

after 15 years of Liberal administration, was almost precisely the same, namely, the survival of the concept of Canadianism in North America. I am not quoting yet, but I do offer again the interpretation of the historian rather than my own. His chapter is entitled "The Turning of the tide", and in that chapter Professor Creighton says that in that election, as in the other, it was in the traditional confidence of the Conservative party in Canada that:

. . . this robust feeling of Canadian nationhood found vehement political expression.

Of the Liberal party's attitude—and how little times change, honourable senators—he says:

. . . in this vitally important respect, it was a sharp departure from the national policies of the past. It was precisely this departure which the Canadian people was moved, by the strongest inner compulsion, to reject. . . And in the election of 1911 they shook off the leadership of those who seemed to be trying to divert them from their course.

So, honourable senators, here we are in the year 1962, facing the same issue once more. We have a Conservative administration with a national policy. We have a Conservative administration that is opposing the old and discredited counsel of non-confidence in Canada, and once again it raises a strong voice for Canadian interests. Once again it is confident that we can pay for the axle-grease in every part of the land, even from "igloo to igloo". Once again we have the leadership of a great Canadian who has,

like Sir John, three times defeated his principal detractors, and will do so again.

I bring the story up to date, using the words of Mr. Chalmers of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company, and in the same context from which I quoted earlier, in the hope that they will be framed over the desks of all the doubters in this nation including, I suggest, a few members of his own organization who do not appear to share his objectivity or his optimism. Here are his words:

Now it is 1962. We are told by a great many people that the Commonwealth is finished; that Canada's export industries are in for deep trouble. There are people in Canada who think that the great Canadian experiment is over; that it has been proven that we cannot build an East-West nation against a North-South economic grain; that we would be better to join up in economic union with the United States.

There is just as much nonsense in such talk today as there was in the gloom of 75, 50 and 25 years ago.

Canada is today a nation with a will of its own; with a way of life of its own that it cherishes and intends to preserve; with opportunities in the economic and cultural fields as bright and promising as those of any nation on earth.

I apologize, honourable senators, for trespassing for so long on your time. Thank you for your attendance and your kind attention.

On motion of Hon. Mrs. Fergusson, debate adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.