

pelled with the operation of the treaty. It must be remembered, however, that they may now import their raw material upon easier terms and that certain of their textile products may be exported to and sold on the American market. If the dumping of American products can be averted by the relevant sections of the Customs Act I do not believe that the manufacturers will fare too badly. In any event, in the consideration of this treaty there is one thing that should be kept in mind. When great achievements are obtained, very often great sacrifices must be made. Sacrifices had to be made by Great Britain, the United States, and Canada in the interests of peace on behalf of the cause of democracy, and I believe that those sacrifices should be and will be generously accepted.

(Translation) The speech from the throne mentions another momentous question—the problem of youth training. There are great numbers of young men and women at present unemployed, and a great many others who, upon graduation from our colleges and universities, know not where to turn. It must be remembered, however, that the youth of to-day will be the nation of tomorrow. We must rely on youth if the ship of state is to be kept on an even keel. Therefore, we must find means of training youth for the part it is to play.

The government voted a large amount for youth training, and I wish to congratulate the Minister of Labour (Mr. Rogers) on the manner in which the money has been expended. In cooperation with the provincial governments, youth training programs have been set up which are classified as follows:

- (a) training projects of an occupational nature;
- (b) learnership courses in industry;
- (c) work projects to combine training with conservation and development of natural resources;
- (d) physical training programs to maintain health and morale.

Those provinces which have adopted this plan have derived great advantages from it. It is only a beginning, however, and much remains to be accomplished. It would seem that a greater measure of publicity should be given to those programs for the rehabilitation of youth, since a great many communities appear to be unaware of what has been done.

The Canadian Corps Association has recently set up a program of youth training which seems to be commendable in many respects, and certainly deserves to be given careful consideration.

[Mr. Chevrier.]

Mr. Speaker, we are passing through a difficult and dangerous period of our history. Hate and distrust are everywhere. Nations are arming to the teeth in anticipation of war. Subversive ideas are being spread everywhere, class consciousness is being fostered, and our whole social order is threatened. We must fight those agitators preaching hate and disorder. In order to fight them effectively, it is not sufficient to affirm the superiority of democracies over dictatorships. We must show by our actions that such superiority actually exists, and that in our midst there is always room for social justice and peace.

We must come to the help of those who suffer: the worker who lives in constant fear of unemployment; the farmer who does not obtain a fair price for his products; the unemployed who are willing to work. We must make plain to those who are embittered against society that the cause of their ills is not our social order, but the abuses resulting from the doctrine of individualism; that socialism would only aggravate their predicament; that the aim should be, not to destroy our present order, but to reform it without delay, since otherwise it is futile to attempt effectively to defend society against the assault of revolutionary forces.

(Text) In order to preserve democracy and promote its welfare, the state must guard against two dangers; first, the danger of leaving too much to private initiative; second, the danger of leaving too little to the effort of its citizens. It must avoid the two extremes of individualism and paternalism. Whenever the general interest of any particular class suffers or is threatened with evils which can in no other way be met, the public authority must step in to meet them. This indicates that there are some situations where it is the duty of the state to intervene, and others where it must refrain from intervention. Democracy, therefore, in the true sense is that in which all classes will find representation—the poor as well as the rich, the feeble as well as the strong, the farmer and the wage earner as well as the high salaried director. In such a state more justice and charity would be meted out, and equilibrium among the various classes of society would be restored.

(Translation) The present government, by various legislative measures, has contributed to bring about the proper balance among the various classes of society. The speech from the throne mentions other proposals which, I hope, will be carried to a successful conclusion. I have much pleasure, therefore, Mr Speaker, in seconding the motion of my