

For example, the study of the structural geology which was carried out through Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories was done by the University of Toronto under a grant from a federal department. I think Dr. Wilson was in charge of this. The same area was at least half covered again by work done under Dr. Hare from McGill University. Neither of them had enough money to do the job thoroughly. The McGill laboratory at Knob Lake is a fairly good example of trying to get at the roots of the different types of soils and vegetation communities in that area, but they too have not enough money to properly operate. That area is an important part of our country today and we should know how it is put together.

Senator WALL: Mr. Brown, let me get back to my original trend of thought. From an internal point of view, assessing our needs and from comparison with other countries, we begin with the notion, with the belief and the conviction that we need to do much more in the way of studying land in use at present and the land that is not yet used, studying it from the point of view of multiple land uses, and there is evidently a study being made, and a comprehensive one by Mr. Hills around Cochrane.

Mr. BROWN: That is right, and there are others as well.

Senator WALL: So we have a need and that need probably can be assessed over a long period. It may well be that we may need a twenty-five year project of land use study, or whatever it is. Now, we say, how are we meeting that need now? The contention you are making is that there is no integration, that a lot of good work is being done but it is not co-ordinated, it is not integrated, it is patchy. Often we develop areas with no previous land use study of any kind so that we have what you call one-shot types of enterprises which are very costly. So that in this context of how we are meeting the need you would advance the hypothesis that what is needed is a centralized co-ordinating body. Now, that body would have to be at the federal level, it would have to include representatives of the federal Government, provincial Governments and municipal Governments and private enterprises, I presume.

Mr. BROWN: And universities.

Senator WALL: And universities. And you would suggest that that body should be a fact collecting body, in other words that it should be a central depository of information where McGill University or somebody else intending to do a land use survey of any kind, or say some company is going to do it, that that somebody should know where to go to find out what has been done, what is being done and what is being planned for that particular area. So that the function of this co-ordinating body would have to be, first, a repository of information?

Mr. BROWN: That is right.

Senator WALL: All right. Then what is the next function? Supposing this co-ordinating body has this information, where do we go from there?

Mr. BROWN: They have the information and they should also have—

Senator WALL: What other privileges or rights would you grant such a body?

Mr. BROWN: I would grant that body the privilege to direct funds towards certain areas or regions.

Senator WALL: Whose funds?

Mr. BROWN: The funds which they would collect from the federal Government and provincial Governments. That body of course would not have any money to give out at the beginning but I think it would have eventually.

Senator WALL: You see, what I am suggesting is that the concept of a centralized co-ordinating body, generally speaking, is a sound concept, but that concept has now to be dressed up, it has to be formalized, it has to be