

were attacked and ignored elsewhere. It surely could not be from the Liberal party, which has twice in its history since confederation entrusted its leadership to men of their race who have shown, and again show, an extraordinary sense of national spirit and understanding and a broad outlook on national and external affairs. The first of these has by his strong personality and his foresighted vision led Canada from the status of a colony to that of a dominion; the second has gained, since his entry into politics, the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having promptly demonstrated since his accession to the premiership that he has all the qualities of a truly great national leader. It surely could not be from the Liberal party, whose aim has always been never to discriminate against any element of the population and to give all a fair representation in the councils of state. Canadians of French origin know that they have nothing to fear from the Liberal party in the matter of rights given to them under article 133. I do not think they need to fear, either, any encroachments on their rights by the C.C.F. party. Although this party has no representatives of French origin in this parliament, it has followers among French-speaking Canadians; and they have shown a broad enough outlook on national questions not to have their sincerity and good faith on such matters questioned. Neither do I think they need to fear the Social Credit party, be it only because of the fact that a certain sect of the same political creed is making a bid for support in many parts of Quebec.

Could it be that my hon. friends feel remorse for the past of their own party, and think that Canadians of French descent might come to share the uncomfortable feelings of the Conservative Quebecers as expressed in this house by the former member for Gaspé, whose pronouncement on the matter was quoted in this house lately by the hon. member for Champlain (Mr. Brunelle)? Could it be that they believe their fellow Canadians of French origin will long hesitate before trusting the new deal offered by their new leader to Quebec in an attempt to gain their support?

If one looks back to the attitudes of so many Tories in past parliaments, it would be enough, of course, to make French-speaking Canadians ill at ease as to the fate of their language. The remarkable thing is the manner in which history tends to repeat itself at times. The leader of the opposition and his advisers are evidently working on this assumption. Fortunately, however, the patterns of historical events may vary in their

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shape. It is with the object of preventing a repetition of past mistakes that we on this side of the house must now fight to open the eyes of our own fellow citizens so that they may not remain blind to the artifices of the Tory party. It is evident from their behaviour since their last convention that the Tory party had set its hope on having at this time a repetition of 1911. From one end of the country to the other a publicity campaign tries to sell the new leader to the people, and the air waves are resounding with grandiloquent phrases of the man and his gift for solving all our problems; but nowhere more than in Quebec has this outburst taken the shape of a concerted effort to show the man as the hero of minority rights.

Mr. Brooks: How about Nicolet-Yamaska?

Mr. Picard: My hon. friends will get the answer of Nicolet-Yamaska when the general election comes along.

Mr. Brooks: We have already had it.

Mr. Picard: You will then not have a man who says: I will not show my leader. You will have a man who will be obliged to show his leader. When he shows him, he will have the whole of the people of Quebec answering him in a proper way, and you will see the result.

It is evident from the behaviour of the members of the party opposite that since their convention they think they have obtained a new strength and think they may make the people of Canada believe they are new people. But neither the people of Quebec nor the people of Canada will be caught off guard.

On the other hand, a powerful attempt is being made to try to discredit the Prime Minister in the eyes of the inhabitants of his own province, as was shown in Nicolet-Yamaska, to which my hon. friend referred, when the Conservative candidate was surrounded by isolationists like Sauriol. These people who claim to be Tories and Conservatives ought to be ashamed to mention the name of Nicolet-Yamaska when the campaign in Nicolet-Yamaska was not fought on Conservative grounds but on isolationist and nationalist grounds, with the help of the isolationists in Quebec and with the help of Sauriol, who at one time might have been in jail instead of being free.

Mr. Brooks: That is something hon. members opposite have been doing for years.

Mr. Picard: The strongest alliances and the strangest alliances have been made in Quebec. In Quebec you see Mr. Chaloult, whose extremist views are known to everyone in this house, saying from his seat in the legislature that, although Mr. Drew was an "imperialist", he was confident that the fate of