

Rural Development

intervention of the federal government in rural matters.

But what is more important, in my opinion, and what has escaped the attention of the hon. member, is the fact that Bill C-152 does not add anything to the original bill. What he now blames us for undertaking already existed in the original bill and we have not taken any new initiative.

Besides, it is strictly in the field of research and inquiries that the federal minister can have programs and projects prepared and undertaken directly or in co-operation with the government of any province. That is strictly limited to inquiries.

If the hon. member for Roberval would read over the federal-provincial agreement on the economic rehabilitation of agricultural areas, he would see at once that all projects are to be undertaken jointly and must essentially originate from the provinces.

As far as the advisory committee is concerned, we have established ours at the federal level and the provinces can very well institute theirs.

The advisory committee which we have instituted at a federal level, is made up of about 30 people, and I shall list them because I think it is important to show that we never lost sight of the need to include in that Canadian Rural Development Council the best elements in the field, people who as a result of their functions in organizations or by their reputation, can best contribute to improve the legislation and its administration.

And I should not want anyone to think that when we consulted the organizations or when we made those appointments, we had any other concern but that of the good and the administration of the ARDA legislation.

I am going to give the names and hon. members will be able to see for themselves: the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; the president of the National Farmers Union; the director of research of the Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada; the director of research of the Canadian Welfare Council; the vice president of the Canadian Forestry Association; the editor in chief of the newspaper *La Ferme*; the president of the Canadian Wildlife Federation; the manager of the South East Kelowna Irrigation district, Western Canada Reclamation; the manager of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; the director of the Co-operative Union of Canada; the director of research of the Atlantic

Provinces Economic Council; the chairman of the Indian-Eskimo Association; the general director of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Some hon. Members: Carried, carried.

Mr. Sauvé: A representative of the Fisheries Council of Canada; a lady representative of the National Council of Women of Canada; a representative of the Fédération des caisses populaires—

Some hon. Members: Carried.

Mr. Sauvé: And so on. I see that my hon. friends have regained confidence and that we may now, with leave of the house, proceed to the committee stage.

However—

● (9:50 p.m.)

[English]

I should like to give a definition to the hon. member for MacLeod (Mr. Kindt). I wish to give him a definition of marginal land and submarginal land, although I would tell him immediately that we are not using these words any more and have replaced them by the words "more efficient use and economic development of rural lands". However, under the old jargon marginal land for agriculture is land that will not give adequate returns to labour and capital invested in it for agriculture, and submarginal land is clearly not economic in agriculture. Those are the definitions and I hope they satisfy the hon. member.

Mr. Danforth: Mr. Speaker, before the minister resumes his seat I wonder whether he would answer a short question. If he does, it will perhaps not be necessary to ask it on clause 1 in committee. Would the minister in very short terms give the house some indication of the projects that are non-agricultural, to which he referred. I believe he spoke of Newfoundland, the maritimes and northern Saskatchewan in this connection. I think the house would be interested to know the type of project which could be classified as non-agricultural.

Mr. Sauvé: There was development in certain outports of Newfoundland, in which there is clearly no agriculture at all. They were limited to fisheries development projects and programs. I referred to specific cases of that nature.