

mining and construction. A special study has been made for the service industries and other studies have been undertaken in conjunction with various Sector plans and the over-all plan.

The Quebec Economic Advisory Council

An Economic Advisory Council was established by the Province of Quebec in 1943 for a three-year term but its mandate was not renewed after that period. In 1960 the Council was revived and under legislation passed by the Quebec Parliament in February 1961 it was replaced by the Quebec Economic Advisory Council (QEAC), the function of which was to prepare a plan for the economic organization of the Province of Quebec with a view to the full utilization of its material and human resources, and to advise the Government of the province, through its own volition or by request, on any economic matter. The Council, on Dec. 1, 1967, consisted of 15 "first" members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, including practising lawyers and economists and representatives of financial labour, business, industry and university interests. In addition, there were five "associate" members, selected from among senior government officials, including the Chairman of the Quebec Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Special Agricultural Adviser to the Executive Council and the Deputy Ministers of the Departments of Natural Resources, Education, and Industry and Commerce. The associate members attend the meetings of the Council and take part in the discussions but do not vote.

It was not possible for the Council to prepare the economic development plan for Quebec, as provided in its terms of reference, without adequate statistical data, planning and research facilities within the Departments and tools for the implementation of the main policies proposed in such a plan. However, owing largely if not exclusively to the existence of the Council and its recommendations, the Quebec Government, between 1961 and 1968, has acquired the tools necessary for responsible planning: Departments have established research and planning branches; studies and reports submitted by committees and workshops have led to a gradual understanding of the broad outlines of Quebec's economic structure; the QEAC, the Departments and various regional planning experiments have contributed to the training of a basic planning staff; co-ordinating bodies have been created; regional planning mechanisms and methods have been developed and tested; an outline of inter-industrial relationships has been drawn up; the territory of the province has been divided into ten administrative regions; and, finally, various instruments for the implementation of government policies have been provided, including the establishment of the General Investment Corporation, the nationalization of electricity, the periodic issue of Quebec Savings Bonds, and the establishment of the Quebec Pension Board, the Quebec Deposit and Investment Fund and the Quebec Mining Exploration Company, etc.

In its present form, the QEAC is considered to be a transitional body in the Quebec planning system. In December 1966, the Quebec Government announced its intention of setting up a planning system better suited to its needs. The QEAC would be replaced by a Planning Board responsible for preparing the Quebec plan, and by a Social and Economic Council which would be the advisory body to the Quebec Government. This would implement, in part at least, a QEAC recommendation that planning and advising should be the responsibility of separate organizations.

The Ontario Economic Council

The Ontario Economic Council was established by Order in Council on Feb. 1, 1962. The Council was conceived as a vehicle where representatives of agriculture, organized labour, commerce and industry, education, finance and of government could pool their knowledge and experience of economic affairs, commission research and formulate policy recommendations to the public and private sectors.

Nineteen Ontario citizens serve as members of the Council. Five of these represent a broad cross-section of business and industry, one each from the financial community and the Consumers' Association of Canada, three come from organized labour, three from