

*The Address—Mr. Jamieson*

enough to solve public unrest. An increasingly acquisitive society is an increasingly uncertain society. Greater security and a higher standard of living give us more time in which to reflect on and regret the inadequacies of our way of life. At the same time, sir, we are becoming increasingly conscious of our neglect of many of those elements contributing to the totality of human existence.

The speech from the throne offers many proposals which are designed to improve the quality of our national life, and I believe that in this centennial year these may well be the most important. If we were to follow simply the dictates of materialism I suggest that we would be hard pressed to defend the case for independence. Since becoming a Canadian I have become aware that there is a rationale behind our continuing efforts to maintain our identity. It is the justifiable conviction that we can build on this part of the continent a better society than would be possible under any other arrangement. This, sir, is not a chauvinistic view, nor does it suggest that we are intellectually superior to other men. It is simply an acknowledgement that faith, geography, history and the wisdom of our founders have created a set of circumstances almost unparalleled in the opportunities they offer.

• (3:40 p.m.)

More and more Canadians are becoming aware of this potential. Not many are clear yet as to how it can be achieved. But our young people in particular are convinced that the standard, routine methods are not the answer, nor do our present values bear any great relevance to the conception they have of national objectives. This, I suggest, is why many institutions, including this house, are held in something less than awe by the younger generation which now makes up such a large part of our population.

We ought not to ignore or dismiss as inconsequential the ideas of these young people, most of whom are committed to the future of their country. They believe in it. Our task is to involve them constructively in the nation-building process. We must be prepared to listen to them and must convince them that they can learn something from us. Most young people know that protest is not enough. They are aware that the path to progress is not across the ruins of every value which has been built up over the centuries by wise and dedicated men. What they ask is that we re-examine the old values and add new ones which will enable us to eliminate what the

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speech from the throne calls "social injustice, cultural mediocrity and spiritual poverty."

These young people are deeply involved with the world around them. There is an outward-looking nationalism which possesses a kinship with the whole of mankind. We might well emulate their desire to share our bounty not only with those who come among us but with those in other lands who in this shrinking world are in every sense our next door neighbours. I hope and believe that this house will endorse wholly and enthusiastically the plans in the speech from the throne to humanize still further our immigration policies and to expand our foreign aid commitments.

The role of Canada in the world, however, does not consist merely in providing money, supplies and skills to the underdeveloped countries. We have demonstrated repeatedly that we in this country possess a great capacity for making a substantial contribution to the preservation of world peace. The idea of a United Nations force conceived originally by the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson) has proved invaluable, and I am sure every Canadian takes pride in the fact that we have contributed effectively to every one of the United Nations peace keeping efforts. I believe the day will come when we shall be able to make a decisive, important and constructive contribution to a settlement in Viet Nam.

All Canadians are aware of the problems in that tortured land. All of us are conscious of the death and destruction and of the threat to world peace which must exist as long as that war continues. I believe too that there is a sense of national depression because the efforts of so many men of good will from many lands have failed to turn the participants toward the paths of peace. Surely we can agree wholeheartedly with the statement in the speech from the throne that we must pursue every avenue which may lead to a solution. I believe we are doing just that. The Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Martin) has advanced many constructive, well thought out proposals and suggestions. I believe he also made it abundantly clear that we must persist in our present quiet and little publicized efforts to find a basis which will bring the parties together and result eventually in a settlement. This attitude may not be welcomed by those who condemn the actions of the United States or, indeed, by those who ask that we be totally committed to the United States point of view. The role of the peacemaker is never easy. But I am satisfied, and I am sure most hon. members are, that it