

in this session of Parliament see positive measures designed to foster and strengthen our national spirit. In particular, as we approach our centennial ceremonies, I am sure all will welcome the Prime Minister's and the Government's proposals to help search out for all Canadians an even deeper pride in our land. The conference of Canada and the provinces in consultation regarding the choice of a national flag and other national symbols forecast in the Speech from the Throne could well spark a re-dedication to our national theme.

All Canadians have noted with interest and agreement that a resolution will be introduced to provide for the repatriation of the Constitution of Canada and the concurrence of the provinces to this end. The opening of Canada's vast north will some day mean the establishment of new provinces there and it is surely not too early to improve the constitutional organization of the Northwest Territories and to provide more self-government for our Canadian citizens north of the sixtieth parallel.

We also look forward with interest to the implementation of measures which will encourage the development of Canadian periodical literature. In the hearts of Canadians today there is an ever-growing desire to knit together all provinces and regions into a stronger and more prideful people, ever more conscious of our history and national purpose. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister we are moving most rapidly in this direction. This is the time to round out Confederation, in the spirit as well as in the law, to confirm our nationhood in form as it is in fact.

It was very gratifying to note in the Speech from the Throne the continued marked emphasis upon steps to stimulate and boost the economy. As the Prime Minister expressed it, the primary goal of the moment and the distinct feature of the Throne Speech is "to keep Canada moving economically". I know all honourable senators will agree that that objective must at this time override most other considerations and, in particular, partisan considerations.

Honourable senators, we look out from this chamber on a rapidly changing world. The current of events in this decade swirls along in a headlong rush that waits for no man and no nation. In its course old buttresses and monuments are crumbling to be replaced by the modern, the scientific and the new. This is as true of national economies as it is of the satellites careening through the vast voids of space. Canada has recently shown it can take its place in the world of cosmic flight and investigation. And the Speech from the Throne

indicates that we are also reaching out to new methods of organizing our economy and planning our future.

One of the most interesting proposals of the Throne Speech, and one which I suggest is the beacon of the future, is the establishment of a National Economic Development Board. The purpose of this board is generally defined as follows, and I quote from the Throne Speech:

This board would be broadly representative and would review and report upon the state of the economy and upon economic policies. It would also have the duty of recommending to the Government particular projects or measures which it considers would be in the interest of national development, including projects which may require direct governmental participation by way of financial aid or otherwise.

This proposal follows the constitution of the National Productivity Council in the last Parliament.

We hear much these days about the success of the European Economic Community. It is well to remember that, while an important reason for this success is due to the reduction of barriers to trade between the member countries, such as tariff and currency problems, the formula of European rebirth has involved very much more than freer continental trade and convertible funds. One of the reasons for the remarkable rate of growth of some of these countries is to be found simply in the fact of the limitless markets for goods in Europe in the replacement of a living standard sundered by the war. They grew fast because they had so far to grow. Marshall Plan aid, and the new factories and ultramodern machines and tools it provided, also played a vital part. This is past history and I am sure it is well known to all our people.

However, clearly more important than any other factor was the determination of these European nations, some crushed by the war, others perforce at a standstill for some ten years, although not directly at war themselves, to achieve rapid economic gains and relatively much higher living standards. They were determined to rebuild their countries, and Europe, from the rubble of war. For some countries such as West Germany, it meant starting from nothing in many phases of industry. They have been very successful. What was the secret of their success? National Planning and close teamwork among business, labour and governments at all levels.

I have a clipping from the *Ottawa Journal* of September 29 which I think honourable senators will find interesting. It says:

"Europe's present affluence was not born in the Common Market but in na-