

provide the required services for the people. He saw public debt as an investment in the future, as an asset to the country and as a stimulus to growth. His thinking on this matter was much more advanced than that of his contemporaries.

Again, it was Senator Hugessen who supported a publicly owned Bank of Canada. In 1938, when speaking on that measure he said:

I think it is quite conceivable that having this bank under our own control and in our own hands may result in a considerable extension of sound ideas about the relationship of currency and credit to the national policy.

Again, he was a steady supporter of the ever-continuing need for social reform. He said that there was no justification for extremes of wealth and poverty in this country. When speaking on the whole concept of social security in 1943—during the war years—he had this to say:

I do not regard with any great alarm the prospects of high taxation. I am a believer in high taxation for purposes of social service, and in a redistribution by that means of the country's wealth, provided always that the taxation is fair and the social objects sought to be achieved are worthy of attainment. You can do a great deal by high taxation devoted to useful social purposes.

He insisted that even during the war the Government should implement social reforms to procure for all the people of Canada freedom from want and freedom from fear. To those who suggested that social reform should await the end of the war, he replied, quoting Sir Winston Churchill's statement: "The true measure of nations is what they can do when they are tired."

In 1946, when the Government to which he gave his political allegiance proposed the extension of the Foreign Exchange Control Act in this house he opposed it. It is a measure of his foresight to note that within a year the board itself was abolished.

His speech in the debate on the bill to dismiss the Governor of the Bank of Canada may not have had the approval, on political grounds, of honourable senators opposite. No one, however, will deny that it was a debating speech of the first order. On that great parliamentary occasion his speech drew from one of the best informed press gallery correspondents—and not a supporter of the party

to which Senator Hugessen belonged—the statement that it was one of the finest parliamentary performances he had ever witnessed.

Those present shall not soon forget the monumental speech he made a year ago on the Columbia River development. Not only was it an outstanding speech but, with a touch of genius, he reduced a problem of extraordinary complexity to its bare essentials, with a clarity and a cogency which commanded the respect and the admiration of us all.

In international affairs, Senator Hugessen believed that the Senate had a very special parliamentary role to perform for a country which was growing into a position of enlarged maturity in the international community. In 1945 he said this:

Now, honourable senators, those are matters of vast import, and they fall outside the region of ordinary partisan activities with which we associate, and quite rightly, the Lower Chamber. It seems to me that the Senate of Canada can make a great contribution to the public life of this country by taking upon itself the function of deliberating upon international affairs in the same way that assemblies of similar character do in other countries. I refer particularly to the House of Lords in England and to the Senate of the United States.

At various times, indeed starting with his maiden speech in 1937, he promoted this idea. He deemed no part of this vast field unworthy of the Senate's attention, whether it be the United Nations, NATO, the Commonwealth, problems of trade, and of disarmament, problems of war and of peace.

Adrian Knatchbull Hugessen was a great parliamentarian and a great Canadian. Few knew him. He never sought publicity: he seldom got it. Yet his influence upon public affairs through the Senate was in my estimation so great as to be incalculable. He was and always will be one of Canada's great men of state.

For his contemporaries, his legacy here is the joy of having had an association with a great gentleman of great competence and great judgment. For those who follow him, his legacy is not only the inspiration but the challenge of a great career.

Hon. M. Gratian O'Leary: Honourable senators, I have always admired the facility of