

Government Orders

Cannis	Catterall
Chamberlain	Chan
Clancy	Cohen
Collins	Cowling
Culbert	DeVillers
Dhaliwal	Discepola
Dromisky	Duhamel
Duncan	Dupuy
Easter	Eggleton
English	Epp
Fewchuk	Finestone
Finlay	Flis
Fontana	Frazier
Fry	Gaffney
Gagliano	Galloway
Godfrey	Goodale
Gouk	Gray (Windsor West)
Grey (Beaver River)	Hanger
Harb	Harper (Simcoe Centre)
Hart	Harvard
Hermanson	Hill (MacLeod)
Hoepfner	Hopkins
Irwin	Jackson
Jennings	Johnston
Jordan	Karygiannis
Keyes	Kirkby
Kraft Sloan	Lastewka
LeBlanc (Cape/Cap Breton Highlands—Canso)	Loney
MacAulay	MacDonald
MacLaren (Etobicoke North)	Maheu
Maloney	Manley
Marchi	Marleau
Martin (LaSalle—Émard)	Massé
McLellan (Edmonton Northwest)	McWhinney
Milliken	Mills (Broadview—Greenwood)
Minna	Mitchell
Murphy	Murray
O'Brien	O'Reilly
Pagtakhan	Parrish
Patry	Payne
Penson	Peric
Peters	Peterson
Proud	Reed
Richardson	Rideout
Ringma	Ringuette—Maltais
Robichaud	Rock
Rompkey	Schmidt
Serré	Skoke
Speaker	St. Denis
Steckle	Stewart (Brant)
Stewart (Northumberland)	Strahl
Szabo	Telegdi
Terrana	Tobin
Valeri	Vanclief
Verran	Volpe
Wappel	Wells
Whelan	Williams
Wood	Zed—138

PAIRED MEMBERS

Members

Bergeron	Dalphond—Guiral
Debien	Gerrard
Graham	Leblanc (Longueuil)
Pillitteri	Young

● (1605)

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Kilger): I declare the motion lost.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[Translation]

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACT

The House resumed consideration of the motion.

Mr. René Canuel (Matapédia—Matane): Mr. Speaker, in Bill C-48 before the House today, the federal government assumes rights and powers that directly encroach on the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces over natural resources. This is unacceptable. Apparently, the federal government is unable to read what is said in the Canadian Constitution and refuses to listen to Quebec's demands.

What we see in Bill C-48 is a federal government that continues to get involved in a jurisdiction that is Quebec's exclusively. It assumes the power to go over the heads of the provinces and Quebec, directly funding organizations and individuals.

● (1610)

The federal government prefers to ignore Quebec's demands, but I am willing to bet that many of my colleagues in the other provinces share my position. I would like to say the following for their benefit. These unwanted intrusions by the federal government lead to overlap between provincial and federal strategies for developing this sector, especially since many provinces have already set up their own strategies for promoting, regulating and developing their natural resources.

Quebec's forest management strategy tabled last May by the Quebec government is a good example. The strategy is entirely independent from the National Forest Strategy developed by the federal government and the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers.

The Government of Quebec has to provide funding for both strategies. However, successive federal governments have ignored what is said in the Canadian Constitution as well as the legitimate demands of the Government of Quebec.

Take, for instance, the report of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Forestry and Fisheries, in November 1990, about the struggle of provinces to defend their jurisdiction over natural resources. The committee says that in the course of the twentieth century, the government had on several occasions tried to affect national policy in the forestry sector but had sometimes met with resistance by the provinces to any potential encroachment on their jurisdictions.

The committee felt it was clear that the federal government had to play a more credible role to guarantee the success of all these national forestry strategies.