

ciples of justice which will bring back in the world normal trade relations, and will ensure world-wide security.

It may be, Mr. Speaker, that the United Nations Organization is not perfect. But, notwithstanding its lack of perfection, it is a step and an important one in the right direction; and Canada must do her utmost to ensure its success and to perfect it.

Obviously, we must assume a fair and just share in the policing of the world under the direction of the new League of Nations. But it is worthwhile to pay it this insurance premium against war, against a war that everyone is agreed would send the world to its doom if it should break out some day.

Finally, Canada must be in a position to ensure her own security against any potential enemy. Of course, we do not want war. But the last conflict was for us a painful experience. What is now taking place in the world reminds us that we must be prepared to protect efficiently our borders against any aggressor.

According to scientists, such progress has been achieved in the manufacture of armaments that, should another war break out, the most powerfully armed nation will have the advantage. The countries which will not be ready to defend their borders will not have time to prepare their defences as during the last war.

So long as the new League of Nations has not taken the necessary steps to establish the peace of the world upon solid foundations and to effect worldwide disarmament, we must be prepared for any eventuality.

I do not advocate specific measures. It is believed that the voluntary system is sufficient to furnish all the men needed by this country for the efficient defence of her borders, but I say that so long as the United Nations Organization is not sufficiently strong to silence aggressor nations, Canada must stand prepared. This is not a matter to be discussed from the standpoint of party politics, but it is the protection of our country and of our loved ones which is involved.

However, Mr. Speaker, our relations with the rest of the world must not overshadow our national problem.

I do not delude myself with words, and when I look at the situation in our country, I am struck by the same mistrust which seems to exist between nations.

I find such mistrust between the two main racial groups in our country, notwithstanding the smiles that are sometimes so readily exchanged.

[Mr. L. J. Raymond.]

Mr. GAUTHIER (Portneuf) (Translation): That is perfectly true.

Mr. RAYMOND (Wright) (Translation): To my mind, a state can never be powerful as long as mistrust of this nature exists. I also detect this suspicion between the various provinces. Last August, the federal government called a conference in Ottawa for the purpose of submitting to the provinces a new scheme for the distribution of financial responsibilities. So far, an understanding has not yet been worked out. I know full well that such an important task cannot be completed in a few months. The conference met again in November of last year, and again in January. New sittings will take place next April. What is most apparent in some of the participants, is the sentiment of mistrust, fear and doubt.

The same spirit seems to prevail in the economic field. Suspicion pervades the ranks of employers and workers and I do not think it could be said that the two groups trust each other. The same applies to the relations of the rich and the poor. The individual who has money or properties distrusts the masses. He fears their demands. On the other hand, the public holds the owner of worldly goods as a suspect.

The following statement may appear rather childish, Mr. Speaker, but I am convinced that all our problems can be solved provided we base their consideration on a spirit of mutual trust. However, this sentiment can only be awakened, nurtured and matured provided justice and charity govern the consideration of all these problems.

On the national level, what is wanted above all else, as common sense tells us, is that every one be both sentimentally and legally loyal to one country only: Canada.

Besides, our country is a federation organized by two groups of different ethnical origins: the Anglo-Canadians and the French-Canadians. The principle behind this charter is the equality of treatment of the two racial groups which officially make up the nation and the respect of the peculiarities of each race in their loyalty to the same country, Canada. Two races, two cultures, two civilizations, living in harmony and progressing in peace and mutual confidence: such is, in my estimation, the dream of the fathers of the Canadian confederation; such is the object which we must be willing to bring about and to enhance if national cooperation between two official racial groups is to be established on a solid foundation.

Once this sentiment is prevalent, it will become increasingly easier to establish good relations between the federal and provincial