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the preliminary plan

a presentation

eastern quebec planning bureau

may 1965



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THE PERLTHINNEY PLAN

A presentation

Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau, May, 1960.

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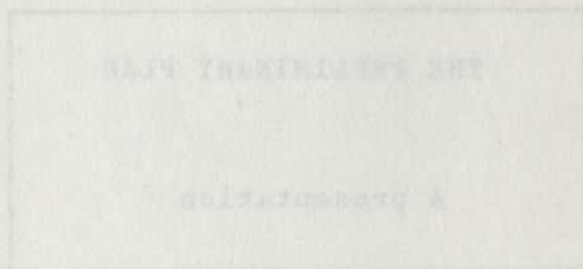
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THE PRELIMINARY PLAN

A presentation

Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau, May, 1965.





Eastern Group Planning Bureau, May, 1952.

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In many of the texts of the Preliminary Plan, the authors make reference to certain maps, part of a "collection of maps" published in conjunction with the Preliminary Plan. Unfortunately, it was not possible to publish more than fifty collections. Each zone committee, however, has one of the map collections at its disposal.

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INTRODUCTION

The Preliminary Plan is a key step in the working procedure of the Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau (1). Before describing this plan, its nature, its functions and its contents, it might be well to review its background by listing certain pertinent facts and decisions. First, in order to trace the beginnings of the BAEQ, it will be necessary to go back several months to the time it received its mandate; the next step will be to describe the most important features of the working procedures adopted by the Bureau (research methods, as well as methods devised for work in the various communities); finally, this brief introduction will conclude with a definition of the functions of the Preliminary Plan.

(1) Bureau d'Aménagement de l'Est du Québec (BAEQ)
This abbreviation will be used throughout this text.

Section I: The origins of the BAEQ

The BAEQ is the result of efforts on the part of the population of a region which has become more and more aware of local problems of economic and social growth, combined with efforts on the part of the government to promote the development of depressed areas.

On May 26, 1956, in the Lower St. Lawrence (1), a regional organization was formed, composed of representatives from the principle economic (decision centers) of the territory. Their main objective was to promote regional economic development. The Economic Planning Council of the Lower St. Lawrence (2), as it was called, concerned itself from the start with socio-economic surveys, several of which have been published: a demographic study, a study of transport problems, a general agricultural survey and a map showing soil capability for agriculture. Moreover, several reports on regional problems were presented to various investigation commissions as well as to other organizations.

During this same period, the activities of the Economic Federation of the Gaspé paralleled, to all intents and purposes, those of the COEB. The work of the Federation also had the support of the Gaspé Regional Chamber of Commerce.

Also, during this same period, and quite coincidentally, the Canadian Senate's investigation of the agricultural situation in eastern Canada

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- (1) Territory comprising the counties of Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Rimouski, Matapédia and Matane.
 - (2) Conseil d'Orientation Economique du Bas St-Laurent (COEB). This abbreviation will be used throughout this text.

resulted in the adoption of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) (1) in June, 1961. This legislation required provincial participation before its terms could be applied to any given area. Therefore, on June 26, 1963, the government of the Province of Quebec passed a corresponding act with the same title (ARDA) (2).

The purpose of this law was to authorize the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Colonization to devise or to see to the preparation of plans for the socio-economic development of the rural regions of Quebec as well as to see to the implementation of these plans.

The COEB took advantage of the unique opportunity offered by this new law to make a strengthened attack on the socio-economic problems of the Lower St. Lawrence region. The proposals made to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Colonization (negotiator for the Quebec Government and the ARDA bill and charged with its administration) resulted in the spring of 1963 in the recognition by the Quebec Government of the Lower St. Lawrence, the Gaspé, and the Magdalen Islands as a pilot territory for this kind of work and planning.

A regional organization resembling the COEB was set up in the Gaspé and in the Magdalen Islands; it was called the Regional Council for Economic Expansion of the Gaspé Peninsula and the Magdalen Islands (3).

-
- (1) Law on the redevelopment and rehabilitation of agricultural lands, 9-10 Elizabeth II, Canadian Government, June, 1961.
 - (2) Provincial law 12, Elizabeth II, 1963.
 - (3) Le Conseil Régional d'Expansion Economique de la Gaspésie et des Iles-de-la-Madeleine (CREEGIM). This abbreviation will be used throughout this text. This council is made up of representatives from the counties of Gaspé North, Gaspé South, Bonaventure, and the Magdalen Islands.

