gone to the utmost pains to have the situation as it really exists in the world fully understood. I will not take time to-night to quote passages from various speeches to illustrate the truth of what I am saying, but I would remind my hon. friend that in the last campaign the criticism levelled against me, as leader of my party and of the government, was that I was trying to frighten the people of Canada with the war situation, that I was making the situation out infinitely worse than it then was. That was the criticism, as I think my hon. friend will recall. I have in my hand a sample of the sort of thing I said to the people at that time. It was said over the radio, so that it was heard far and wide. It does not strike me as in any way calculated to lull the country into a sense of false security. It is from a radio address delivered on February 23, of this year:

> Who will say what nation is safe from attack as the fateful months roll on? It may even be that before the forces of evil are vanquished the whole world will be engulfed in the angry sea of battle.
>
> Let us not imagine that our land will inevitably escape the wrath that darkens land and sea, or that our shores will necessarily be spared as the conflict grows and spreads. He would be a foolish man who refused to face the possibilities and realities of a shattered world.
>
> We face a future unknown and unpredictable. We cannot tell what calamities may strike us before the present year is ended or what perils may be upon us in 1941 or 1942. Failure to view the situation as a whole, and to take account of all conceivable possibilities, might be fraught with the gravest dangers. There must be no surrender to the insistent clamour of those who refuse to look beyond the problems of the moment.

There is no lulling the country into a sense of security in words like that. And yet those are the kind of words I used during the last campaign, which returned the present House of Commons; and I have been using words similar to those ever since. May I say that I purpose answering that part of my hon. friend's amendment to-night. What he has said with reference to agriculture will be discussed by others. But I have felt increasingly the awful seriousness of the world situation as it has become—every day, every week and every month as the war has gone by. I have sometimes felt that, forced as we are to deal with questions arising from day to day, we lose a certain perspective of the trend of events. Particularly do I feel that, when picking up the morning paper and reading the headlines, listening to radio accounts from the old country and from different parts of our own, as they come in from hour to hour—accounts given in part to help to strengthen the morale of the nation—we are apt to get the impression that all is going well, that we have only to wait for the moment of victory, and that, all we have to do now is to continue to talk of victory in the various speeches we make, and victory is certain to come.

I believe the British forces are going to triumph. I believe democracy will win. I feel certain that right will triumph, but I believe it is going to be a longer road, a harder road and a more terrible road than any of us even at this time begin to believe. That is what I wish to speak about to-night to this House of Commons. We have been brought here primarily to discuss the war, and particularly to discuss Canada's war effort. We are here to get a picture of the situation as it is to-day. As the people's representatives we must face the situation in its stark reality. We are here to do the best we possibly can to meet the situation, to the utmost of the nation's strength.

To present the picture as I see it, I have taken considerable pains to bring together in a form which I hope will enable hon. members to carry away in their minds the developments which have taken place in the last three months, that is to say, in the period of time between that at which parliament adjourned on August 7 last and its reassembling at the present session. I have tried to place these events in their proper setting, to disclose them in the light of events which preceded them, so that all may see the trend, and appreciate what really is in the minds of the dictators. I intend then to set out what we, as a government, have sought to do in our war effort, touching only the main points. I shall leave to my colleagues statements in detail. In dealing with our relations with the United States, I shall seek to place before hon. members what I believe has been a real contribution on the part of Canada, not only as respects our own effort toward the winning of the war, but more particularly in reference to the combined effort of the democracies in the common cause in which they are now more closely united. I shall seek in a few words to say what I feel about our war aims—or peace aims, whichever term may be considered preferable. I shall begin by outlining the international scene as it developed in the last few months.

When parliament adjourned, at the end of the first week of August, the enemy had already established his bases along the channel coast. With France and the low countries in his power, he had begun a carefully prepared and formidable attack by air on the United Kingdom. In the months that have followed, the attack has been pressed persistently, ruthlessly and relentlessly. It has been supplemented by long range artillery