

home town. A museum of this type would add immeasurably to the already successful Rossland Historical Museum. It would be an outstanding attraction in this already famous ski town and would highlight the exploits of Nancy Greene, who by her fine example, her sportsmanship, courage and achievement has already made a tremendous contribution to Canadian prestige and Canadian youth.

Before any further time elapses, I feel action should be taken. Nancy Greene has become a legend in her own time. A Nancy Greene Ski Museum at Rossland would be a tangible and permanent token of appreciation by the Canadian people in honouring this great Canadian. I urge the minister and the government to assist the Rossland Museum Association in the establishment of this museum.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Harding: Mr. Speaker, I should like to thank you for your indulgence in allowing me to present this very brief, but I can assure you tremendously important plea from the West Kootenay riding, and particularly from that great ski centre in my riding, Rossland. I trust the minister will give this matter full consideration and will let the people know that the government will go along with the minute expenditure that is involved.

[*Translation*]

Mr. René Matte (Champlain): Mr. Speaker, I will also try to speak briefly and not to wander from the subject.

Of course, we admit that there should be a representative of the national museums on this Board. We think that is quite normal.

As for the remuneration, it seems to me that the government is too readily entrusted with the care of determining it under an order in council. It could have been suggested, for example, that the committee dealing with these matters should set each year, if necessary, a new allowance, as it could be done here. I recognize that the amount of \$20 is entirely insufficient and that it should be increased to a more logical, concrete and actual amount for 1969. However, I agree that instead of always giving that responsibility to the governor in council, it could be assigned to the committee of the house.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the minister that when it is a question of historic monuments, we should take into consideration the existence of the

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two nations in Canada. Therefore, I would like to see more attention paid to Quebec's wishes in that field, and its views considered, as it represents the great majority of the French-Canadian nation, and I want to stress this. Why? For the simple reason that when there are two nations, both do not necessarily have the same heroes. A hero, to one nation, may be a zero for the other. Therefore, it is important in a country such as ours, to consider the views of the two nations, with justice and equality, as far as historic monuments are concerned.

Finally, and this is my last remark, I believe that representation on that Board would be more adequate and equitable if members were chosen according to their nationality and not the areas they come from as at present.

● (8:30 p.m.)

[*English*]

Mr. J. H. Horner (Crowfoot): Mr. Speaker, I shall not delay passage of this bill, item No. 17 on today's order paper. I merely wish to compliment the Historic Sites and Monuments Board for the diligent work it has done in the past. I should like to pay special tribute to a friend of Alberta, whom I will not name, for the tremendous job he has done in reminding Canadians in general and Albertans in particular of the historic sites which played so great a part in the history of our province. I particularly wish to remind this house and the board of the historic significance of the peace treaty signed in the 1880's in which the chief participants were Colonel McLeod and Chief Crowfoot.

An hon. Member: Wasn't it 1877?

Mr. Horner: An hon. member suggests the date was 1867 or 1877. I think the date was closer to 1880. I do not know the exact date, although no doubt members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board do. It is well known that after the uprisings at Portage and in northern Saskatchewan generally, Chief Crowfoot played a prominent part in bringing peace to western Canada. In addition, his actions brought peace to our Indians.

Chief Crowfoot's actions have passed into history and we ought to pay tribute to the tremendous part he played in bringing peace. When one remembers the difficult times the settlers in the United States had during that period and the fights there were between General Custer and the Indians one cannot praise too highly the actions of Colonel