Each of these two organizations, the COEB and the CREEGIM, composed of representative elements of the local population, was asked to delegate five of its members to initiate the establishment of the BAEQ. The BAEQ (1) founded in July, 1963, is a private company composed of ten members and shareholders appointed by the two Regional Councils (COEB and CREEGIM) and responsible to them. The presidents of the Regional Councils and certain government representatives also meet at BAEQ headquarters in an advisory capacity. Eighty specialists (2) from various fields, work for the BAEQ: this team of sociologists, economists, geographers, forestry experts, community workers, etc., is at present preparing the development plan for the Lower St. Lawrence, the Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands.

The Bureau, through the efforts of the Regional Councils, received from the Provincial Minister-negotiator for ARDA, who makes available the necessary funds (3), a mandate to prepare and to present at the beginning of 1966 a master plan for the development of the pilot territory. This plan is to be the result of a detailed survey involving public participation.

Before going into the content of the mandate, it is important to define the relationship between the governments and the BAEQ:

- Officially, the BAEQ is responsible directly to the provincial government.

(1) Officers of the BAEQ are listed in Appendix I.

(2) Professional personnel listed in Appendix II.

(3) Origin of funds:

50% Federal Government.

50% Provincial Government.

- On the administrative level the BAEQ is under the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Colonization (1).

- Technical and scientific questions and problems are referred to the Permanent Committee for Development of Resources (2).

Even though a preliminary approach to provincial planning does exist at the level of the Council for Economic Orientation of the Province of Quebec, the BAEQ plan will have to be developed without any possible reference to an existing provincial plan. Because, however, the last-mentioned council has as one of its goals the working out of regional development policies, it follows very closely the progress

(1) Minister-negotiator for the ARDA bill.

(2) Comité Permanent d'Aménagement des Ressources (CPAR). This abbreviation will be used throughout this text.

This committee has three functions:

to coordinate the administrative acts of ministers concerned with development of resources;

to act as advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization in the selection of projects, not only those of government departments but also those of programs which are to be financed by ARDA funds;

to advise the Quebec representative to the Canadian Council of Ministers of Resources.

of the BAEQ's pilot project (1) in regional planning and development (2).

The absence of provincial planning is partially made up for by the fact that the BAEQ maintains close contact with the principle government services.

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- (1) "At the present time the government of Quebec intends to finance only one plan for the development of rural areas, the one which is at present time being worked out in the pilot territory of the Lower St. Lawrence, the Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands." Quote from a press conference given by the Hon. Alcide Courcy at BAEQ headquarters in Mont-Joli, July 4, 1964.
 - (2) The nomination of the president of the BAEQ, Georges-Henri Dubé, to the Council for Economic Orientation of the Province of Quebec contributed largely to the establishment of the liason necessary to the two organizations.

Section II: Procedure adopted by the BAEQ

The implications of the decision to draw up a regional plan with the collaboration of local residents were innumerable; many interpretations were possible. Indeed, at the present time, the various kinds of regional plans in existence are equal in number to the various experiments of this type in different parts of the world. Even the nature of the role of local residents in the working out of a particular plan can vary, depending on the kind of regional plan chosen and on the social and economic development of the region in question. In other words, socio-economic structures (1) have a determining influence on the very content of any planning experiment theoretically, methodologically or administratively. Any study of recent experiments in regional development will confirm such a statement.

Thus, many underdeveloped countries must give first place to national and global considerations and neglect for the time being, certain particularly depressed sections of the country. The precarious state of their national economy does not permit then to give priority to local or regional problems.

In already highly industrialized countries the situation can be quite different. Since the national goals of industrialization and urbanization are being achieved to a greater or lesser degree, attention can be given to obtaining this optimum development in the various regions within the country itself. Priorities for development can be shifted from one area to another as is deemed necessary.

(1) Relationships between the socio-economic situation, the culture, the demography, the ecology, etc., of a district.

Thus, type of economic planning is very closely linked to the socio-economic structure of a country. It goes without saying that there is no one universal and infallible planning formula.

Moreover, the absence of any real regional planning on either the national or provincial level meant that the BAEQ was forced to proceed with few valid points of reference.

Therefore, the regional planning methods adopted by the BAEQ are based on the one hand on the socio-economic structure of the territory and on the other on certain findings and observations of the first stages of research. In this way, procedures could be adjusted to social, economic and political necessities on both the regional and provincial levels.

RESEARCH METHODS

Lack of basic information on the socio-economic structure of the region made impossible immediate prescription of such traditional development "tonics" such as the establishment of a strongly industrialized growth pole, the creation of processing plants for local raw materials, the opening of new mines, the launching of new fishing boats, etc. These did not appear to be obvious and effective cures for the ills of regional underdevelopment; it was first necessary to undertake an extensive examination of all the various statistics concerning the territory (1).

