

war involving the use of nuclear weapons which are so terrible that we must make every effort to prevent such an occurrence. Whether our commitment is to NATO, to the defence of this continent or to the United Nations, we have undertaken such commitments in every case on the basic assumption that they will all contribute to the deterrent to aggression.

The second principle which I referred to was the requirement for collective security. The complexity of modern warfare coupled with the high cost of new weapons has made it impossible for any one nation to maintain adequate unilateral defences. This knowledge has resulted in Canada joining with other like-minded nations in such collective defensive alliances as NATO and NORAD and with others who are contributing to peace-preserving forces of the United Nations.

The final point I made was that if a deterrent was to be successful, if the collective forces of the West were to be effective, forces in being are required. There will be no time for a general mobilization as we have known it in the past, such as that which followed the outbreak of the First World War; and it is significant that today, August 4, is the anniversary of that first global war. There would be no time to regroup or reinforce the forces in the field. We must have regular forces well trained and well equipped to ensure that the deterrent philosophy will prevail.

Honourable senators, I think this can be termed our policy with relation to the world situation. First, bend every effort toward securing disarmament. In the meantime, along with other peace-loving nations, provide as far as possible a deterrent to any attempt at aggression.

I feel, honourable senators, that I have imposed on your good nature and time long enough. In closing, may I say that there are many other items which could be discussed, and there will be lots of opportunity during the session when legislation comes before this house. I close on the same note with which I started. That is, I wish to thank you again for your courtesy in listening to me this afternoon, and also for your courtesy and kindness since I became a member of this house a few days ago.

(Translation):

Hon. L. P. Beaubien: Honourable senators, in seconding the motion for an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I wish

to thank the Leader of the Government for the great honour which he has bestowed upon me.

The Speech from the Throne contains references to several matters of the utmost importance, and I congratulate the Government for its courage and its energy in thus tackling problems with which our country is faced.

One of the most urgent, undoubtedly, is the foreign control of several of our labour unions. I am convinced, distinguished colleagues, that each one of you must have felt at times some apprehension at the thought that at the whim of one of the leaders of some American unions a paralyzing strike could be ordered, which would mean complete chaos in this country. I have the deepest respect for the great number of Canadian workers who are loyal, intelligent and devoted, and who covered themselves with glory during the second world war by carrying out heroic tasks. Those are things that must never be forgotten. I am also conscious of the fact that, through their collective efforts, they have succeeded in improving the standard of living of our people, thus contributing to the progress of the whole country.

However, I trust that some way will be found so that Canadian labour unions should be masters in their own house and free from foreign domination. Further, I believe that any member of a union should be legally entitled to a yearly audited statement of the revenues and disbursements of the union to which he belongs, and that every officer of a labour union should be elected by secret ballot, under the supervision of the Government.

(Text):

Honourable senators, there is another subject dealt with in the Speech from the Throne that I would like to mention. I refer to the corporation tax. The corporation tax rate has increased tremendously since the start of World War II. It stood then at about 12 per cent, and today at 50 per cent it is not down very much from the height it attained during hostilities. Corporations have not had very much experience with high corporation tax in what I would like to describe as normal times. Before the war the tax was too low to have any real effect on business. For a long time after the war there was such a shortage of goods everywhere that price tags did not matter too much. Lately conditions have changed. Germany, for instance, which was beaten, devastated, partitioned and bankrupt, has done an unbelievable work of rebuilding its economy and is today more prosperous than ever before and a formidable competitor in world markets.