

the expenditure is not adjusted it is very difficult to reduce taxes.

The Bilingual and Bicultural Commission: I cannot understand this; it is the policy of the defunct bloc populaire of the Province of Quebec. One of the commissioners, whom I shall call "fiasco"—and you all know who that is—has given an interview to a large newspaper in Montreal to say that the Members of Parliament here are half aldermen and half church wardens. He was pouring ridicule on the Members of Parliament; and the chairman, Mr. "Snobissimo," has often been unjust to the Members of Parliament. However, we all know that Members of Parliament deserve a lot of credit, and it is most unfair to abuse those who work very hard and do their best for their electors and the people of Canada.

I do not believe in culture; I do not believe in bilingualism. I may be called a traitor to my race because I say that, but I consider that the good Canadians of my former constituency and those of any other province are most alike, and I do not see why the people down home who speak French should be obliged to speak English, or why those in British Columbia or Orangeville should be forced to speak French. To have the principle of bilingualism extended to all is to have a Utopia. On the other hand, I believe that the two official languages should stand together, and should be used in publishing all official papers, and that the French-speaking Canadians should be on a footing of equality with those of any other race anywhere in this country. This is my opinion. But to preach bilingualism to the extent to which it is being done, and to ridicule the Members of Parliament, is pure nonsense.

Now, with regard to culture, I do not believe in it. I do not believe in what is called culture, for the very good reason that culture does not exist in this country. The teaching is so superficial and the programs are so far from the fundamentals, it is impossible to speak of culture.

Immigration review: To have an open door to all immigrants to this country is a mistake, because they all should be screened. There are various dangerous elements that come from Europe, and this country should be very careful about accepting them freely. I have the utmost sympathy for the present Minister of Citizenship and Immigration who has so much to do because he is also Acting Postmaster General at the present time. He is a fair gentleman, and I hope to have an

opportunity to discuss some matters with him in due course. However, the idea of opening wide the doors of Canada to all immigrants would be a great error.

Reform of parliamentary procedures: One reform with which I agree entirely is the simplicity of the opening of Parliament. There is nothing more ridiculous than to have the opening of Parliament performed in the old manner. The opening of this Parliament was done soberly and was appreciated by all those who had the opportunity of seeing it on television.

Farm assistance: Good.

Election expenses: It must be difficult to adjust that problem.

Encouragement of science and technology: So much the better.

Capital punishment—here we are! I remember Mr. Lapointe, a former Minister of Justice, told me that when he had to consider a case of capital punishment he did not sleep for a week. He had to do his duty, but it embarrassed and pained him. It was painful for him to make a decision in such matters. But, on the other hand, society must be protected, and just because it is a most difficult matter to deal with that does not mean to say it can be avoided. When a Member of Parliament accepts the portfolio of Minister of Justice he must realize that he will have to fulfil the same obligations as those of his predecessors. I read one day in the press that capital punishment was abolished until legislation was passed by the Parliament of Canada.

There was a Mr. Bickerdike, the member for St. Lawrence in Montreal, at the time of Laurier, who advocated the abolition of capital punishment at every session for a time, and then he left politics. The matter was again brought to the fore by a young member who was elected by the largest majority in Canada. After he had succeeded in having legislation passed regarding non-capital murder he was not re-elected.

People are very concerned about what happens in this country when so many are exposed to persons who suffer perhaps from a mental disorder of some kind, but is it because they suffer from a mental disorder that capital punishment should be abolished? To my mind, the best example that could be cited is that of a lioness that was kept as a pet in Quebec City. She killed a child, and a constable came and shot her. I feel it was the way to deal with that case, in the manner in which such cases have been dealt with at all times to get rid of dangerous beings,