

*The Address—Mr. Boivin*

himself very creditably of his task and that his constituents have every reason to be proud of him.

As to my colleague and friend, the member for Laval-Two Mountains (Mr. Demers), who seconded the motion, I also bid him welcome and extend my most sincere congratulations. A better seconder of the address could hardly have been selected. His speech was brief but to the point and he rendered unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's. He has kindled our admiration and he can count on our entire co-operation at all times.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to something that my constituents are asking, as I have myself, since July 12, 1946, for a distinctive Canadian flag which, as such, would be in accordance with the aspirations of the whole Canadian nation. I would like to quote Mr. Maurice Ollivier, legal adviser of this house. The quotation is taken from his excellent book on problems of Canadian sovereignty:

If, as Lord Tweedsmuir once stated, the first loyalty of a Canadian belongs to Canada and not to the British commonwealth of nations, there seems to be no valid reason why this country, like all the other countries of the commonwealth, should not adopt a distinctive national emblem. It would serve to unite Canadians, whatever their origin, in time of war as in times of peace, during a depression and during normal times. They would find it easier to work hand in hand towards the greatness and progress of our nation.

The same holds true for our national anthem "O Canada" and any Canadian who loves his country should not find it in him to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker, we who sit on your right sincerely wish to give this country peace and security. I might add that we would have better success in that undertaking if the parties that are represented here could only forget their political fanaticism and work together with those who have been chosen to preside over the destinies of our country.

Mr. Speaker, reference was made, on our arrival here, to the communist menace. I know that everybody in this country now realizes that not enough attention has been paid up to now to this movement. A healthy reaction to it having taken place in numerous European countries, it has turned towards us, in the hope of succeeding here. It must be admitted that, though it does constitute a threat, it has not gone beyond its preliminary organizational stage. I congratulate the government on the close watch that has been and

is being kept in order to fight this evil movement. I am convinced that our people understand now the true meaning of this revolutionary ideology. It will therefore be easier to fight it since the people will not leave that responsibility to the federal government alone, especially after the events of the past few years, but will co-operate, I am sure, by communicating to the proper authorities any information or any doubts they may have concerning those who abhor order, liberty and religion.

It is true that we have had good crops, that industrial expansion goes on at a rate we have never known before, that inflationary forces are less active, and I would add that it is true that employment is at a level heretofore unknown. But I would point out that we experienced a more or less serious regression since December last, due to seasonal factors as well as to limitations on the exportation of our products. In the city of Granby where I live, to give only that example, unemployment affects more than 1,500 people. I hope that these people as well as the country in general will admit that the federal government gave them two good acts when it enacted the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Family Allowances Act.

This brings me to deal with another question, a very controversial question and one to which I want to call the attention of the Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. MacKinnon), that of immigration. On March 1, 1949, I called the attention of his predecessor to the danger of mass immigration, and events have proved that I was right in what I said then. I read only a few weeks ago that we received in 1948, 125,414 immigrants, that is twice the number we admitted in 1947. I have come to the conclusion that had we been more careful and admitted less immigrants our people who are today out of work would be employed in the majority of cases.

Mr. Speaker, some time ago I became acquainted with a report dealing with a lecture given by Mr. Watson Kirkconnell before the Empire Club of Canada in Toronto on March 23, 1944, and which interested me deeply. I would now like to quote the following from the said lecture:

The history of immigration in this country may be relied upon to approve those principles which should be the guide of our future policy.

Mr. Kirkconnell sums up such a policy as follows:

During this total period (from 1851 to 1931) Canada has always had half as much again as many immigrants as it could absorb. For example between