

and teaching staffs), housing and community planning, and public health and welfare. Finally, Dominion-Provincial relations were widely considered with particular reference to the ability of provincial and municipal authorities to finance extensive reconstruction programs.

### Subsection 1.—Recent Planning for Reconstruction

Before hostilities ended most Provincial Governments had set up general planning, administrative planning, and technical inquiry committees to deal with reconstruction problems. A short résumé by provinces follows:—

**Prince Edward Island.**—A Provincial Advisory Reconstruction Committee composed of representatives of the Government and of private interests was appointed in 1944. Sub-committees were appointed under the direction of the Advisory Committee to carry on much of the work.

**Nova Scotia.**—Nova Scotia's planning was directed by a Cabinet Committee on Rehabilitation. A Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation undertook a general survey of post-war problems, while a committee on the Rehabilitation of Agriculture and the Nova Scotia Economic Council supplemented its work in more technical fields.

**New Brunswick.**—A Committee on Reconstruction composed of representatives of Government and private interests was set up in the Province during the war years. Much of the work of this Committee was carried on through sub-committees.

**Quebec.**—Both the Legislative Council and an Economic Advisory Board of Government and private representatives studied reconstruction problems in Quebec, while detailed planning of post-war programs was undertaken by government departments.

**Ontario.**—Reconstruction planning in Ontario was undertaken by a number of committees, with co-ordination, direction and review provided by an Inter-Departmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation. Agricultural problems were considered by a Committee on Agricultural Policy and an Agricultural Enquiry Commission, with the latter finally absorbing the work of the former. A Royal Ontario Mining Commission investigated and reported on the problems of the mining industry. A Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee undertook consideration of more general reconstruction problems. Its work was taken over by the Department of Planning and Development.

**Manitoba.**—In Manitoba, a Special Select Committee of the Legislature and a Post-War Reconstruction Committee (all Provincial Deputy Ministers) were concerned with broad general planning, and an Advisory Committee on Co-ordination of Post-War Planning gave leadership to and enlisted the co-operation of citizen groups in post-war planning. A sub-committee of the Cabinet exercised powers of review and decision on reconstruction plans. Committees of a semi-technical character were the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry Commission, the Joint Universities Studies Group (from Universities of Manitoba and of Minnesota, U.S.A.), both private agencies, and the Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Training.