

*Speech from the Throne*

similar to that of a member of the House of Commons, say for a five-year term, and they could all stand for re-election if they so desired.

The reason I suggest an equal number of Senators from the various provinces has already been outlined, and this is that since the House of Commons is dominated by the two largest provinces, the upper house, with an equal number of voices from each of the provinces, would counter the imbalance that now exists. I further suggest that in order to round the figure off to an even 100, nine Senators from each province and five from each of the Yukon and Northwest Territories be elected. When the Yukon and Northwest Territories become provinces, the figures could be readjusted to bring about equal representation in the upper House for them too. I think, briefly, that lays out the formula I have developed in my assessment of Senates around the world. I think the idea of fresh blood in the Senate, on a regular basis, would reinforce that body, would give it the opportunity to take more pride in itself and be less on the defensive about its existence. It would certainly lead to a far better parliamentary system than we have today.

• (1700)

**Mr. Colin D. Gibson (Hamilton-Wentworth):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the mover of the address, the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), and the seconder, the hon. member for Trois-Rivières (Mr. Lajoie), mon voisin à la chambre. The hon. member for Bruce, in his strong and competent manner gave balance to the debate, for he accurately put before the House some of the accomplishments of the government and heaped well deserved criticism on the stagnant opposition for spreading doom and gloom in every direction in this great nation at a time when our country has survived two major crises, one the security crisis when our Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau), through his bold, imaginative and courageous leadership, restored order out of chaos in this nation, and the other an economic crisis in which all the opposition hawks were shouting for a cap-in-hand visit to Washington on the one hand and restraint on the other, and which ended in a great economic victory for Canada in the financial crisis which existed. Not a word of praise was given by any opposition spokesmen for these great achievements.

Hamilton-Wentworth is a large, partly urban and partly rural area. It is the heart of the county of Wentworth. We have many hardworking industrial workers who have played a great part in the development of a strong and dynamic industrial Canada. To name two great companies, there is the Steel Company of Canada, a pioneer in steel development on this continent, and Dominion Foundries and Steel, a company with the best industrial relations system of profit-sharing in the world.

When I look around this great country and see the air strike and the radio-television strike, I wonder whether the government of Canada should not be trying to work along the lines of the great Dominion Foundries and Steel company's profit-sharing scheme in which the employees fund a certain percentage of their earnings and the company out of its profits funds several times that amount. This money is placed into a fund so that the workers when they retire may share in the profits of this great company. It seems to me this should be the trend in industrial

[Mr. Yewchuk.]

relations today. The blight of strike must end, in all segments—the federal scene, the provincial scene and the municipal scene.

Even that experienced labour leader, George Meany, last week revealed to a large audience in the United States that he is opposed to strikes. When we have a strong and outstanding labour leader such as George Meany coming to that conclusion, it would appear to me that the reason he has reached this conclusion is that it is not in the best interests of the labour force of the United States. I believe it is not in the best interests of the labour force in Canada in essential employment such as the airlines, national defence, the police services and communications services where the interests of the citizens must be paramount.

We cannot afford to continue these strikes and we must search to find a mechanism for compulsory arbitration in labour disputes. We must find a mechanism whereby labour will be more satisfied with the system by which disputes are settled. We must give labour a strong voice in the settlement of wage disputes. We must find a forum whereby this can be developed. I believe it will be done very shortly in this country, and I believe Canada should be encouraged to lead the way to a more dynamic, progressive and fair settlement of industrial disputes.

In the field of external affairs and defence, I wish to say I had the honour of visiting the Canadian force in Cyprus in January this year as a member of our House committee. I am proud of the fine service being rendered by the Canadian force in Cyprus. It is composed of the finest troops in the world. The force is a model of diplomacy and leadership. The members of the force are loved by the people of Cyprus be they Greek or Turkish. They are serving in Nicosia which is partially divided into some areas human as enclaves in which the Turks predominate. They are performing a difficult and arduous task without much publicity. I wish to give publicity to their fine work and the imaginative and forceful service they are giving.

I believe this country has a role to play in peacekeeping, which will be established as time goes on, through the United Nations. Through the United Nations we and other countries can help prevent war by having observer corps go out early, supplemented by the parties to the dispute who will be glad to have the atmosphere cooled under imaginative, forceful and dynamic United Nations' leadership. I hope and pray that the new Secretary-General of the United Nations will receive throughout the world the support that is necessary to achieve those ends.

I urge that this government make a more forceful effort to reduce armaments throughout the world. I hope and pray that we will stop arming of any kind other than that which is absolutely necessary for continental and NATO self-defence. I say, with the greatest sincerity, that I believe we should try as backbenchers, with great persistence, to work toward this goal. The traffic in arms in Cyprus, where Archbishop Makarios has received arms, is an example. I hope the Canadian government will do everything it can to cool that down and put a stop to it. The trafficking of arms is a disgrace to the world. It is a threat to civilization, to mankind and to the very existence of this world.