

like him, I also can claim Irish ancestry, I readily admit that I can never match his eloquence or Irish wit.

Various honourable senators have mentioned that this is an emotional debate. True, any debate on the flag is emotional, because any discussion on the flag reminds one of loyalties, honour, duty, traditions, liberty, freedom, wars, celebrations, and, most of all, home.

It may be true that Members of Parliament are the ones who eventually will decide the shape, colour and design of the Canadian flag. However, whether it may be an entirely new flag, rather than the present Red Ensign, or a combination of the present flag with certain changes and additions, Members of Parliament are not the real flagmakers. The people of Canada alone are the real flagmakers. They are the mothers who maintain our Canadian homes; the teachers who mould the minds of the youth of the nation; the men and women in industry, who day by day operate and maintain the machines of industry; they are the farmers, the miners, the foresters, the fishermen and others, who produce wealth from our natural resources. Most important of all, the real flagmakers are the hundreds of thousands of Canadian veterans, both men and women, who in two world wars wrote the name of Canada in flaming capital letters for all the world to see. All these have contributed in their own way to make the flag we have today and what it stands for.

Our flag is still the Red Ensign, and to many it is a distinctive flag. Upon the field of red is the shield of the Canadian Coat of Arms. The emblems on the shield all date back to very ancient times.

For England, there are three gold lions on a red field. The lion came from France and was the emblem on the flag of William of Normandy, and ever since 1066 has been incorporated in the heraldry of the British kings. For Scotland, a red lion rampant on the golden field is even more ancient. It was the emblem of the Scottish kings and came to them from ancient Ireland, where it had arrived from the east in about 580 B.C. But it was also the family emblem of Brutus the Trojan, who founded the City of London in about 1100 B.C. For Ireland, there is a gold harp on a purple field. This emblem is equally ancient. For France, there are three golden fleurs-de-lis on a purple field. This emblem held a proud place in the Arms of the British kings from the time of Henry II to George III, proclaiming the French ancestry of the sovereign. There is also a sprig of three maple leaves.

Thus, we can readily see and understand that these emblems represent the early

pioneers who were instrumental in laying the foundation of this great country—English, Welsh, Scottish, French and Irish, all branches of one great race, who coming together in Canada have built a nation of which we may all well be proud.

This shield on the flag, therefore, while essentially new, since it represents a young nation, has its roots firmly in the past, and speaks of the very beginnings of our race.

Our flag also has incorporated in it the Union Jack. This emblem denotes our membership in the Commonwealth.

Some resent the Union Jack, because they believe it represents only England. This is not correct, since England's own particular flag is the Cross of St. George, just as Scotland's is the Cross of St. Andrew.

How can anyone argue that any flag of Canada should not have incorporated into its design some emblem or insignia which denotes our past as far as the two founding peoples of Canada are concerned?

Last night, Senator Hugessen gave some brief historical notes of the origin of the Union Jack, of how the first Jack had the Cross of St. George, and later the Cross of St. Andrew. For my part, I was more interested in his all too brief remarks as to how and when the Cross of St. Patrick was added to the Jack. History records that it was about the year 1690 that the diagonal red cross on a white field became known and recognized as the fighting flag of Ireland. This flag had been used in Ireland for many years prior to 1690, but it has been more or less accepted that the year 1690 denotes the date when it was accepted and used as a national emblem. Thus Ireland had a national emblem well over a century before the Cross of St. Patrick was added to the English and Scottish Jack in 1801. Thus the present Union Jack, this emblem of the crossed crosses, is of great significance because it has been the sign of our ancestors from far-distant ages.

We regard Canada as a Christian country. For this reason the Union Jack has an added appeal, because it enshrines the upright cross, the emblem of our Lord's death at Calvary. Personally, I want the Union Jack on our flag because it has the Cross of St. Patrick, which represents Ireland, the home of my ancestors, who came to Canada long before the Cross of St. Patrick was added to the Jack in the year 1801. The Union Jack in our flag indicates that a very large number of Canadian citizens trace their ancestry from the British Isles.

Every one of us has great respect for the past. In your own family you prize and treasure family heirlooms of yesterday, pictures, furniture, jewellery, silver, glass, cer-