

interests better, the same poll shows that Quebecers are more satisfied with the federal than with the provincial government; the figures indicate that 58.4% of Quebecers are satisfied with the federal government while only 44.9% express satisfaction with the provincial government. As for the popularity of the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Quebec, one cannot escape the conclusion that Mr. Trudeau clearly outshines Mr. Lévesque in Quebec. In this province, 46.9 % of the population are satisfied with the Prime Minister, whereas the figure for Mr. Lévesque is only 26.9%. Mr. Lévesque is thus not justified in claiming that he is the most legitimate and most popular spokesman for Quebec.

These reassuring figures should not, however, lull us into forgetting that we are going through a period during which constitutional changes will be necessary. Far be it from me to deny that Quebecers want changes. But in this they are no different from Canadians in Western Canada or in the Atlantic provinces. It is important that we face the facts: Quebecers want changes, but they want to remain within Confederation. Change does not mean separation.

The basic fact of the matter is that we are not in a static situation; on the contrary, we are involved in a dynamic process which will entail inevitable readjustments. We must stop basing our vision of the future on the past; we must stop projecting the bitterness and resentment of the past into the future. And if I may apply Jean Monnet's famous statement, "We are not uniting countries we are bringing people together", to the Canadian scene, I would say that in the renewed federalism which is within our grasp, the aspirations of all Canadians can be fulfilled.