

fairly and courteously, and he deserves a great deal of consideration. I trust that there will be no change in the set-up of that board.

I apologize for mentioning such matters, but it must be borne in mind that I belong to a minority and by their very nature minorities are timid and fearful. Indeed when the rights of a minority are encroached upon, it is lost forever, unless unforeseen circumstances enable it to recover the lost ground. We are compelled to fight inch by inch and foot by foot to defend the little we have preserved.

I notice that some hon. members seem surprised. They recall—as stated in the parliamentary guide—that I was elected as an independent, with the clear-cut explanation that I was of the Liberal school, that I was steeped in the Liberal tradition, and that I was in principle favourable to the government of the right hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King). There are two kinds of independent members in this house: the independent members who always vote against the government of the right hon. the Prime Minister, and the independent members, like myself, who are ready to follow Mr. King as long as Laurier's pupil remains faithful to the programme, to the teachings and to the principles of Laurier, whom I have loved as a father and as a leader.

Mr. DORION: Will the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. GARIÉPY: Yes.

Mr. DORION: Could he name independent members who always vote against the government?

Mr. GARIÉPY: Will you please repeat your question?

Mr. DORION: The hon. member should give the names of those independent members who always vote against the government.

Mr. GARIÉPY: You are one of them.

Mr. DORION: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Everyone knows, and particularly the hon. member for Three Rivers, that what he has just said is false.

Mr. GARIÉPY: Mr. Speaker, such a debate will not enlighten anyone. The opinions and the conduct of the hon. member for Charlevoix-Saguenay (Mr. Dorion) are known throughout the country. I do not hide my own views; I often spoke about nationalism and I do not repudiate it for it is a doctrine which has its good points. Nationalism never hurt the country, except once in our history. That was in 1911, when the so-called nationalists stabbed Laurier with the help of the Toronto Tories'

[Mr. Gariépy.]

finance, thereby disastrously concluding an alliance against the prosperity, the development and the progress of this country.

To my mind, the ideas of the official opposition party are unsound. They wish to Canadianize the province of Quebec, as their leader (Mr. Bracken) has said. We have no need of such a doctrine to be Canadians. We have for a long time been and we are still Canadians. Speaking in Quebec, the leader said, "Give me a Cartier." Quebec will answer, "Give me a Sir John A. Macdonald." Men like Macdonald and Cartier no longer exist. The Progressive Conservative party's doctrine reminds me of a crazy quilt. It is a mixture of an imperialism and a nationalism of doubtful quality, of a narrow provincialism and extremes of various kinds, that is somewhat similar to a Ku Klux Klan because I have often heard it said that the Anderson government in Saskatchewan was partisan of those who form to-day His Majesty's loyal opposition. For the benefit of those who would like to know what that means, I shall refer to the July 10, 1946, issue of *La Presse* where a correspondent from Quebec who visited Saskatchewan, wrote as follows:

In Saskatchewan the French Canadians have had to endure vexatious measures under the Anderson government, besides other difficulties preceding and following their enforcement. Thus, the laws of that province forbid members of religious orders, both men and women, to wear religious habits or any religious emblems; they forbid the hanging of crucifixes on class room walls; they allow the teaching of French for a period of one hour a day only and merely permit that catechism be taught, one half-hour after school hours, when the pupils are tired and inclined to pay the least attention to the instructions.

Mr. HEON: Would the hon. member allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. GARIÉPY: Yes.

Mr. HEON: Has any government of Saskatchewan, which succeeded the Anderson administration, changed the situation mentioned by the hon. member?

Mr. GARIÉPY: Mr. Speaker, I shall not waste what little time I have in discussing other matters. I have but a few moments left to utter my remarks on federal policies and I cannot use part of them to answer the question that has just been asked. I shall merely add that to my mind the habit of a sister of charity, the cassock of a priest, are just as sacred as the uniform of a nurse of the Victorian Order or the uniform of a British soldier.

In the province of Quebec we were faithful to the teachings which were instilled into us in so far as communism is concerned. In our