The research staff of the BAEQ first undertook a compilation of all available statistics about the region and the collection of additional

(1) First report presented to the CPAR by the BAEQ, December, 1963 (36p. plus charts).

general data through regional investigations. Analysis of these findings then made it possible to:

(a) determine the present condition of the region and of the local inhabitants, (for example: low incomes, high rate of government financial assistance, population increase practically nil, unemployment rate excessively high);

(b) develop general theories for the development of each of the principle components of the socio-economic life of the area;

(c) to stratify the territory on the basis of bio-physical, economic and sociological criteria.

The research done in this first phase resulted in a preliminary picture of the region: one which made clear the necessity of obtaining additional and even more precise data on the variables governing regional growth (1).

Analysis and synthesis of this information has resulted in the Preliminary Plan: a first outline giving a detailed description of all aspects of the situation, an outline of goals to be attained and ways of attaining these goals. Among the various means for accelerating regional growth, several would seem to have priority; a study of the ways and means of implementing these is the most important task of the BAEQ from the present phase of work in progress to the presentation of the plan in its final form.

(1) Second, third and fourth phases. The fourth phase ended in April, 1965.

APPROACHES TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

It was not only necessary to devise research methods, it was also necessary to devise means of allowing local residents to participate in the work in progress. That aspect was as important a part of the function of the BAEQ as research proper since the original mandate specified that the Master Plan was to be drawn up "by means of a survey with participation" (1).

At the beginning of the study, the form public participation would take could be envisaged in many different ways. One possibility would have been to have local residents help with research: local groups agreeing to assist in making up an inventory of basic resources and facilities.

This method, perfected in France by Père Lebret and his associates, is especially effective in areas where statistical data are non-existent and where the services of only a small group of specialists are available. But even if this method seemed to be especially indicated from a technical point of view, it is not certain that it would have permitted the kind of community participation necessary in order to effect the deep-seated changes indispensable to the residents of the pilot territory.

On the other hand, the BAEQ mandate, as regards community participation, could have been limited to consulting only the principle organizations of the region at the time when certain hypotheses were to be formulated as a result of research.

This particular approach is especially effective in areas well-organized from the socio-

(1) Quote from a letter from the Minister-negotiator for the ARDA Bill to the presidents of the Regional Councils, May 29, 1963.

economic viewpoint, that is to say, in areas where all social groups are adequately represented by dynamic, active organizations. It was felt, however, that application of this method would entail grave risks as far as the pilot territory was concerned. In the pilot territory, very few organizations are really "regional" and, consequently, few are capable of action which would give dynamic impetus to the entire region.

Moreover, given the absence of effective organizations in certain sectors, it is not certain that consultation of this kind would have preserved the principle of public participation in the working out of the project.

Theoretically, in any case, this kind of consultation was assured by the participation of the Regional Councils in the working out of the Master Plan. The Regional Councils are by definition permanent consulting bodies for the various decision-making centers of the area. The word "theoretically" should be stressed. In fact, one wonders if in order for this type of consultation to be truly permanent and effective, allowance should not be made for a period of community work aimed at organizing the decision-making centers and at familiarizing them with this new method of consultation.

All these findings serve to underline the fact that in the area of public participation, there was, from the very beginning, a choice to be made between encouraging the immediate participation of the local population in the work of the BAEQ or, on the other hand, offering opportunities for participation in long-term planning of the socio-economic development of the region.

The choice of the first possibility presupposed the setting up of temporary facilities for consultation; the choice of the second possibility meant the setting up of more permanent organizations for community work.

In practice, the BAEQ decided to use a combination formula, that is, a formula permitting

public participation during the time the Preliminary Plan was being prepared without sacrificing the long-term objective of effective public participation in socio-economic development planning of the area.

With this formula in mind, the BAEQ helped in the establishment of local and zonal committees with two principle functions in mind: they are working committees engaged in a detailed study of the Preliminary Plan and to be consulted on questions of objectives and means of development; they must become the agents of community development, that is, the important initiators of necessary change both in the socio-economic condition of the pilot territory and in the attitudes of its inhabitants.

The Preliminary Plan is thus an important step in the development of working methods by the BAEQ, in research as well as social animation.

As was stated before, the principal characteristic of the BAEQ's methodology has been a constant effort to adapt working methods to prevailing socio-economic conditions. Taking into consideration the fact that at the beginning of the experiment very little basic information on the area was available, it was necessary to work out this adaptation step by step. The Preliminary Plan is one of these steps, the most important one before completion of the project.

