

other charges. There is the same conflict of interest between labour organizations and employers, and between civil service organizations and taxpayers. One day representatives of civil servants may demand increased wages and changed working conditions, and perhaps the next day organized groups of taxpayers will protest against our high rate of taxes and insist that the government reduce expenditures in every way.

These conflicting problems are continuously being placed before the government, and my feeling is that even more than the patience of Job will be required if these problems are to be untangled and solved to the satisfaction of all. As a matter of fact, it cannot be done.

If we are to expect the government to shoulder the full responsibility of providing jobs, increased incomes and a high standard of living for all, then we must concede to it the power and authority to command and dictate, to implement and carry out with certainty and continuity all of the policies which it believes will help in the solution of the problem. I think it only reasonable that authority go with responsibility. It is my opinion, honourable Senators, that in these modern times no government will exist for long that does not provide some system of social services for its people. The socialists and similar groups are not the only ones who believe in social welfare. On the contrary, free enterprise is just as anxious as any other group to improve the lot of the ordinary citizen. We are repeatedly told that the real test of any political, economic or social system is what that system does for the ordinary man and woman. I agree with those who contend that when that test is applied to Canada it will be found that our country stands high in the list of countries whose citizens have shared in the benefits of a highly developed civilization.

I believe that our government has gone all out in an effort to meet the needs and wishes of our people, but I often pause and wonder how far we should go in the interests of the people themselves, in encouraging them to lean on the state and expect it to solve all their problems, many of which they themselves could solve and be infinitely stronger men and women by so doing.

**Hon. Mr. Duff:** Hear, hear.

**Hon. Mr. Golding:** In a young, vigorous and undeveloped country like Canada we can never hope to reach our highest destiny if our people continually prefer to lean on a beneficent or paternalistic government, rather than exercise their own minds and muscles in an atmosphere and spirit of freedom. We are told that our country today

is just at the beginning of its greatness, and I think we will all agree with that. We therefore need men and women who are willing to work and exercise their skill and ability in doing things for themselves, with the expectation, of course, that they will receive some reward.

There are some people in this country—perhaps in other countries too—who denounce what is known as the profit system. They think the system is bad, and they never miss an opportunity to condemn it. They argue that production should be for use and not for profit. But one usually finds that these people wish to apply that principle to everyone else but themselves. I think it reasonable that our people should have some incentive to encourage them to exert themselves and induce them to put forth their best efforts, whether it be in business or some other occupation; and I know of no better incentive than our profit system has proven to be.

I believe that Canadian citizens should have confidence in themselves and in their ability to do things for themselves. It is my belief that they should have an ambition to own a home of their own, to own a farm or a business, to have an occupation or profession of some sort which will ensure sufficient income to provide for a family. Good Canadian citizens, who are willing to exert themselves consistently and qualify themselves for a position or some other means of earning a living are, I contend, entitled to some reward for their efforts. But if we take the advice of some of our people and deliberately destroy our profit system—a system which has helped to build this country—we will deprive all of an incentive which has produced excellent results.

I disagree with such advice. It is my belief that we should continue to build this country in an atmosphere of freedom, where every citizen has the right to select his own legal method of earning his living. We must always remember, however, that freedom should never be used as a cloak for personal greed or selfishness; nor should our profit system be allowed to develop into a means of exploitation. Freedom does not include the right to exploit labour or to waste our natural resources; neither does it include the right to a monopoly, whether it be on the part of the state, labour or free enterprise, for the purpose of restricting production and increasing prices. How many times have we heard the sound truth that a handful of men, or even one man, conducting a business or acting on behalf of labour, with no thought for the rights of others, can create more public resentment against our economic system and