

built in 1687. It was later renamed Fort William after William Magillivray, one of the most distinguished governors of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here it was that a city was born, at a time when men developed a mystique about their land. The society has been active in a project to acquire the oldest surviving historic house built and occupied by the last factor, John McIntyre, of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort William. It is the hope of its members to restore this house as a living museum for this generation and generations yet unborn. The history of the early years of Fort William is best known because it was the rendezvous of the Northwest Company and because of the bitter rivalry with the Hudson's Bay Company.

When these two companies made peace in a merger of interests in the fur trading business, events of significance in the development of the modern city of Thunder Bay took place. John McIntyre was intimately associated with these developments. The life of this man spanned the great era of the fur trade and the early years of mining, railroading and agriculture. He lived in the spacious, white elegant house which he built. After retirement from his duties with the Hudson's Bay Company, he continued to serve the people of the district and the Government of Canada as Indian Agent, Customs Officer and Justice of the Peace. On behalf of the city of Thunder Bay, I appeal to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Mr. Chrétien), who is responsible for the restoration and establishment of historic sites, to look upon this project which is near and dear to the hearts of the people I represent in this House as being worthy of being among the monuments of our nation which record the events of the past for the benefit of future generations.

• (4:40 p.m.)

The government is certainly going to do something about pollution, but it must be borne in mind that this is not a new problem. It is a man-made condition detrimental to the environment and threatening to our well being. It is a problem about which we have become aware only recently. It is ironic that today those industries which are considered to be the great polluters have, in many cases, credible records of battles to protect the environment.

The Great Lakes Paper Company in my constituency has a good record in this regard. The Canadian pulp and paper industry has reduced the load of suspended solids in water by 60 per cent in the last seven or eight years. It has spent millions of dollars in a joint effort to combat air and water pollution, and intends to step up its battle against the problem.

Pollution, in the sense that it is being looked upon today, is almost a universal threat to all forms of life. It is a threat that must be met in co-operation with every industry, and with our neighbour to the south, as it affects our waters. But we must recognize that this problem was a long time developing and we cannot expect instant solutions. What we can expect is that the government will put into motion measures designed to prevent

The Address—Mr. Broadbent

the problem from becoming worse. Then, having stopped it, it will be our job to see that our environment is reclaimed from present contamination. The battle against pollution is not going to be easy; it will take a long time, but persistence will eventually pay off. Some industries, such as pulp and paper, are making an honest effort to solve the problem and they deserve credit for trying.

The Throne Speech also made reference to the visit of the Royal Family to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Next year, when British Columbia celebrates joining the Canadian Confederation one hundred years ago, Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne will join in the centennial celebrations.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Badanai: These royal visits bring to the attention of Canadians the value of the Crown. While I have lived in Canada practically all of my adult life, I was not born under a British flag. Nevertheless, I began to appreciate the British concept of justice and freedom. I join with the newly appointed Senator, Eugene Forsey, when he stated in an address to the United Services Institute:

Let us have an end to ignorant chatter about the Monarchy having been imposed on us or the Fathers of Confederation having accepted it just because they were too timid or stupid or absent-minded to do anything else. We have a Monarchy because they unanimously insisted on it.

The Monarchy is part of what makes our Canadian identity, makes us different from the United States and almost every other country in the two Americas.

To substitute a republic would mean a political organ transplant, cutting out parts of ourselves and transplanting into our body politic something alien borrowed from other peoples with a different history, different traditions, different needs.

As a loyal subject of The Queen, I say in any revision of the Constitution let us uphold the principle of the Monarchy.

Mr. J. Edward Broadbent (Oshawa-Whitby): Mr. Speaker, before getting into the body of my speech, I cannot refrain from commenting on the observations of the previous speaker regarding the speech made by the leader of the New Democratic Party. The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Badanai) suggested that the hon. member for Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands (Mr. Douglas) is anti-American. On his behalf, I would like to assert in unequivocal fashion that that is absurd. At the same time, I should like to assert that people who talk about building an independent Canada, achieving control of our own destiny, need not and indeed, for the majority, should not be seen as being anti-American or anti any other group or nation in this world. This is one of the most specious arguments to present against that view, suggesting that it is based on an anti feeling of any sort.

The hon. member for Fort William said that he was proud to be born under a British flag. I recall that was the argument with which he concluded. The very real danger that a number of us fear is that the hon. member might well die under an American flag. That is the issue. It is not a matter of being anti-American. It is a very