

is the second largest in Quebec, both in size and in population. We anticipate an increase in population of approximately 100,000 over the next ten years.

The City of Laval as seen from the air, looks like an island of greenery between two bodies of water, the Rivière des Milles-Îles and the back river, Rivière des Prairies.

All ethnic groups are represented in Laval, which contributes to its cultural wealth. In a move to get closer to our western friends, on September 22, 1967, the City of Laval was paired with the City of Saskatoon, and this initiative has helped to seal the bonds of friendship between those two Canadian cities.

Large green areas have been set aside. The fertile soil of the farm-lands is ideal for growing vegetable produce for the Montreal market; in addition, four golf courses make of Laval a golfer's paradise. Because of the interest shown by the municipal authorities and of a well-organized sports and recreation department, Laval will be preparing serious contenders for the 1976 Olympic Games.

The lay-out of Ile Jésus which has relatively few irregularities, has all the characteristics likely to facilitate urban development.

A 42 million square foot industrial park is available to industries wishing to take advantage of the facilities of Laval, in the way of geographical situation, skilled manpower and communications, which will be improved in connection with the building of the international airport at Sainte-Scholastique.

Needless to say, the location of the airport Sainte-Scholastique will contribute considerably to the economic development of Laval. This action on the part of the federal government will ensure better services to Laval residents. The building of a bridge at the Cavendish exit has been awaited for over 15 years.

Considering the present and future needs of the residents of Laval, the Minister of Communications (Mr. Kierans) announced last summer the purchase of land in the industrial park of Laval in order to erect there the first mail sorting plant in Canada. This pilot project will help speed up mail delivery.

Moreover, in order to improve postal service, two sub-offices will be constructed, one of them at Sainte-Dorothée and the other at Laval-Ouest. I hope that another one will soon be erected at Sainte-Rose. I have decided to speak in the Throne speech debate for several reasons.

In my opinion this Speech reflects accurately the principles which have been expressed since the last election campaign in 1968 with regard to the establishment of a "just society". Canada is entering a new decade. Together we have to build a society made for man. Misery, labour disputes, governmental institutions which are sometimes out-of-date, revision of the education system, housing, air and water pollution, pollution by noise, inflation, crime, dissent, non medical use of drugs, all these are complicated problems of modern life which is forever changing.

The Address—Mr. M. Roy

A hundred years in the age of the printed word is equal to ten years in the electronic age. We are not fatally condemned to be the slaves of technology nor do we have to be smothered by giant and impersonal organizations.

Is it not the role of each member to set up the standards of a society where the young will not feel alienated, where a class of society will not be excluded from the decision making centres, where the old will no longer be considered a burden, but rather as a pool of experience gained through daily work and where the rich will not take over all the powers regardless of the needs of Canadians who are less fortunate or less favoured geographically?

A country needs more than dollars or natural resources to live. It needs motivations, aspirations and imagination. It needs something to conquer, to strive for.

The Speech from the Throne says, and I quote:

We are entering an age of tension, an age of challenge, an age of excitement. At the threshold of the seventies a choice is open to Canadians as it is open to few persons in few countries. With foresight and stamina and enterprise, our's may be, if we wish it;

—a society in which human differences are regarded as assets, not liabilities;

—a society in which human individual freedom and equality of opportunity remain as our most cherished possessions;

—a society in which the enjoyment of life is measured in qualitative, not quantitative terms;

—a society which encourages imagination and daring, ingenuity and initiative, not coldly and impersonally for the sake of efficiency, but with warmth and from the heart as between friends.

This is the kind of society that we want. Are we ready to work to attain these objectives? Is it not more logical that instead of attending to the most urgent issues first, we should undertake a transformation in depth of our society? It is urgent to amend the constitution so that it might better reflect the aspirations of all Canadians.

Canada must continue to be a land for man, a land where freedom and respect for the individual are nurtured, a society whose government is capable of standing firm against conformist tendencies, blackmail, or the pressures of those groups which have no respect for human values, and try to destroy the present structures instead of improving them. The systematic destruction of our political structures would only precipitate us into an economic recession.

In Quebec, as everywhere else in Canada, the young people—and they are the majority—believe that efforts and work are the best weapons to attain and deserve key positions in society.

Mr. Speaker, may I call it one o'clock?

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. It being one o'clock I do now leave the chair until two o'clock.

At one o'clock the House took recess.