

waste in the House today is not so solid, that it is probably in the atmosphere. Anyone who suggests we are not undertaking research in our country has not delved into the work of different federal departments. I repeat that what the hon. member has asked for is being done by the federal government in creating a department of the environment. We are putting all these people under one roof so that we can tell what research is being done on behalf of the nation, for the benefit and use of municipalities and for anyone who wants to take advantage of it. I am not going to say any more at this time, Mr. Speaker, but once again I would state that we are doing this, and will be doing it to a greater extent than ever in the past with the new department and with the minister who is to be in charge of it.

• (6:00 p.m.)

**Mr. Colin D. Gibson (Hamilton-Wentworth):** Mr. Speaker, today we find the House at its best during private members' hour. It is in a constructive mood. Forward-looking, forward-reaching suggestions have been made on both sides of the House. I submit that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Mr. Mahoney) hit the nail on the head when he suggested that we should not embark upon a great research program, that we should not build up a great research task force costing hundreds of thousands of dollars when south of the border there is expertise available to us where untold amounts of time and energy already have been spent. In other words, we should collate the facts already available, we should investigate the work that has been done and we should urge that Canada make its voice more effectively heard at the United Nations in developing a world environmental policy.

An environmental conference is to be held in Sweden within the next year or so. Is Canada to be represented at that conference? Mr. Speaker, I am told by one of my colleagues that it is. I am glad to know that. Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada is the convener of this conference. This is the sort of step we should be taking, working with other countries on a universal problem and getting the benefit of all expertise in those countries through the United Nations, through treaties, through joint enterprise and the exchanging of evidence. To launch an individual program would be chaotic. It would be like trying to develop the expertise of the Japanese in cooking their native foods. We have not the techniques and the ability to develop an oriental approach to the matter.

I point out, Mr. Speaker, that in the Hamilton area we now have the Inland Waters Centre which the Liberal government finally established. I am proud to say it is one of the marvels of the world in examining clean-up problems connected with fresh water. Much has been done at the Inland Waters Centre. Experiments are going on; tests are being conducted; intelligent research of all kinds is being carried out at a practical level.

We should send a group of concerned people to the United States and to European countries simply to gather information already available there. Perhaps in the future this could be done by computers. I do not know if

### *Canada Grain Bill*

this is the type of information that can be gathered up simply and easily by engineers and experts, because here we are dealing with an area of scientific research as well as straight, factual research. In developing our techniques of gathering such information we must look first to the United States. What is being done in this regard in the United States appears to be accelerating. We have been critical of great cities like Detroit and Chicago for dumping their industrial spillage into the rivers and the Great Lakes. Apparently we are ahead of them in many respects.

But is not the problem in the United States more than a desire to do the job? Is not their weakness the fact that industry is too powerful for government to control? In other words, has not industry simply got the whip-hand over the individual? I think that in Canada there is a better balance. I think we are moving in the direction of pollution control in a planned, orderly way but without holding the big stick over industry. We are trying to get industry to co-operate. I think industry is gradually swinging into the spirit of anti-pollution techniques and even industries realize that if they do not—

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel):** Order. I regret to interrupt the hon. member. The House agreed unanimously to extend the private members' hour, but the time appointed for the consideration of private members' business now having expired, I do leave the chair. The House will resume at eight o'clock p.m.

At 6.10 p.m. the House took recess.

### AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

### CANADA GRAIN BILL

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION, PROVISIONS RESPECTING GRADING, LICENCES, ELEVATORS, ETC.

**Hon. H. A. Olson (Minister of Agriculture)** moved that Bill C-175, respecting grain, be read the third time and do pass.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Shall the motion carry?

**Some hon. Members:** Agreed.

**Mr. G. W. Baldwin (Peace River):** Don't be too hasty, gentlemen. Mr. Speaker, before we get into the substance of this bill I find it my painful duty to bring to the attention of the House, and particularly the government, a very fatal omission in the bill. I must lay the foundation for my point by reciting some parts of the bill. Clause 108 purports to amend and change, and to some extent repeal, section 11 of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, which provides as follows:

Where any licensee—