

*The Address—Mr. Gibson*

will be possible to develop this eventually as part of our Constitution.

I wish to say a word now about what might be done to make a charter of human rights work. I do this with humility, realizing I am dealing with a difficult subject. I do not want to be taken as having the gall to think I know all the answers. I would make two suggestions. First, a constitutional court at the level of the Supreme Court of Canada should pass on any statute which touches on subject matters bordering on or affecting civil liberties, before those statutes take effect. By this means the constitutionality of our statutes would be reviewed and sanctioned prior to their enactment, thus avoiding situations such as occurred in connection with the breathalyzer section of the Criminal Code, which was cleared by the courts for one technical reason but has since been brought before provincial appellate courts on the ground that it is a breach of the Canadian Bill of Rights of 1960.

Second, we must seek a speedier and more efficient system whereby both trial courts and appeal courts can be used by all Canadians without undue expense or delay. These are some of the reforms I suggest. Today I believe all members of the committee on the constitution would agree with the quotation, "I am a part of all that I have met". Although we Canadians differ in language, race and origin and come from different parts of our country, despite current events caused by cruel gangsters who seek to divide us, and despite dangers which lie ahead, Canada has survived two world wars and is now a strong, virile nation. Canada will not give in to the vile criminals who have attempted to divide us and who have poisoned the mass media with revolutionary talks. I urge the government to remove wild revolutionaries from the media, particularly those who incite revolution by violent means. We shall strive to live in a technological age with a fairer social conscience, and I believe the day is not too distant when our constitution will include a charter of human rights which will place certain basic human freedoms in a position of entrenched protection. In this way the dignity of man will be respected, the rule of law will be enforced and the Canadian nation will continue to develop in a just society.

With respect to the United Nations, again I speak with humility as one who has not spent his career in United Nations work. Nevertheless, I am one who is fascinated by the possibility of a peaceful world and in this light I would advocate the following:

(a) Immediate rules changes limiting debate to 10 minutes per speaker in the General Assembly.

(b) Strict rulings from Speakers of United Nations committees to avoid repetition.

(c) An observers' forum where representatives at the United Nations who are not full-scale delegates can express their views.

(d) A United Nations school for diplomacy where young students of ability can meet students from other nations. When these students graduate they will already be familiar with some of the views and attitudes of foreign states.

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(e) A United Nations grand jury. This could be developed by the use of television. It should travel and its members should include representatives from each continent. It should discuss world peace and describe its experiences as it travels from nation to nation. It should be composed of people who are articulate and senior in years.

We have listened to the floundering and contradictory criticism tossed recklessly across this chamber by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Stanfield). We have also heard from the leader of the New Democratic Party (Mr. Douglas) as he expressed his usual party propaganda line—an ill-conceived concept of waffling—and his policy of hoarding our national resources to Canada's economic misery. Fortunately, his party will never form the government. I much prefer the orderly planning of legislation as advocated by the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau), who has progressively improved the destiny of Canada by sound and bold leadership and kept a firm hand on the tiller while enemy waves have attempted to rock the boat. The ship of state is safe, and we shall keep it that way. Canadians will never surrender to gangsters, in a crisis or at any other time.

I hope the Leader of the Opposition will heed the advice which the Prime Minister gave in his speech on Friday last, to which I respectfully add a quotation from Piet Hein as follows:

The road to wisdom? Well, it's plain  
And simple to express,  
Err and err and err again,  
But less and less and less.

**Mr. Melvin McQuaid (Cardigan):** First of all, Mr. Speaker, I join the many speakers who have preceded me in extending congratulations to the mover and to the seconder, of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. I think they did an excellent job in what I consider to be difficult circumstances.

Traditionally, the Speech from the Throne is supposed to give an outline of government policy for the session. The speech we have before us is a very long one and in my view contains far less substance than usual. The Speech from the Throne is very vague and certainly has less substance than usual. As a matter of fact, very seldom have I seen a government document that in my opinion says so little in so many words. I see very little real policy announced in the Speech, and paragraph after paragraph speaks only of very vague plans and pious hopes that the government apparently has in mind. I was very much surprised to find not a word about the proposed amendments to our constitution and its repatriation. If the Speech from the Throne had been written by the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Gibson), I think it probably would have contained some very serious recommendations in regard to this very important matter.

● (8:50 p.m.)

Constitutional amendment is a matter of some concern to Canada. We are an independent country, yet we do not have the right to amend our own constitution. It seems