

*Speech from the Throne*

action are becoming less certain guides". I think the party, or most members within the party at any rate, are prepared to accept this growth toward a collectivist society that we have witnessed and furthermore—and this is even more important—are prepared to accept the argument that such a society can simply not be self-regulating, that such a society does require direction and guidance from the main institutions that the people have to help them, namely governments at all levels, municipal, provincial and federal.

It is through these institutions of government—and of course we here are concerned primarily with the institutions at the federal level—that we can hope somehow to achieve the ultimate end which I am sure we all have, namely the enlargement of the human spirit, the enlargement of the dignity and the equality of all individuals. Mr. Speaker, I do feel—and I trust I am right—that this party, traditionally and today a party of reform, does move forward in this direction with a greater sense of purpose and a greater sense of urgency than one is likely to find elsewhere, and therefore, having no central myth of either unregulated free enterprise on the one hand or all-inclusive socialism on the other, but having only a belief in the necessity of our institutions of government helping all of us and doing for us what we cannot do for ourselves, having only the belief that we must adapt as times change, is more likely to adapt itself to these changing times. I believe this is why we are on this side of the house today.

Another important ingredient in any political party in any democratic society, quite apart from its philosophy, outlook or set of attitudes, is of course its leadership. In the past, oddly enough, democratic theories did not pay much attention to leadership; it was just assumed, I suppose, that somehow it would grow up. But we have realized, particularly since the 1920's and 1930's of the present century, how important leadership is, not only in the attaining of power but also in the exercise of that power. Sometimes different qualities are required for the exercising than are required for the attaining. We are principally concerned with the kinds of qualities that are required for the exercising of authority. Here again—and I hope I shall not be accused of being too partisan—I do feel, and feel very strongly, that in this party we have in our leader, the new Prime Minister of Canada, the kinds of qualities of leadership that we need today. He is himself a man with purpose, a man who has a sense of direction. Perhaps a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, is as important as anything else. It is particularly important when we are

going to have to break so many new fields of endeavour, when we are going to have to cast off old habits and ways of doing things in this country.

Our Prime Minister himself wants to and will pursue policies which will, I believe, enable us to live a better and fuller life. He is able, because he has courage, integrity, decisiveness and a facility for getting along with people both at home and abroad, to work with others and accommodate their needs and wishes without losing his own sense of direction, and then to carry out the decisions that are jointly reached. He is able to consult with others about the problems of today, to adapt to their needs and then finally to carry through the many tasks that must be carried out. I believe, Mr. Speaker, we are very fortunate in having as the Prime Minister the kind of man who is able to do these things.

An attitude or outlook, a particular kind of leadership, are all-important, but of course they must have with them a program or set of policies that will make the philosophy meaningful and will make the leadership even more purposeful.

This brings me to the speech from the throne, Mr. Speaker, which I am sure all hon. members have now read and which I am sure they will agree with me does present in precise, eminently readable prose, the kinds of things that we feel are urgently needed to be done in the first session of this twenty sixth parliament. Naturally, great emphasis is placed upon those parts of our program which are, we hope, going to bring Canada out of the economic doldrums, which are going to reduce unemployment, create greater opportunities for employment and improve the standard of living of all Canadians. These measures are several in number. They include, as I am sure all hon. members now know, the establishment of a department of industry and within it an area development agency, amendments to the Atlantic development board to strengthen it and give it capital funds, the establishment of a Canada development corporation, of an economic council for Canada, a second minister of agriculture to look after our needs in all parts of the country, and closely allied to this, the provision for greater assistance for technical training and for the establishment of a contributory pension plan.

I think we should make it clear that these measures are not simply a sort of potpourri of the kinds of things we thought might be meaningful to a particular group of voters here or a particular group of voters there. These measures are part of an integrated whole, designed to restore and promote our