

But during the war the people have learned that they can do useful work; they have acquired skills, and they will not want to go back to the land. The solution of isolationism is not the solution for the people of Quebec.

The supposed nationalist leaders are not working in the interests of the Quebec people. They use all sorts of demagoguery to cover up their reactionary ideology, their pro-fascist ideology, and they care very little about the people. What is their idea about the people? I find this in a declaration issued by a group known as the bloc universitaire and drafted on April 11, 1942. In that declaration this group called for a corporatist state in the province of Quebec where, according to their theory, "not all men are born equal". That is the most reactionary sort of attitude to take. A small group of people will set themselves up in the castle and the people down below will work for them. They will have the brains; the others must know nothing.

I now want to go back a little into history. Since I have been in the house I have heard several hon. members go back into the past, to the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937. I have done a little digging myself, and I should like to quote what has been said by some so-called nationalists and isolationists who are more interested in an axis victory than in the welfare of the people of Quebec. First I want to quote from a paper *La Nation*, issued by Paul Bouchard, a paper which was suppressed or which disappeared after the war broke out. He was quite close to all the so-called nationalist leaders in the province; in fact, in 1937 he appeared as a candidate in Montreal-St. Mary's riding and was sponsored by a number of organizations, one of which was headed by André Laurendeau, the present provincial leader of the Bloc Populaire. This Bouchard wrote quite a number of editorials in his paper. For instance, speaking about Spain, he said:

Before a strong and determined Spain, Gibraltar will be worthless. But the political role that a rich and powerful Spain can play is of much greater dimension. . . . She will take back her ascendancy over the peoples tied by blood and culture. We can't imagine the future role of Spain without thinking that outside of Brazil, the United States and Canada, all America is Spanish speaking. The next era will belong to the Spanish world.

Meaning they will take all of South America. He went on further to say:

May Franco be inspired by Mussolini's success—

I should like to see Bouchard's face to-day.—and adapt Mussolini's forms to his country in order to transmit to Spain the same spirit of energy, of progress and solidarity which animates Italy, and then the immense reaction

[Mr. Rose.]

started in Rome against Asiatic barbarism will arrive by way of Spain to the Latin shores of America.

That is 100 per cent fascism; that is 100 per cent fascist foreign policy. Not only did he speak about Spain but he advised France as follows:

Ah! If only France could at last find, under a monarchy or a national dictatorship, a great minister of foreign affairs to sell the British empire to Germany and Italy, in exchange for an alliance and French neutrality.

Those are treacherous words, but they did not stop him from running in 1942 as a candidate against the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent). What did he have to say about Canada? What did he have to say about a united Canada?

He said as follows:

Very well, I will be told; but what if Japan should want to invade British Columbia? Let us be clear that British Columbia is not the whole of Canada, and in the east, for what it costs us and what we get out of it, it means nothing to us.

He was willing to give British Columbia to Japan. These are the nationalists, the isolationists, but really internationalists in the sense of being fascists.

The so-called nationalists will not deny that they hold in the highest esteem the opinions of Henry Bourassa. Speaking in Montreal on October 8, 1941, Henry Bourassa said that the only force in Europe capable of bringing an end to Slav chaos was Germany.

Yes, Hitler tried to bring an end in his own way to what Henry Bourassa called Slav chaos. Hitler tried to murder millions of Slavs. But they refused to die, and are playing a magnificent role to-day and giving Hitler a sound beating.

Here is what Henry Bourassa said about Hitler:

Hitler is much more a product of democratic expression than are the governments of the United States, Canada and Britain. . . . One of the excellent sides of the (nazi) regime is that it has put an end to the scandalous abuses of capitalism.

When we think of the Krupps and Goering and their trusts we can see that this was but misrepresentation of the facts in order to deceive the people.

Speaking of the post-war world Henry Bourassa said:

If good sense is to prevail in the settlement of European affairs in the post-war world . . . I think that France of Petain, Spain of Franco, Portugal of Salazar, also Italy of Mussolini, will exercise a salutary influence for the world.

What a world that would be! Bourassa has since repeated the same sort of statement