Section III: Functions of the Preliminary Plan

Historically as well as methodologically with the completion of the Preliminary Plan, the Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau has reached an important stage in carrying out the mandate of the Quebec government. The many months of work which produced this Preliminary presentation will be summed up in the following paragraphs.

BAEQ specialists in cooperation with specialists attached to various government departments made an inventory of resources (an inventory of publicly and privately owned forest lands, a geological map, a map of the vegetation of the area, a geomorphological map, a land use map, a climatic map, etc.), determined the positive and negative elements of the regional economy (detailed studies of all sectors of economic activity by means of questionnaires and interviews) and defined the various approaches to the kind of organization necessary to initiate genuine regional development (a study of the mentality of local residents and of the resulting socio-economic organization).

Meanwhile, the work committees set up in each locality of the territory, with the help of discussion guides supplied by the BAEQ, engaged in a systematic analysis of local conditions. These reports were then studied by each of the eight zonal committees.

It is only natural then that at this stage the governments, the local population and the BAEQ join their efforts in an attempt to pin-point the situation. The Preliminary Plan is not meant to be anything but a working tool making possible this kind of mutual, systematic evaluation of the problems and hypotheses of development of the territory.

THE PRELIMINARY PLAN DEFINED

The Preliminary Plan is not the Plan itself; it is not a law; it is not a collection of decisions; it is a tool.

It is an objective analysis of the socio-economic condition of the pilot territory, based on diverse studies, research projects and inventories undertaken by the BAEQ in collaboration, in many cases, with interested government agencies.

It proposes a series of goals which might be adopted by the decision-making bodies concerned (in the widest sense: the population and the government) in order to initiate coherent social and economic development of the pilot territory, development which takes into consideration the region's resources, its inhabitants, its socio-economic organization and its place in the society and economy of the Province of Quebec itself.

But the Preliminary Plan does not stop here; it also indicates hypothetical solutions, that is, ways and means of attaining those objectives. In many cases it suggests alternatives, differentiating the more efficient methods from those which seem to be less so.

If it had been the role of the BAEQ to make decisions for the local population or in place of the government it would not have gone about its work in this way. The BAEQ, however, can only make recommendations to those responsible for making decisions.

The Preliminary Plan, then, is a working tool submitted to the people of the pilot territory and to the government, one year before final completion of the project, so that these bodies may evaluate and criticize, accept or reject the suggested goals, and, consequently, choose for themselves the most efficient and realistic ways of achieving these objectives.

It is not a collection of projects

Viewed in this light, the Preliminary Plan cannot be regarded as a collection or series of projects to set regional development in motion.

As a matter of fact, the BAEQ rapidly became aware that the major obstacles to development planning were neither the technical problems which had to be solved nor the decisions regarding specific action to be taken. As far as agriculture is concerned, several solutions have already been worked out by various agricultural agencies and by the Catholic Farmers' Union. In this particular field there are fewer and fewer technical problems which the science of agriculture is unable to solve.

The numerous reports of Chambers of Commerce and the number of speeches by politicians are in themselves proof that the problem of industrial decentralization is not a new one, at least as a preoccupation.

The first objective of the BAEQ is not, then, to add other partial solutions to those already proposed. Its first task is to discover the fundamental logic behind the socio-economic development of the pilot territory, to see how this development takes place, to set up realistic goals to be attained, and, finally, to draft a plan which will make coherent the many actions taken by decision-making bodies influencing both the sense and the direction of the development of the area.

Setting the stage

It is this logic, these restrictions and these objectives that the BAEQ has presented in a preliminary text: not the specific, concrete actions which should derive from these components.

The Preliminary Plan sets the stage for action, proposing on the one hand development

objectives and on the other, ways and means of attaining these objectives. But the set will be incomplete and will remain so if the principle people involved in the work in progress do not cooperate to complete it.

The population, by means of the various groups (local, zonal and regional committees) which the BAEQ has organized or intends to organize, is given an opportunity to evaluate, criticize, accept or reject the suggested objectives and then to select those recommendations which would seem to be the most efficient and realistic as regards attainment of the proposed goals.

FOUR PURPOSES OF THE PRELIMINARY PLAN

The description given above of the general characteristics of the Preliminary Plan makes possible a clearer definition of its four main functions: it is a synthesis, a report, a means of participation and an instrument of animation.

A synthesis

In the first place, as far as the BAEQ is concerned, the Preliminary Plan is the occasion of a synthesis of all the data accumulated by the different research groups.

Such a synthesis is most necessary because it permits a complete review of the situation on the part of the BAEQ and because it makes it possible to avoid future dispersion of efforts which might harm the unity of the Master Plan during the forthcoming year of work.

