

alliance. NATO has been the shield of the West. It assured the integrity of the West when its survival was imperilled. NATO continues to play that vital role. And peace and its preservation is its purpose—not imperial ambition, not the fomenting of political and social unrest. The strength of the West—its capacity for good in the world—is overwhelming, if the western nations act in concert; but divided, it is weak and its parts become pawns in the hands of the doctrinaire revolutionary. That is why Canada is ready to take her place with her western allies and devote so much of her substance to this great purpose. The West, however, must also be strong economically. For this reason, as the Leader of the Opposition well said, the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations to be held in Geneva this year is of very great importance.

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): The late great President of our southern neighbour saw this clearly. He had before him, as we have, the example of the transformation of Europe in an economic way from weakness to strength. This was accomplished mainly through the operation of the principles of the Treaty of Rome, and the basis for this instrument originated in the leadership which came from the Marshall Plan. We hope these negotiations will succeed. We hope the barriers to freer trade will be weakened. We hope that the newer, underprivileged countries will have a practical and progressive share in this development. We hope that good will and a determination to succeed will prevail in these difficult negotiations. We hope that Canada can give support and leadership to this great purpose. Canadians believe in these objectives, and Canadians are aware, too, as the leader opposite has said, that their own economic strength and growth are direct factors of the volume of their international trade. Canada's economy becomes stronger, the economies of the West become stronger, as the trading lanes become freer.

Honourable senators, if I may venture another Latin quotation—

Hon. Mr. Choquette: Translate it, though.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): I will. I did before, but perhaps you did not understand the translation. This one I am sure my honourable friend will understand and recognize, because he heard it from the lips of the same professor of philosophy as I had:

Video Meliora, proboque; deteriora sequor—I see the heights ahead but my feet are in the mire.

This aphorism is so tragically true. Our idealism for co-operation in world affairs often gets bogged down—often for reasons

which are only excuses. But we must with patience, with infinite patience, pick ourselves up again and again and go on. And the mote in our own eye should not distort our assessment of our own position. At home, all is not sweetness and light. Like so many other countries, new and old, we too have our share of social, political and economic unrest. Sometimes our democratic institutions—free speech, free assembly, and a free press—allow an extreme position to be over-emphasized. That is part of democracy. But so, too, is the good sense of so many of our people who dare to be as prudent as senators have been enjoined to be.

Our political forefathers dared as much almost a century ago, and under great stress they fashioned for us not a unitary state but a confederation. They gave us a federal establishment, now with ten members. Each has social, political, economic and cultural conditions peculiar to itself. The common bond of unity under the Crown still prevails. A stronger Canadianism has been forged through years of war and peace, through years of depression and prosperity. A mutual interdependence has emerged and this has added to the strength and the character of the national fabric.

But conditions now are not what they were in 1867. Today the fiscal responsibilities of provincial governments for education, for roads, for social services and for many other matters are enormous. In the federal field almost a quarter of our spending is to safeguard Canada's vital position in a contracting, interdependent world. Federal expenditures on social services are great and growing, and the new demands continue.

I believe the problems affecting provincial jurisdiction and responsibility can be solved without weakening the vital authority of the federal Government. I believe that in the face of these problems reason, good judgment and co-operation will prevail. Call it what you will—call it co-operative federalism, call it provincial-federal or federal-provincial amity—but, honourable senators, let us do it in the interests of national unity, and not only for the survival of the parts but for the progressive well-being of the whole.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): I abhor clichés, so do we all, but we must occasionally remind ourselves that with the kind of people we have and with the great resources with which Providence has endowed us, we in Canada are singularly fortunate on our part of this tremendous continent.

How wealthy, too, are we in our cultural heritage. The tongues of the Saxon and of the Norman are officially recognized—and,