

The Address—Mr. Deachman

Junior Leagues of America. Then she became campaign chairman of the women's division of the Community Chest of Winnipeg, at a time when the campaign was organized through volunteer boards of member agencies. From 1935 to 1938 she was a member of the board of the Council of Social Agencies. In 1936 Mrs. Konantz became chairman of the Manitoba campaign of the Canadian Welfare Council concerning child care. During the war years she was one of a committee of five women who between September and November of 1939 organized the registration of women for war service and community service in Winnipeg. There were 7,000 women registered, and a mass meeting of the group decided that the organization should be called the Central Volunteer Bureau. While Mrs. Konantz was president of the Central Volunteer Bureau from 1940 to 1943 it engaged in many other war activities in connection with the Community Chest and the Red Cross.

This organization was also involved with the Patriotic Salvage Corps, and Mrs. Konantz was a vice president and trustee of that organization. Mrs. Konantz was also connected with the Bundles for Britain program, since she organized and maintained the downtown workroom for sewing and packaging of bundles for overseas. She was involved with the Greater Winnipeg Co-ordinating Board for war and welfare agencies. She assisted the Council of Social Agencies to form this board in 1941 and it included the Royal Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, I.O.D.E., Salvation Army, Canadian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the Navy League.

In 1944 she was requested by the Minister of War Services to visit Britain and make a survey of women's voluntary services, then report back to the federal government. Her report was used by women's volunteer service of Britain as a handbook for many years. Following this survey Mrs. Konantz travelled across Canada telling Canadian women of the appreciation expressed by British women for work done for them by Canadian volunteers. She was involved in the White Cross Guild which was organized in 1946 to provide service to the Winnipeg General Hospital. She then became vice president of the Crippled Children's Society in 1950. In 1955 she was invited by Lady Reading, chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services of Britain, to go to England. She spent one year there as a volunteer working with women's voluntary services studying principally their civil defence arrangements.

[Mr. Deachman.]

• (5:00 p.m.)

From November 1957 to February 1958 she visited the Asia region of UNICEF, now known as the United Nations Children's Fund. She saw work in Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel. I recall her once telling us of her trip from Jordan to Israel and how she had to cross "no man's land" between those two countries. She had to pick up her bags at one station and walk several hundred yards across sandy desert to the gate at the other side, carrying her bags all alone through the desert, and how welcome she found the English voice calling to her as she entered the checkpoint on the other side.

She has promoted UNICEF work in Winnipeg since that time and has been speaking at many Women's Canadian Clubs in Canada. Many of us were familiar with her talks and slide shows and were immensely impressed by work of this nature which she did. In 1961 she was Manitoba campaign chairman for World Refugee Year. In 1961-1962 she was national vice president of the United Nations Association as well as national chairman of the membership committee for the United Nations Association in Canada. For her war service she was awarded the O.B.E.

Both this house and the country, Mr. Speaker, will indeed regret the passing of this woman and will rejoice that in Canada there has risen from such a distinguished family as hers a woman of such distinction to serve Canada.

Mr. Lawrence E. Kindt (MacLeod): Mr. Speaker, I deem it a pleasure as well as a duty to participate in this debate on the speech from the throne. Like other previous speakers, I should like first of all to congratulate the mover and the seconder upon the splendid speeches they have made. I listened with a great deal of attention as well as pleasure to the speech of the mover and also to that made by the seconder. Afterwards I thought that if they had written the speech from the throne it might have something in it which was more in line with what they said, and would be of a nature which could be complemented.

I also listened with keen attention to the speech by the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson) in this debate, and I should like to deal with some of the questions he brought up. I have no doubt that he was sincere in his statements when he said he wanted to make this parliament work, that he wanted first of all to