

In planning a centennial program, honourable senators, it is my view that a number of criteria should be established as to the kind of projects which would merit the support of all the governments—federal, provincial and municipal. I think that one of the criteria should be the doing of things that will commemorate the work of the pioneers and the contribution they have made. An example of this can be found in my own province of Alberta. The provincial government there spent some \$11 million in building the two magnificent Jubilee Auditoriums, in Edmonton and Calgary. These were built as a memorial to the pioneers who opened up that western country. The auditoriums cost a lot of money, and there was some grumbling at the cost when they were being erected, but there is none today. Those buildings are used nearly every day of the year by thousands of people. People get a lift when they enter the foyer to attend a theatrical production, an opera or an exhibition, and that lift is all the more pleasing when they read the inscription on the wall outside the door to the effect that the Jubilee Auditorium, be it in Edmonton or in Calgary, was erected in memory of the pioneers who built this land and who made this kind of structure possible.

My first criterion for the use of public funds is that they be used to commemorate the growth of the country and the work of the pioneers. My second criterion is that public funds should be used to contribute to the enrichment of the future, and in this connection I can think of a number of projects which are peculiarly suited to Canada. For example, it would be wonderful if there were established a research fund in health at the national and provincial levels. There might be established a Chair for cancer research and for research into a number of other diseases. Here I am adding to the 12,000-odd suggestions that have been received, or, at least, I am reinforcing those that have been made by others, in suggesting the setting aside of further funds at the national level for research projects in health.

I would suggest also substantial funds be set aside for the social sciences and the humanities. It is no accident today that we are living in a time of tension and fear, of disaster and uncertainty, because we have been willing to find the billions of dollars which have been spent in the perfection of weapons of destruction. This kind of spending has characterized the last 20 years, and very little has been spent on the perfection of modes of living and approaches to life which will help people to get along with each other.

I am going to repeat something I said on March 30, 1960 in a debate similar to this when I suggested some of the things that might be done under the centennial program. With respect to the establishment of an organization for peace and disarmament, I said:

While we have today many agencies which are ostensibly devoted to the purposes of peace and disarmament, it might be that Canada, by virtue of her traditional position of objectivity and conciliation, could make a vital contribution to peace and disarmament by assigning some of our defence funds to special studies and actions in the field of peace.

It just happens that there are numerous organizations growing up spontaneously in Canada which are a direct expression of this concern, and I think it is time that something along this line is done because today we have reached a stage in the climate of world opinion, or of North American opinion, where if one talks about peace or talks about disarmament one is likely to be accused of being disloyal by some of the more militant press.

An hon. Senator: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Cameron: This is true in many cases, and I can support it by chapter and verse.

At this point, honourable senators, I would like to pay a tribute to the untiring efforts of our Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Howard Green, at the United Nations. He has fought the battle for Canada with credit to himself and to his country. It has been an uphill battle, and at times I feel he has not had very much support. I say, with a very uneasy feeling, that today his star is not in the ascendancy. I am sorry for this, but I would suggest that Canadians should rally around him and give him more support than they have given him so far because he has done his job with sincerity and with conviction, and he has fought for what I think all Canadians believe in.

Another agency I would like to see established is one designed to follow up the work of the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment. I suggested in 1960 that surely we have the wit to devise some scheme or schemes that will be more productive and less demoralizing than unemployment insurance, and I asked:

Could we not devise instead employment insurance—a means of collecting funds in advance to ensure productive employment when normal sources fail?

The unemployment picture in Canada is something about which none of us can be proud. Here again I am sure we are not using