

share in the freedom, whose supreme safeguard, may I say, is the Royal Family. And if, at times, we Canadians of French origin, have had to fight for the maintenance of our rights; if we have had to defend our heritage against the encroachments of the conqueror, our well-intentioned English-speaking countrymen, and they are greatly in the majority, will assuredly bear witness to our unflinching fidelity to the flag, to our treaties and to the constitution of this country.

Protected by that flag, relying on the substance of those treaties, and on the spirit as well as the letter of our constitution, we will never cease to demand justice and to exact the full blossoming of our liberties. If certain bureaucrats are still tainted with a spirit of francophobia; if, in certain departments we, of French origin, are obstinately refused the representation to which we are entitled; if, in certain places there be some who persist in the attitude of conquerors, we shall never cease to recall that we are at least the descendants of those who first occupied this country and hence are entirely at home here, not only in the province of Quebec, but throughout the length and breadth of Canada, repeating to ourselves the well-known sentence uttered by our chief himself: "You, gentlemen, are true Canadians."

Before speaking these words, the right hon. Prime Minister of Canada had accomplished certain things which gave proof of his broad-mindedness and which, quite properly, brought the applause of my compatriots. Despite the political partizany of certain of our opponents, the Conservative party, with the support of such outstanding personalities as the hon. member for Labelle, enacted at the last session a bill, the purpose of which was the centralization of the federal translation services. It is pursuant to this act, that henceforth, as the hon. Solicitor General stated in Montreal, all the reports of the various departments, as also the debates of parliament, will be published simultaneously in English and in French. Of all the monuments that, on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Canada, have been erected to the glory of Jacques Cartier, this law and the results it has brought us this year are assuredly the most eloquent and the best fitted to perpetuate the work and the memory of the great navigator from St. Malo.

Mr. Speaker, last week it was given us to listen to the very moving speech from the throne. With religious attention we listened to a description of the present situation in this country and to the reforms that the government fully intends to bring about. Certain

of our colleagues in this chamber have sat here for a great many years as the representatives of their constituents. I do not believe a single one of them will contradict me when I say that never, since confederation, has a speech from the throne been more imposing, more substantial, more fitted to revive confidence and to satisfy the legitimate demands of all the classes of our society. It was truly meet that the eminent statesman who, in 1931, came home from England with the Statute of Westminster, the definitive charter of our constitutional liberties, should gratify us now with another charter, no less important for the life and the salvation of our country, the great charter of our social freedom and economic liberation.

Like the more intelligent governing authorities of our time, the right honourable Prime Minister of Canada has grasped the very grave nature of the present situation. As he recalled during the very first of his series of speeches which raised to the highest peak the confidence of Canadians, and left speechless the most loquacious of our opponents, the economic system must be reformed whatever the cost: "Great changes" (I quote) "social as well as economic, have taken place in the life and in the organization of every people, grievously upsetting the operation of the established system. What we call the crash of 1929 was in reality the crash of the system: the mechanism was worn out."

A brilliant French economist, Lucien Romier, has told in striking fashion the story of the evolution of capitalism, the road it has followed since the war, the disgraceful state it is falling into to-day. He recalls that in olden times credit had but one source: thrift. The undertakings thus born kept their individual or family characteristics, they were free and independent. At the head of them were to be found real employers, people who were directly interested, whose invested capital did not come from the small savings of lesser people, but was their own money, fruit, very often, of the toil and thrift of several succeeding generations.

Before launching into divers enterprises, more or less certain, before risking fortunes acquired through so much toil and honesty, they weighed things carefully and measured in advance the consequent responsibilities. Before taking a single step forward they would quietly feel with their foot the path before them, to make sure that there was no hollow space anywhere beneath, no hidden bog to entrap them.

All was measure, balance, honesty. A good reputation was as important in such under-