

whom I knew long before either of us came to this House, a man of whom I could say simply that he was a gentleman and a gentle man. I miss him dearly. I am happy that in his place we have a new member of our party, the distinguished hon. member for Spadina (Mr. Ryan).

There are so many things about which one could speak—matters concerning one's home province, one's country or the world itself. It is difficult even in this Throne Speech debate, when our minds should be on the generality of the questions and issues which we face to pre-empt from our thoughts the great crisis which faces our country today. Certainly we are passing through difficult times. I believe it is clear to all of us that we Canadians will never be quite the same again. Out of the great travail, sorrow and anxiety through which Canadians are passing we will, I hope, discard some of the smugness and security which perhaps for too long we have glibly assumed and sometimes even, I fear, eloquently proclaimed.

Too often as we looked about the world and saw people facing immense and trying difficulties we, I think, allowed ourselves to believe that in this very blessed land such things did not happen and that in some fortunate way we were not as other men are. I note the following in the Throne Speech which was delivered just a short time before the tragic events in Montreal:

Notwithstanding its difficulties, Canada continues to enjoy social stability to an exceptional degree.

This stability is not simply a matter of luck. Good fortune is a factor, but we should accept gracefully the fact that we are also more amenable to reason and, perhaps, more capable of wise decision than we are normally willing to admit. The burden of our European inheritance and our fascination with our American neighbour tend often to distract us and cause us to be unaware of that reasonableness and that wisdom. We forget to our own disadvantage, for these are traits that have made Canada a land of freedom. Canadians should pause on occasions such as this to reflect that their country is regarded by others with envy.

● (3:10 p.m.)

That self-satisfaction in the Speech from the Throne was not merely a reflection of the authors. I think we Canadians too often felt just that way. I hope that one thing this crisis will teach us, if I may use that old-fashioned and didactic expression, is to foresake the attitude which we have too often displayed when we look at the people to our south in the United States and too often reveal for them a lack of compassion and a superabundance of condescension.

We have been going through a recent, fevered upsurge in anti-Americanism and have been too little aware that the great problems which face the people of that country—social, political and economic—are in many cases, and indeed most cases, the very same types of problems which face us and most decent, free people in these tense and trying times. Perhaps we might henceforth, at least for a while, look southward with a little less condescension and less assumption that somehow we have a superior mystique and that the ills of their society are something which out of their peculiar character they have brought upon themselves and from which we are

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somehow happily immune. I have often found that what is supposed to pass for exceptional, super-Canadianism is sometimes anti-Americanism of the smallest and meanest kind. I think there is no place for that attitude in a mature country which Canada should be.

There are many developments in the world on which one might like to speak. After many months of waiting we have come to a new stage in our relationship with the People's Republic of China. I noticed at the United Nations the other day that the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Sharp) dilated upon the importance of this new relationship. The following is a quotation from his statement at a news conference:

I do not think there has been any other action taken this year as important as Canada's agreement to establish good relations with Peking. I can think of no initiative that is more likely to advance this matter in the United Nations than what we did yesterday.

This is a question that causes me to wonder.

Mr. Ryan: It causes everyone to wonder.

Mr. Macquarrie: I do not take a hard line. I think we have to recognize a *de facto* situation and we have to avoid the point of view which often prevailed in U.S. diplomacy, that the juridical and diplomatic act of recognition is also an indication of moral approval. If we adopted that attitude, the row of our embassies would be somewhat narrower, in the view of many Canadians. But two questions about this development concern me. I think the Canadian people should not expect too much to flow from this. We should not believe that all the tensions, the great power struggle and all the anxieties will somehow be vitiated and disappear because Canada and Peking have a new relationship. I recall watching what happened when Westminster and Peking established contact, and what happened when Paris and Peking established diplomatic contact. I am not saying I think this recent move was wrong, but I think it is a mistake to inflate the expectations of the Canadian people as to what will happen as a result of this action.

The other aspect which troubles me is that I do not think it is a humane diplomacy, if I may use that expression, to cast Taiwan into utter darkness diplomatically. I wonder if we could not have been as logical in the one case where you say that Mao of course is the *de facto* sovereign of the People's Republic of China—to use the old political science terminology—and at the same time and with equal logic to recognize the *de facto* sovereignty of the Nationalist Chinese in Taiwan.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Macquarrie: Why could not some effort have been made—perhaps it was made, but we have never heard of it—to try to find some way whereby the Taiwan administration is not totally cast off into limbo with no diplomatic association with friendly states? Surely there is nothing to be gained by taking those actions which isolate that country, and I think that it would behoove the Canadian government to give consideration, despite the