

Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training.—Representing government, employers, labour, and certain other interested groups, the Committee advises the Minister of Education on training schemes undertaken under the Dominion Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942.

An extensive program of post-war projects has been prepared by the Government. These projects could serve the purpose of assisting private enterprise in maintaining a high level of employment, and of expanding the provincial and municipal system of social services. The Premier has pointed out, however, that neither of these purposes can be achieved without an over-all national program, nor without a complete overhauling of Dominion-Provincial financial relations because "provincial post-war finances on the present basis will not support the provincial share of the post-war program", as determined within the framework of the Canadian Constitution.

Details of the post-war program announced by the Government are as follows:—

- (1) A flexible ten-year budget of \$76,000,000 for high priority projects, which could be commenced as soon as men, materials, and moneys are available, or could be delayed in accordance with the employment situation. Included are \$25,000,000 for roads, \$17,000,000 for rural electrification, and a similar amount for irrigation, conservation, and the development of the natural resources of the Province. It is planned to proceed with rural electrification in any event.
- (2) A \$113,000,000 pool of useful works in similar fields, to be drawn on only if required to fill in the employment gap in the Province. These projects, of course, would be largely contingent on the receipt of Dominion financial aid.
- (3) \$89,000,000 for hydro-electric power development, which might be undertaken if expanding markets are required.
- (4) Expansion of the provincial and municipal system of social services. A Health Services Act was passed at the 1945 Session of the Legislature. It sets up a system of Rural Health Units, diagnostic services, prepaid medical care and improved hospital facilities.

Saskatchewan.—*Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council.*—In October, 1943, this Province established a Reconstruction Council, under the chairmanship of a member of the staff of the University of Saskatchewan, to study and investigate conditions and problems likely to arise after the conclusion of the War.

In August, 1944, the Council presented its Report to the Minister of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare. This Report gives careful analysis to the problems of reconstruction as they exist for Saskatchewan, and concludes with a series of specific recommendations, in the following fields: constitutional adjustments, national development program, standard of living, provincial development and intangible values.

In addition to the main report, several appendices were prepared on particular subjects. With the presentation of its report the duties of the Council were complete and it has, in effect, ceased to exist.

Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.—A Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare was set up in 1944 but was replaced on Nov. 2, 1944, by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. This Department has two divisions—Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

The Division of Reconstruction has the function of co-operating in any program that may be under consideration by the Dominion Government, and of initiating projects contemplated by the Government of Saskatchewan looking to the permanent development of the Province and to the raising of the standard of living of the people. Under this Division are: (a) Committee on Rural Housing, which will