

quences, it is necessary that we plan and work; to prevent unwanted consequences, it is necessary that we plan and work.

I shall deal first with the environment. How many members of this House, I wonder, Mr. Speaker, have walked through the main entrance of this building over the years either accepting without question, or failing to notice, the words carved in the stone above the doorway? How many today could agree with the language employed there? The inscription reads:

The wholesome sea is at her gates; her gates both East and West.

Wholesome though those seas may have been when the sculptor was at work, the excesses of shipowners and operators, combined over the years with the complacency of public and government, have led to foul water, unfit in places for any but the lowest forms of life.

These are the kind of changes that must be resisted. Today, when we look to the seas at our gates, we gaze not in two but in three directions. Our third, northern, sea must not be permitted to lose its present wholesome state, and to that end legislation was introduced into this House last session. Hon. members on all sides accepted the necessity for and the wisdom of this legislation and passed it through the House in a rare display of unanimity. I am grateful to them for doing so. Steps are now necessary to contain and remove the conditions of pollution on our western and eastern gates, and legislation to that end will soon be introduced. The battle against pollution elsewhere than in our coastal waters is to be waged with increasing vigour and efficiency. The waging of that battle will be intensified by the new departmental structure mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

The government will shortly be taking steps towards the establishment of a new department by assigning to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry (Mr. Davis) the responsibilities and related elements of the public service which would permit him to take a broad ecological perspective in the discharge of his responsibilities, and in particular to take the lead in the enhancement of the quality of our environment.

A bill relating to the organization of the government will also be introduced shortly, proposing the establishment of a department concerned with renewable resources and environmental affairs which would have as its core the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, whose functions will be expanded to bring under the direction of a single minister the principal governmental activities relating to environmental quality in general, and pollution in particular.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Trudeau: By transferring to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry elements of the meteorological branch of the Department of Transport and the general responsibilities related to air pollution of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the principal governmental activities relating to the fight against atmospheric pollution will be brought together within one department. The transfer of the bulk of the water sector of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the

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transfer of the responsibility for the Canada Water Act from the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources (Mr. Greene) to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry will combine under the direction of one minister and his department general responsibility for the development of our water resources and the more particular responsibility of the protection of the water habitat of our marine life.

Finally, the transfer of the Canadian Wildlife Service from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry will bring together in one department responsibility for our renewable resources including, notably, the related research activities required for the effective discharge of these responsibilities.

The establishment of the new department that Parliament will be asked to approve through the enactment of a government organization act will not result in the creation of a super agency to be responsible for all matters relating to the environment. The fight against the pollution of our environment is far beyond the capacity of one minister and his department. Indeed, it cannot be waged effectively by the federal government alone, or the provinces individually, or even just by Canada. It is a fight that must be waged by all ministers, all governments and all people.

There are many departments in the government which have and will continue to have important responsibilities for the preservation of the quality of our environment. These departments will co-operate with the proposed Department of the Environment which will have the principal tools to lead the fight against pollution and to help co-ordinate the efforts of others.

These transfers are not to be regarded simply as a re-tuning of the present apparatus. They are part of a carefully balanced, freshly designed effort for environmental protection.

It should be clear, however, Mr. Speaker, that when the Leader of the Opposition says, as he has, that the government hasn't done much in the way of the environmental control, that such statements do little more than contribute to pollution—noise pollution.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Trudeau: Perhaps the hon. gentleman was elsewhere when the several statutes relating to the environment passed through this House last session.

Mr. Woolliams: What about the million and a half tourists pouring raw sewage into the river at Banff?

Mr. Trudeau: Indeed, what about it!

A complementary aspect of environmental management is resource conservation. Both the present and future growth of our economy, as well as the preservation of our environment, emphasize the increasing importance to Canada of our energy and mineral resources. The responsibilities of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for the development of co-ordinated and comprehensive policies in these areas have become substantially greater in the last year or so. Indeed, the burden of the work which led to the presentation in the