This synthesis puts to the test the concept of inter-disciplinary cooperation fundamental to the whole BAEQ experiment. In fact, the trap to avoid is the kind of haphazard compilation of data which results in an imposing but meaningless mass

of unrelated facts. This Preliminary Plan is meant to be a whole, integrating all the principle variables capable of influencing the rate of socio-economic development of the territory (1).

A report

The synthesis made possible by the Preliminary Plan takes on still another dimension if one considers the relationship between the BAEQ and the government. Viewed from this angle, the Preliminary Plan may be seen as a progress report, a very special kind of progress report.

The Preliminary Plan, in presenting a systematic description of regional problems plus ideas for their solution will give the government time for thought and decision; it will make it possible to avoid too long an interval between the final presentation of the Plan and its eventual implementation.

First and foremost, the government will have to study the fundamental wagers essential to the socio-economic improvement of the region. The Preliminary Plan endeavors to define these wagers clearly.

Nearly all the various government departments are concerned with one or another aspect of the hypotheses set forth. Certain ministers, especially the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Lands and Forest, have maintained close contact with the BAEQ; consequently, the Preliminary Plan may be slightly less important to them. But for the others, and

(1) To this end, the BAEQ reorganized its research staff (which had been divided according to disciplines: sociology, economics, bio-physics) into inter-disciplinary work groups.

they are in the majority, the Preliminary Plan is a first step in setting up an exchange vital to the verification of certain hypotheses.

Given the fact that regional development is not a deeply-rooted tradition in the scientific and administrative agencies of the government, it is normal that the report function be considered very important in view of the BAEQ - government relations.

A means of participation

Furthermore, this last-named function of the Preliminary Plan serves to underline its importance as far as public participation is concerned.

The way in which this kind of public involvement has been organized by the BAEQ makes possible effective, fruitful discussion of the different possibilities suggested in the various volumes of the Preliminary Plan.

The population will then be able to compare its own version of its problems with that presented by the BAEQ. Each of these two points of view has necessarily its own limitations, but their juxtaposition will throw new light on a situation that both groups want to see changed.

An instrument of animation

In performing this function, the Preliminary Plan serves automatically as a kind of stimulant: in other words, local residents will be faced unavoidably with the necessity for change.

In fact, the working out of many of the most realistic of the development goals, even those which appear to be the simplest, implies change, often considerable change, in the mentality of the local population (new ways of doing and seeing); it necessitates the organization of new groups. If

the means proposed do not conform with the attitudes, the traditions, the centuries-old habits of the locality, and if it proves impossible to change these attitudes, these traditions and habits, then these goals must be abandoned. Relinquishing an objective might mean accepting a lower standard of living, a slower rate of development. Should legitimate goals be abandoned or changed? This is a question that residents of the pilot territory will be asking themselves frequently during the course of the forthcoming year, before the final presentation of the Master Plan.

THE PRELIMINARY PLAN: ITS FORMAL OUTLINE

The four specific functions listed above make possible a better understanding of the different characteristics of the Preliminary Plan.

First and foremost, in nearly all of the volumes, an effort was made to follow the simplest kind of outline; thus, three main chapters will constitute the framework of most volumes: a description of the situation, goals to be pursued, and means of attaining these goals.

Moreover, given the fact that a large number of people, many of whom are not familiar with scientific terminology, will have to read these documents and to use them as work guides, an effort was made to avoid as far as possible all scientific jargon.

Finally, it is well to note that the various chapters will not always be of equal importance. In some cases, research has only begun; in other cases, essential data being either non-existent or unattainable, it was necessary to limit certain observations. These limitations are normal, but they serve to emphasize the urgency of continued exchange involving the government, the population and the BAEQ.

Considered as a whole, the Preliminary Plan (1) consists of four principle divisions:

(a) The General Introduction, besides giving a comprehensive description of the region, sums up the principle challenges to be encountered in any planning for the development of the pilot territory.

(b) Then come five "vertical" volumes, each giving an analysis in depth of one of the five principle resources constituting the five main socioeconomic sectors of the pilot territory. These five volumes will deal with fisheries, agriculture, forestry, tourism and mining.

(c) In the third division, three "horizontal" volumes will be published, dealing with industry, finance, transport and with the Magdalen Islands.

(d) The two final volumes will make up a sort of synthesis consisting of: 1° institutional hypotheses pertaining to the implementation phase of the Master Plan and; 2° hypothetical zonation of the future development of the pilot territory.

(1) A list of the volumes making up the Preliminary Plan is printed on the inside cover of each individual volume.

