

taxi, airlines and buses. Raw materials are delivered and products shipped by regulated trucks, trains, ships and pipelines. We drink government regulated water. Our food is inspected and regulated, by government agencies which cannot agree. Some would ban cyclamates and saccharin because they might be harmful; others would legalize marijuana because it might not be.

Business knows that government decrees where it may build and how, whom it may hire and promote, how much it must pay, what standards its products must meet, how it can advertise, its selling price, and so on and so on. The businesses regulated include just about everything which humans do for a living. The big ones do what they must; they hire accountants, lawyers and paper work experts to do the job. The little guy puts up a fight but eventually goes out of business. For failure to comply with federal regulations, both risk fines and jail. In both cases it is the consumer who finally pays the bill.

In these few moments, Mr. Speaker, I have outlined only one of the concerns of the people from whom I hear. There are many more. Time does not permit me to refer to them, but my colleagues have well and truly elaborated on many of the other areas covered in the throne speech. The government seems to be totally insensitive and unwilling to listen or to change. Its time will come, Mr. Speaker, for I have complete faith that Canadians will not accept for much longer the type of governing that we have had, the kind of bureaucracy which has made their lives unbearable. I think that before much longer we will see a change.

Mr. Hugh Poulin (Ottawa Centre): Mr. Speaker, at the outset may I add my congratulations to those of so many others to the hon. member for Louis-Hébert (Mr. Dawson) and the hon. member for Malpeque (Mr. Wood). They have indeed done themselves, their constituencies, and their constituents great honour by the manner in which they conducted themselves at the outset of this debate.

May I add also a personal note in memory of the former member for the riding of Louis-Hébert who was elected at the same time as I in 1973. I think all who knew her or got to know her will always have a place in their hearts for Madam Morin, as one of the most distinguished and able people they ever met.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Poulin: I think her family is following along in the tradition that she so well established.

The Speech from the Throne delivered by Her Majesty just so very recently here in this building was delivered in a manner I will never forget. I was pleased to be here, as were the people in the community I have such an honour to represent. Most of the functions which Her Majesty attended were held in the core and heart of her capital here in Ottawa. Her Majesty was at a football game in addition to being here in parliament. First Avenue Public School is within my riding. She attended a regatta within my riding, where my wife Maureen and I were so pleased to be in attendance with her. Her graciousness, and

her intelligence and interest in Canada, indicate to all of us that the Crown still forms a very important part indeed of the government process in Canada.

The Address—Mr. Poulin

This debate on the Speech from the Throne gives me an opportunity to refer to my riding and to some of the problems we have. Ordinarily, of course, we are reluctant to stray from the issue which is before the House at any given time but are confined to dealing only with the items contained in a bill under discussion. In the past year we have had some serious and difficult problems within my community relating to the relocation of thousands of public servants from Ottawa across the river to Hull. There has also been the decentralization of other public servants from Ottawa to other places in Canada.

By way of introduction to these comments may I say that in the past year I have been the parliamentary secretary to the minister of industry, trade and commerce. In that capacity, and in my other capacity as a member of parliament, I have had an opportunity to visit seven or eight capitals of the world on parliamentary business fulfilling one or other of my functions. I have visited Tokyo, Paris, Stockholm, London, and Canberra during the course of my duties as a member of this parliament and as parliamentary secretary concerned with matters of trade. Not one of those capitals of the world has anything which we do not have here in the capital of Canada. We have in Ottawa a capital blessed by the confluence of three rivers, with a magnificent geographic pattern and with a great and wonderful future.

Being very bullish, therefore, with regard to our capital in the long run, may I now make some comments about my real concern about this community in the short run. If we who can all see the buildings on the skyline of Hull could put wheels under those buildings and roll them across the Portage bridge and put them in the centre of the city of Ottawa, I for one would not want them there. For there would be nobody living within the heart of the capital between Laurier Avenue and the Queensway. I believe our capital should be a vital place with people engaged in their daily activities, living and indeed working there.

Ottawa has had planning which took place in the late 1960's and early 1970's and I think it was valid planning. It was planning which saw that the centre of the city of Ottawa did not consist just of towers of glass, steel and concrete, for that is really not a place where people can live. Therefore the planning which has put buildings and public servants across the river and into Hull has been right and proper planning.

I emphasize that that planning was done in the late 1960's and early 1970's, at which time the economy of the nation was buoyant. It was also a time when the increase in the public service of this country amounted to 4, 5 or 6 per cent per annum. This was adding to the work force of the public service in the national capital area sufficient people to fill two of Mr. Campeau's Places de Ville every three years. Clearly that is not desirable, most especially in these times of economic restraint. The circumstances have fundamentally changed.