

tors just mentioned, whom I had not the honour to know as well as most of you did. I particularly wish to pay tribute to the memory of Honourable Senator Beaubien, my predecessor. The senator who represented the division which I now have the honour of representing was a gentleman, a man of great culture and a keen business man. I would like to imitate his straightforwardness and his broadness of mind in the discussion of all problems, not only in this house, but wherever he was called upon to express an opinion.

Honourable senators, to propose the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne is always a delicate matter when a man is new to his surroundings. It is both an honour and a pleasure for me to do so this year, because—and the case is rather rare in political history—the Speech from the Throne corresponds exactly to the programme proposed by the government during an electoral campaign.

As I see it, I am not expected to pay tribute to the efforts of the government or to its leaders, but rather to remind the people of Canada that they must co-operate faithfully and loyally with the men who direct the public life of their country in the common interest.

Democracy is in danger in several parts of the world, where an effort is being made to instil subversive ideas. The best way of meeting this danger is to command the respect of the people and, by so doing, to make them respect democracy.

The Speech from the Throne touches on all the aspects of Canadian life. It forecasts laws designed above all to defend our territory. I am not a soldier. I do not want war and I do not believe that Canada wants it; but war is sometimes forced upon us, and today, as in the ages gone by, the surest way of avoiding it is to unite and to command respect. As I mentioned a moment ago, subversive ideas spring from the mind of a people who are conducting their affairs in such a way as to extend their power beyond their own frontiers. It is these ideas which they wish to impose upon all the countries of the world. Canadians will not stand for this. We have had the lesson of the last war, and the road to peace is furnishing more lessons of the same kind. This should be a warning to us should war break out one day. It is surely our duty to avoid war, and the government should give serious consideration to this problem and develop true patriotism. Let us prepare reasonably and strongly; let us incur today the necessary expenses and see that they are met by our own generation, in order to ensure for our sons tomorrow the stability,

the security and the happiness which we have enjoyed ourselves.

To make our country and all of North America secure, it will be necessary to organize, not only from the military standpoint, but also and perhaps particularly from an economic standpoint. The North Atlantic Pact may well safeguard, at least for a time, our boundaries, our military security. I am personally convinced that the North Atlantic Pact has dampened the ambitious dreams of certain people who need not be mentioned. We all know them. But the Marshall plan will probably come to an end in a few years, and I fear that several signatory countries will have to get themselves out of their financial difficulties. We will have to help them, and at our own expense. I am sure that all the public men of Canada accept this principle and I am also convinced that they will help in the quest for means to restore the economic equilibrium of the world, in our own hemisphere particularly, in order to protect North America and to ensure peace.

I also rejoice in the knowledge that the government of my country wishes to help in securing the peace of the world through social security, and more particularly to ensure social security within its own boundaries. I am not partial to socialism; I favour private enterprise, which I consider absolutely necessary to our economic progress. But if private enterprise is to continue to prosper, and in order that it may ensure the economic consolidation of the country, it will be necessary to look into our social legislation. To ensure social security to-morrow, it will first be necessary to obtain the services of each and every one in his own profession, and to place all talents at the country's disposal. Every man must have the means of earning a livelihood. But to earn one's living is not only to earn one's daily bread, but also to contribute the best of one's mind and heart to the country's welfare. The political and economic history of my country is a witness to the fact that, in all fields of human endeavour, the people who have received an education through the kindness of a sister, an uncle or an old parish priest, have placed all their talents at the disposal of their country. My colleagues are no doubt aware, as I am myself, that there are people in our country who, had they not been given an opportunity to continue their studies, could never have become outstanding members of their profession or have contributed as they did, materially and morally, to the life of Canada. As this type of personal benevolence no longer exists, the state will have to step in, to a certain extent, and help the larger and poorer families to develop the talents and