

way, since unemployment, as the honourable gentleman has said, is a national issue. Then the risk is spread over the nation rather than being borne merely by the people who are in fact the contributors to unemployment insurance.

Hon. Mr. Burchill: Did you say 4 per cent was the national average rate?

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Yes, the national average rate.

Honourable senators, in view of the kind of evidence we had yesterday and in view of the background of this legislation and the meaning it has for all of us, I urge the third reading of Bill C-229 at this time.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Honourable senators, I am very happy to find that what I said was sufficient to cause such an honourable and learned senator as Senator Connolly (Ottawa West) to rise to answer me. I appreciate it.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): I am responsible for the bill, of course.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I realize that. What I was trying to explain to this house is that we should have more employment and do away with unemployment.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I should like to put one point to Senator Connolly (Ottawa West). He may not have time to consider it now, but it will give him something to think about. I defy anyone truthfully to say in this house that Canada has received any benefit from the Special Committee of the Senate on Mass Media when related to the tremendous costs of that committee. The Special Senate Committee on Poverty has yet to be heard from, and it has been travelling over this country from coast to coast for a long time now. It is almost time we were hearing something from that committee. The B and B Commission, so far as I can see, had a tendency to cause only trouble. It stirred up trouble between Quebec and the rest of Canada or, shall I say, between the French and English in Canada. Before the B and B Commission came into existence we were getting on fine. The Committee came along and made some Canadians think they were being imposed upon, and immediately people started looking for trouble on both sides. I am not blaming one side or the other but the results of the B and B Commission are such that we do not have the same degree of friendship today that we had a few years ago. That is the point I am trying to bring out here.

As far as the waste of money is concerned, there are other committees I could mention. And I notice that Senator Connolly (Ottawa West) said nothing about the *Bonaventure* deal and the millions of dollars that went down the drain there. It is no wonder we pay such high taxes. That is the reason. I am sure of it.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): The *Bonaventure* is not my business, but I will think about the other points the honourable senator has raised.

Motion agreed to and bill read third time and passed.

ROYAL ASSENT

NOTICE

The Hon. the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following communication:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

23 June 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Roland A. Ritchie, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 23rd day of June, at 5.45 p.m. for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Esmond Butler

Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate
Ottawa.

CLEAN AIR BILL

SECOND READING

Leave having been given to proceed to Order No. 5:

The Senate resumed from yesterday the adjourned debate on the motion of Hon. Mrs. Fergusson for the second reading of Bill C-224, relating to ambient air quality and to the control of air pollution.

Hon. Joseph A. Sullivan: Honourable senators, I adjourned this debate yesterday with the statement, "The word 'environment' now evokes nightmares."

It calls to mind that exhaustion of natural resources, the accumulation of waste products, the various forms of pollution, crowding, noise, and the thousand devils of the ecological crisis. But while it is true that environmental degradation is now almost as widespread and as traumatic in the country as in the city, there is danger of thinking about the environment only in such negative terms. If we limit our interest to the correction of environmental defects, we shall behave like hunted creatures, trying to escape from one danger after another, taking shelter behind an endless series of protective devices—today, afterburners on our cars and complicated sewage treatment systems; tomorrow, gas masks over our faces and filters on our water faucets. Such technological "fixes" will have temporary usefulness, but they will increasingly complicate our life and ruin its quality. The real solution to the ecological crisis will have to come from a change in our ways of life and from the development of positive values relating human nature to external nature.

As a physician I am vitally interested in this legislation, particularly as it applies to the health of the people. Our health, if not our very lives, depends on our finding