

must have respect for law in this country, but I point out that respect for law through democratic participation can only be achieved if people feel that the laws are based on social justice and that there is a chance for everyone to share the good things in the country. I cannot agree with him that the big lack today is in mass communications. I think we could do far more if we in this House were to succeed in getting through a few concrete measures involving social justice—measures which would redress the balance between those who have more than they need and those who have pitifully little. To my mind this would do more to build a foundation on which law could be established and respected than anything else we could do in this House.

● (9:20 p.m.)

Speaking at the commonwealth conference in Australia on October 8, a distinguished woman delegate from India declared that the world today consists of two types of people—those who are content, and those who are discontent. She went on to indicate the reasons for this division in terms of civil rights and economic security. In some measure, the same thing is true of Canada. Whether we like it or not, we are divided far, far too much into the content and the discontent, pretty well along the lines of the “haves” and the “have nots.” I am not talking of the terrorists at all. Those people we must root out and get rid of completely. I say again that terror does not flourish and cannot flourish in those countries where there is a fair and even sharing of the economic and social benefits available. You do not find such terrorist activities, not on a large scale at least, in places like Britain or the Scandinavian countries. That is no accident.

I am afraid that this Speech from the Throne foreshadows increasing affluence for the “haves” and little but very pious hopes for the “have nots”—bits of tokenism which fall very far short of action in redressing that balance. I know there are good things in the Speech from the Throne. There is the establishment of a department of the environment, and emphasis on urban affairs and other like matters. Those things have been pointed out by other members and I have no wish to denigrate them at all. But I would say that the speech as a whole is packaged in soothing generalities which all too skilfully conceal its content or lack of it and continue to foster the expectations of the Canadian people that this government, while it has left so many of them in want for so long, cannot fail to come through with the things they need and must have for modern living.

Once again, the expectations of those in poverty, of those without employment, of those on low, fixed incomes, of great numbers of young people and old people are minority groups like Indians, Métis and Eskimos, are doomed to disappointment. I say that because in this speech there is little or nothing for them. This government is still riding high, far above most of the storm clouds that hide the jagged peaks of the mountains. Nevertheless, I warn the government that many rulers in the past have miscalculated their ability to provide affluence for the elite while leaving the masses in misery. During those centuries few of the mass had any idea what they were missing. They lived and died with-

out knowing how the affluent lived. Such is no longer the case. Modern communications such as radio and television have depicted clearly for everyone the manner of life enjoyed by the elite. Advertisers have created the clear impression that this is possible for everyone. The revolution of rising expectations can no longer be denied with impunity.

Delaying those programs that would create the just society in Canada, and utilizing verbiage about its desirability, will merely compound the floodwaters when the dam breaks. Insurrections and revolutions happen when governments do not know enough soon enough, or will not do enough soon enough. In my opinion, what is most lacking in this Parliament is its ability to produce actual measures of improvement for those large sections of our population which need help to obtain an income and some of the amenities that go with modern life.

Now I want to talk about something very specific and concrete, about a problem which has been mentioned once or twice but not dealt with at length in this Throne Speech debate. Out in Vancouver we are not in a state of insurrection, notwithstanding the impression one might gain from our lively mayor. But we are faced with serious problems which, if neglected too long, are bound to lead to trouble. I point out that some of these problems which are very serious today, and which we are hearing about as relating to other parts of Canada, have been neglected for many years. The storm signals have been flying and have not been heeded. They have been ignored for far too long.

During the past months very great numbers of young people have been drifting to Vancouver from all over Canada. Vancouver now has far more than its share of young people who are idle, without prospects and without jobs so far as the coming winter is concerned. The people of Vancouver are becoming up-tight and upset about this situation. I know this well because even during the summer months there was great concern and worry in the city, and there are indications that the situation is now worsening.

I say that we are getting for more than our share of restless, unoccupied and unemployed young people. A survey taken in the Beatty Street armoury showed that of the young people in the armoury, only 11 per cent came from inside the province of British Columbia; the rest came from other parts of Canada, a fairly small percentage coming from the United States. They came there for many reasons, one being that British Columbia has the only climate in Canada where a person will not freeze solid if he ceases being active. It is the only place like it in Canada. You may be very, very miserable but it is the only place where you will not freeze to death.

I know the situation because I went to the armouries and talked to the young people. There are all sorts of young people in Vancouver. We have the hippie type. We have the type that is trying to foment trouble with doctrines of various kinds. We have young people who began looking for work in the Maritimes and went steadily across Canada unable to find it. We have students. We have young people who ran away from home, and so on. The group is not monolithic; they are not all