

unilateral declaration of independence, the Government of Salisbury was outlawed.

Mr. Pearson was opposed to immediate military action. He put his trust in stronger economic sanctions. Once again, Mr. Pearson revealed himself as one of the greatest diplomats in the world. His point of view prevailed again against military action. His proposal to form a sanctions commission, whose object is to control the effect of financial and economic sanctions, and of an embargo on petroleum was agreed to. These steps are meant to correct the illegal situation existing in Rhodesia.

At the time of the dispute between India and Pakistan, Mr. Pearson offered his services as mediator. With the Honourable Paul Martin, he keeps up with the development of the war in Viet Nam and follows any attempt to negotiate. I am proud, as a Canadian, of the efforts in the pursuit of peace undertaken by our present Government which always try to make sure that the rule of law will prevail in international affairs.

Honourable senators, everywhere our Canadian flag flies it is with honour. In order to get our new flag adopted our Prime Minister took his political life in his own hands. He overcame all difficulties and succeeded in this endeavour. I am confident that he will succeed also in getting our patriotic hymn, *O Canada*, adopted as our national anthem. For those two reasons the name of Mr. Pearson will have a place in history.

With a strictly distinctive Canadian flag and national anthem, the only trace of our past colonial status to remain is the need to go to London to get our Constitution amended. I am hopeful that we shall overcome this last hurdle which stands in the way of our attaining a full and complete sovereignty.

Now, let us take a look at the problems raised by the relations between the federal authority and our ten provincial governments.

Recently our distinguished Prime Minister defined the essential conditions for the smooth functioning of federalism, based on co-operation between the federal state and the provinces. According to Mr. Pearson—and I am trying to give a faithful interpretation of the thought expressed by my leader—the main thing to do, first, is to establish quite clearly the essential points on which Ottawa cannot and will not yield for, otherwise, Canada would run the risk of being destroyed.

Honourable senators, like the Prime Minister—

We want the new and dynamic Quebec to play its full and honoured part in the development of a new and proud Canada.

The primary condition for the efficiency of federalism is the adoption by Ottawa of a flexible policy, considering variable circumstances and changing requirements in the federal system.

The second essential condition is that all provinces, and Quebec especially, give clear indication of their willingness to preserve and strengthen Canadian unity within the federal state.

In recent years the Liberal Government has undeniably proved its good faith towards the provinces, especially the province of Quebec. Unhesitatingly, our Prime Minister recognizes that my native province is different from the others due to conditions peculiar to Quebec. I would even say that we have in Quebec a different way of life.

Let us continue our analysis of the second condition stated, the willingness to preserve our federal union, which every province should show. Before granting other advantages to provincial governments, Ottawa should be convinced that

each province is bent on keeping a strong Confederation, led by a strong central government, able to carry out the responsibilities vested on it by the Constitution.

Therefore, it is necessary, along with Mr. Pearson, to differentiate between two kinds of separatists: on one hand, those who do not want to leave anything to Ottawa; on the other hand, those who want to leave everything to Ottawa. How will it be possible for French Canadians and French Canada to achieve their own aspirations, while preserving Canada's unity? This is the real problem which must be solved, while Canada moves towards the centennial of its federative regime.

I wish to congratulate Mr. Pearson for the noble principles he stated when he said:

Our unity must also recognize the duality of our origin and the multi-racial character of our social, cultural and political development. It must be a unity based on the English and French speaking partnership of rights and responsibilities developed within the Constitution.

This partnership must allow the French-speaking Canadians to make a full and complete contribution to the development not only of Quebec but of Canada as a whole.