CONCLUSION

The Preliminary Plan is thus the main instrument of dialogue devised by the BAEQ to carry out its mandate to prepare a development plan by means of a detailed survey involving the collaboration of local residents.

It is to be hoped that this dialogue will take place. The necessity of an agreement on development objectives, a primary step in the direction of harmonious regional development, makes such a dialogue imperative.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE BAEQ

President

Me Geo-Henri Dubé

Mont-Joli

Vice-president-treasurer

M. Sid-B. Vêces

Ste-Anne-des-Monts

Vice-president

Me Louis-Philippe Rioux

Sayabec

Officers:

M. Reggie Jones

Chandler

M. P.-A. Beauchesne

Cap-aux-Meules, Magdalen Islands

M. Jean-Marie Jobin

Caps Noirs

M. Adrien Babin

Caplan

M. Georges Chénard

Bic

M. Gérard Chouinard

St-Epiphanie

Me Gabriel Béland

Cabano

Representatives of the Regional Councils:

Me Claude Jourdain, president of the CREEGIM

Me Gabriel Béland, president of the COEB

Substitutes for the presidents of the Regional Councils:

M. Russel Keays, vice-president of the CREEGIM

M. Léonard Otis, vice-president of the COEB

Representative of the Government of Québec:

M. Jean-Baptiste Bergevin, president of the CPAR and assistant deputy minister (MAC)

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL OF THE BAEQ

First phase: 1 May 1963 to 31 October 1963

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
BELIVEAU, Martin	1 June 1963	31 August 1964	community worker	
CHARBONNEAU, Roland	1 June 1963		professional social worker	
COTE, Michel	1 September 1963		sociologist	responsible for the group involved in community social work
COTÉ, Raymond	12 August 1963	30 October 1963	sociologist	
COTE, Rollande	1 October 1963		multicopier	
COULOMBE, Guy	1 May 1963		sociologist	chief planner, president of the planning commission
DANEAU, Yvon	1 May 1963	15 March 1965	sociologist	secretary to the planning commission
DE GUISE, Jacques	1 July 1963		sociologist	
DUVAL, Louise	1 June 1963	15 September 1964	sociologist	
FLEURY-GIROUX, Marie	1 October 1963		sociologist	
FORTIER, Jacques	1 October 1963		sociologist	
FOURNIER, Richard	15 September 1963	15 September 1964	information technician	
GAGNON, Jacques-G.	15 October 1963	31 May 1965	statistician	

First phase: 1 May 1963 to 31 October 1963

(continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
GUY, Roger	1 October 1963		professional social worker	responsible for community workers in the field
LAROCHE, Louis	1 October 1963		economist	responsible for the Magdalen Island work group
LEVESQUE, Dalmas	1 June 1963	7 September 1963	community worker	
NADEAU, Micheline	1 June 1963		economist	
PARENT, Lucien	1 May 1963	30 April 1964	agronomist-ecologist	planning
PELLETIER, Marcel	1 October 1963		economist	responsible for the work group on fisheries and for the work group on transportation
PICARD, Gilles	1 July 1963		sociologist	assistant supervisor of the group concerned with agricultural work
PICHE, Claude	1 June 1963	6 October 1964	community worker	
POULIN, François	1 May 1963		economist	assistant to the chief planner, member of the planning commission, president of the committee on coordination of research
RAICHE, Victor	15 September 1963		geographer	responsible for the sub-committee on agrarian restructuration
ROBITAILLE, Michel	1 June 1963	21 November 1963	economist	

First phase: 1 May 1963 to 31 October 1963
(continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
SAVARD, Louis	1 September 1963		sociologist	responsible for the work group on labor
SHEEHAN, Michael	1 October 1963		graduate in commerce	comptroller
SIMARD, Pierre	1 June 1963		professional social worker	responsible for the group on popularization
TESSIER, Lucien	1 June 1963		economist	
TETU, Henri	1 May 1963		graduate in commerce	general manager
THIBODEAU, Jean-Claude	1 June 1963		economist	assistant supervisor of the group concerned with agricultural work
TILE, Jeanne-Marie	1 September 1963	1 May 1963	cartographer	responsible for the mapping service
TREMBLAY, André	15 July 1963		geographer	
TURGEON, Maurice	1 June 1963	30 May 1964	economist	

