U.S.A. to give.

Again in 1939, as in 1914, Canada went to war when the United Kingdom became involved in the European conflagration. In 1914, the British Declaration of War was sufficient to embrace all the Dominions and dependencies of the Empire. In 1939 the situation was different. Our own Declaration of War was made of our own volition as the result of action by our own Parliament. While the procedure was different, the effect was the same and in each case, in a matter of weeks, a division, together with other units, was embarked for overseas to be followed by others in fairly rapid succession. In 1939, in addition to the Army, very large Naval and Air Programmes were undertaken. During the war the total enlistment in all Armed Forces, men and women, was 1,087,000 out of a population of about 12,000,000.

In supplement to the great effort of the Armed Forces there were many tens of thousands of men and women who were engaged on the farms, in the forests and mines and in industry. It is very satisfactory in reviewing these matters in retrospect to realize from the record that the arduous work of our civil population was marked by that same high spirit of grim determination and devotion as that which characterized our Armed Services and, in the result and despite the recruitment of personnel, the volume of production of all kinds was markedly increased. For example, Canadian war industry, which was organized and controlled by a Department of the Canadian Government, produced over twice as much for our allies as for ourselves, and its output embraced most of the articles and materials, raw and manufactured, which were wanted in quantity over the whole range of the requirements of the Armed Forces. Our Canadian War Industry was distinguished by the excellence of the product, by the improvement in weapons, explosives, motor transport, tanks and other equipment introduced, and by the low costs in man hours of labour which were achieved. This immense effort was organized and financed by Canada herself and the product was made available to our allies in such a manner as to contribute most effectively to winning the war. Under our Mutual Aid Act, which was the Canadian equivalent of U.S. lendlease, strategical necessity was the guiding consideration and no payment was required.

Canadian industrial performance in World War II stands out in marked contrast to World War I where the output