

Let me tell the House how this has worked so far in terms of actual programs. One of the major ventures in which Environment Canada is presently engaged is in cleanup of industrial water pollution. The strategy here has been to establish national base line standards, a sort of minimum platform for water quality across the land. It is a program of point-source control regulations aimed at the rollback of water pollution. Regulations are scheduled for about 20 industrial sectors. The first industry to come under these regulations was the pulp and paper industry. The chlor alkali industry, Canada's major source of mercury contamination, was next. Regulations have been issued for the petroleum refining industry. Guidelines for the fish processing industry will be forthcoming.

My time is rapidly running out. Perhaps I might skip some of the remarks I would have made if I had had a little more time.

Perhaps the greatest challenge that our society faces in meeting the challenges of our time is the achievement of a sane, reasoned balance of interests and objectives. We cannot set our resource and environmental goals as if they were separate and then plot lonely paths toward them. The quality of life, the quality of the environment, is a blend of physical and economic values. In pursuing our goals, success lies in the reasonable tradeoff. The achievement of solutions is not a matter of winning an adversary debate, not, for instance, a matter of energy winning out over environment, or vice versa. It is a matter of recognizing that total victory for one side means defeat for all.

The reconciliation of resource, conservation and environmental interests is a necessity of today, both in the private sector and in the public. It is very much in the interests of Canadians that zealotry, extremism and overkill be avoided, that we seek that state of total national well-being which reflects both environmental and economic health. The health, the productivity, of our fisheries is an aspect of the total well-being not only of Canada, but of the world.

The preservation of our natural environment is similarly crucial. It is a healthy thing that these aspects of our heritage be looked upon by people working closely and in concert; healthy for Canada, healthy for the fisheries. We have recognized from the beginning the special importance of the fisheries to Canada. One only has to look to the Government Organization Act, 1970, to see that the Minister of the Environment (Mrs. Sauvé) is also the minister of fisheries for Canada. As a further demonstra-

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tion of this concern, the government in August, 1974 appointed a Minister of State to assist the minister in fishery matters.

It is my view, Madam Speaker, that on the basis of the historical evidence, the scientific evidence, on the basis of common sense, the present unified structure gives us the most effective instrument setting in which to meet and deal with the problems we now, and will in the future, confront.

Mrs. Iona Campagnolo (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): Madam Speaker, I represent a constituency in which there is a considerable number of fishermen, and I feel I should be allowed an opportunity to express some of their concerns.

For many years the fishermen in my area have been discriminated against in matters of safety and security on the coast. It is only recently, through the representations of the new Minister of State (Fisheries) (Mr. LeBlanc), that we have been able to get the beginning of a successful hearing to once and for all bring to the attention of the people on the coast the difficulties with which we are faced.

There is not sufficient security for our fishermen. We are lacking in naval power in the coast guard. We are lacking in a number of areas which the Minister of State (Fisheries) has finally brought to the attention of the Department of National Defence and other departments. The fishermen's union, the co-operatives in British Columbia, and by that I mean all the companies, are indeed pleased with the progress that has been made on security.

With the present Minister of State (Fisheries), we have an opportunity to prove further to the fishermen of this country on the east coast, the lakes and northern areas that he is indeed a man who can take on the responsibility of fisheries. He has sufficient clout to take on the job he has.

In my particular area the fishermen are heartened as never before, because for the first time they have a fisheries minister they can talk to directly.

The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Morin): Order. The hour provided for the consideration of private members' business has now expired. It being five o'clock, this House stands adjourned until Monday next at 2 p.m.

At 5 p.m. the House adjourned, without question put, pursuant to Standing Order.