Total professional personnel employed during the first phase: 31

Second phase: 1 November 1963 to 31 March 1964 *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
BERTRAND, Lucien	10 December 1963	15 August 1964	research assistant	responsible for the re- search service
BOUCHARD, Lucien	23 March 1964		journalist	
GAGNON, André	1 January 1964		teacher	responsible for the center for studies in regional development
HENRY, Pierre	15 February 1964		journalist	
HEROUX, Père Valbert	20 January 1964		geographer geomorphologist cartographer	
LACHANCE, André	20 January 1964		economist	responsible for the work group on forests
LEBEL, Jean-Claude	1 November 1963		economist	planner, member of the planning commission, director of community social work, president of the committee on co- ordination of community social work
LEMIEUX, Guy	1 February 1964		forestry engineer ecologist	planner, member of the planning commission, responsible for bio- physical research
PELLETIER, Guy	6 January 1964		forestry engineer	coordinator of special projects
PIOTTE, Jean-Marc	1 December 1963	15 July 1964	community worker	
ST-LOUIS, Roger	15 December 1963		graduate in commerce	secretary to the plan- ning commission

* Names of professional personnel employed during the preceding phase will not be repeated.

Total professional personnel employed during the second phase: 41

Third phase: 1 April 1964 to 31 October 1964 *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
ARCAND, Jérôme	11 May 1964		agronomist	
BELEC, Paul	11 May 1964		sociologist	
BELEC, Monique	28 October 1964		research assistant	
BELLEVILLE, Gaétan	1 June 1964		professional social worker (community worker)	
BERNIER, Rock	27 July 1964		professional social worker (community worker)	
BLANCHET, Marc	1 October 1964	12 January 1965	research assistant	
BLOUIN, Jean-Guy	18 May 1964		geographer	
CANTIN, Paul-Eugène	20 April 1964		agronomist	
CHEVRIER, Roland	24 September 1964		bachelor of science (fisheries)	
CLARK, Ronald	18 May 1964		economist	
DE CHANCENOTTE, Robert	15 April 1964		climatologist	
DANSEREAU, Francine	18 May 1964		sociologist	
DEMERS, Gérard	10 August 1964		community worker	
DEMERS, Michel	13 October 1964		radio-TV director	
DIONNE, Jean-Claude	8 September 1964		geographer - geomorphologist	
FAUTEUX, Benoît	21 September 1964		community worker	
FOURNIER, Lise	8 June 1964		professional social worker (popularizer)	

* Names of professional personnel employed during the preceding phase will not be repeated.

Third phase: 1 April 1964 to 31 October 1964

(continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
GAGNON, Hugues	20 May 1964		geographer	
GAGNON, Jean-Paul	1 June 1964		sociologist	
BRUNET, Yves	17 June 1964	15 September 1964	community worker	
GENDREAU, Marius	18 May 1964		research assistant	
GUENETTE, André	17 August 1964	17 May 1965	anthropologist (community worker)	
IMBEAULT, Michel	10 August 1964		graduate in pedagogy (community worker)	
JEAN, Daniel	8 July 1964		graduate in pedagogy (community worker)	
LABARRE, Claude	1 June 1964		economist	
LAMONDE, Pierre	15 May 1964	26 April 1965	economist	
LAPORTE, Gilles	19 October 1964		professional social worker	director of personnel
LAROCHE, Robert	1 July 1964		graduate in pedagogy (community worker)	
LECLERC, Yves	27 July 1964		sociologist	
MESSIER, Guy	15 April 1964		journalist	director of public relations *
MOREAU, Michel	31 July 1964		community worker	
MORENCY, Marc-André	18 May 1964		sociologist	
NOEL, Jacques	10 August 1964		graduate in pedagogy (community worker)	
NORMANDEAU, André	1 June 1964		agronomist	supervisor of the group concerned with agricul- tural work

Third phase: 1 April 1964 to 31 October 1964
(continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
PARE, Paul	5 October 1964		graduate in pedagogy (popularizer)	
POULIN, Martin	1 June 1964		professional social worker (community worker)	
QUIDOZ, Michel	13 October 1964		assistant director radio-TV	
ROBERT, Robert	1 September 1964		town-planner	responsible for the work group on orga- nization of space
SAMUEL, Cléophas	5 May 1964		bachelor of science (fisheries)	
THERIAULT, Jacques	26 October 1964		agronomist	
THIMOTHEE, Serge	7 September 1964		master of civil engineering master of town planning	

Total professional personnel employed during the third phase: 73

Fourth phase: 1 November 1964 to 31 March 1965 *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
ARCHAMBAULT, Claude	1 February 1965		graduate in political science	
BARRAS, Gilles	25 January 1965		economist	responsible for the work group on indus- try and finance
BLOUIN, Yvon	8 March 1965		popularizer	
DESROSIERS, Gaétan	15 February 1965		community worker	
FOURNIER, Léopold	6 January 1965		community worker	
GARON, Emmanuel	7 December 1964		research assistant	
GUITE, Jean-François	5 January 1965		specialist in tourism	responsible for the work group on tourism
HOULE, Normand	25 January 1965		economist	
LINGEMAN, Daniel	23 February 1965		research assistant	
OUELLET, Gabriel	1 December 1964		professional engineer	
PAUL, André	8 February 1965		professional social worker (community worker)	
PLANTE, Jean-Paul	1 March 1965		economist	
SMITH, Edouard	2 February 1965		professional social worker (community worker)	

* Names of professional personnel employed during the preceding phase will not be repeated.

