

certainly followed those of the seconder. In view of the speech he made, I would say that he is quite properly seated on this side of the house; and when he advocates that the markets of the United States be opened to Canadian cattle, I certainly welcome him into our fold.

I take this opportunity to join with both the mover and seconder of the Address in congratulating the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and especially our own Canadian people, on the wonderful wedding ceremony which took place in London on November 20, at which Canada was represented by the Honourable the Prime Minister. We expect that with the effluxion of time Princess Elizabeth and Prince Phillip will become the rulers of not only Great Britain but Canada. While listening to the broadcast of the wedding ceremony one could not escape the feeling that home is still the best place of all; for here was Princess Elizabeth, a young woman who has the destiny of the world on her shoulders more heavily than anyone else, being wed in a simple ceremony to the young man she loved.

While we may differ in our points of view, I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister of Canada on the honour conferred upon him in receiving the Order of Merit. I think the honour was well deserved. I also congratulate the people of Canada upon the fact that their Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, was recognized in this way.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: It is impossible for me to deal with more than a few of the issues of the day.

We of the generation represented in this chamber can go back in our minds quite handily to, say, forty years ago. We were then in the aftermath of the Victorian era, and until 1914 we thought the world as we knew it, would, like Tennyson's brook, go on for ever. But in 1914 came the first world war, after which, until 1939, we experienced what was no more than a truce, for there followed, from 1939 to 1945, the greatest war the world has ever known. Since then we have had what may be called a tentative peace, and now we appear to have entered the same old cycle. It is a very difficult period; indeed, it could not be more difficult.

It is not my intention to deal with world affairs except very briefly and incidentally; but as my views on this subject are clear and definite, perhaps I should state them now. I do not believe that the ideology of democracy can co-exist with the ideology of autocracy. A year or two ago we commonly

heard the view expressed that unless better conditions were established in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, or among the democracies generally, we would go down before the Russians. I am frank to say I then shared that opinion; but I no longer believe it to be true. Nevertheless, though it is a hard thing to say, I believe the two systems cannot live in the world together. I noticed that when the Prime Minister landed recently in New York he was, to say the least, pessimistic. Those who attended the meetings of the United Nations last year and watched the conflict between exponents of the two systems were prepared for what has happened since. Talk about progress! We have made no progress at all. There are fewer signs of peace than there were two years ago; and while I do not believe in war, or think it is inevitable, the probability of it cannot be ruled out unless we of the democracies, knowing that democracy is a better system than dictatorship, are prepared to make a strong stand for our principles. However, as I have said, this is a subject into which I am not going in detail at this time.

As regards Newfoundland and Confederation, I do not anticipate that Newfoundland will consent to be another province of Canada. I think our government went as far as it could in the offer it made, and I have not the slightest word of criticism to offer in that connection. However, human nature being what it is, I would just record my opinion that the offer will not be accepted.

I notice from reading the Speech from the Throne, that my old friend rent control is back again. We are told that we shall be asked to consider plans for a low-rental housing project for veterans. As I have dealt with this subject at every recent session, I shall not again refer to it at any length. In 1941 the government of this country put into force rental controls and thereby, whether they intended to or not, told the people of Canada that building costs would go up and would double within six years. I challenge anybody to deny it. A house which in 1941 could have been built for a given amount, costs double that sum today. That statement is true of my city and of every place else where I have inquired; and it all started from rent control, as a consequence of which new building was virtually prohibited. You may say that that is not true; but it is true, and for proof you need only talk to any contractor who formerly built three or four or six houses a year. What happened was that he quit building; and now the government is confronted with a tremendous problem—the problem of how to get housing for the people who want to live in