Total professional personnel employed during the fourth phase: 84

Fifth phase: 1 April 1965..... *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>DATE OF DEPARTURE</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
BRONSARD, Camille	17 May 1965		economist	
BRONSARD, Lise	10 May 1965		economist	
GODBOUT, Jacques	17 May 1965		sociologist	
LEGENDRE, Camille	17 May 1965		sociologist	
MONTESINOS, Jean-Pierre	3 May 1965		town-planner	
OTTOMAN, Liane	10 May 1965		cartographer	responsible for the mapping service

* Names of professional personnel employed during the preceding phase will not be repeated.

Total professional personnel employed during the fifth phase: 86

LIST OF COLLABORATORS

The persons listed below serve or have served as technical advisors to the various groups or sections of the BAEQ.

* AUTIN, Claude	economist	Professor at Laval University, Quebec
** BEAUGRAND-CHAMPAGNE, Guy	community social worker	
* DANEAU, Marcel	economist	Professor at Laval University, Quebec
*** FORTIN, Gérald	sociologist	Professor at Laval University, Quebec
* GRANDTNER, Miroslav	forestry engineer	Professor at Laval University, Quebec
LAVOIE, Victorin	agronomist-economist	
* LEMELIN, Charles	economist	Professor at Laval University, Quebec
* LEROY, Vely	economist	Professor at the School for Advanced Studies in Commerce

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- * Other than acting as technical advisor to one of research departments of the Planning Bureau, this person has also worked for varying periods of time for the Bureau itself.
- ** M. Beaugrand-Champagne acts as chief instructor for the intensive study sessions which take place at the Institut Desjardins at Levis.
- *** M. Gérald Fortin, from 10 January 1964 to 7 May 1965, acted as director of the section engaged in sociological research; he performed this function two days a week at BAEQ headquarters in Mont-Joli. Since 7 May, 1965 he has been technical advisor to the planning commission. During the summers of 1963 and 1964, M. Fortin also directed research work for the BAEQ.

Several government agencies have delegated some of their employees to work in collaboration with DAEQ personnel.

BEDARD, Emilien	Director of the Trade School, Magdalen Islands	
BOULANGER, Robert	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands
BLOUIN, Jean-Louis	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands
CARRIER, Léon	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands
* CHAMBERLAND, Oscar	Secondary school inspector for the Régionale des Monts, Magdalen Islands	in charge of the extension course project
DESGAGNES, Gérard	Professor of specialized teaching	
DOLBEC, Nicolas	Forestry engineer	economic research in forest lands
DORION, Pierre	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands
DUMONT, Bencit	Agronomist	soil classification
GIRARD, Jean-Marc	Agronomist	research in large-scale farming
LEMELIN, Pierre	Film-producer	responsible for the film group
LORD, Raymond	Forestry engineer	economic research in forest lands
PARENT, Lucien	Scholastic organization advisor, Régionale du Bas St-Laurent et de la Péninsule	in charge of the extension course project
PLEAU, Michel	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands
THERRIEN, Roland	Forestry engineer (MAC)	inventory of farm woodlands

* Since the departure of M. Lucien Parent, M. Oscar Chamberland of the Ministry of Education has taken charge of this project.



The BAEQ has required the assistance of certain persons or firms in accomplishing special research.

The following people directed these special research projects:

BOURRASSA, Guy	Professor of Political Science, University of Montreal
CIMON, Jean	Sociologist, town-planner
DRAPEAU, Georges	Engineer, geologist
GAGNON, Gabriel	Professor of Anthropology, University of Montreal
GELINAS, André	Professor of Political Science, Laval University
JOLICOEUR, Gérard	Sociologist
LEMIEUX, Gilles	Botanist, Faculty of Forestry and Geodesy, Laval University
LEMIEUX, Vincent	Professor of Political Science, Laval University
MOISAN, Gaston	Biologist, Laval University
MONTMINY, Jean-Paul	Professor of Sociology, Laval University
OUELLET, Ferdinand	Economist, professor at the Faculty of Agronomy, Laval University
RAYMOND, Robert	Professor at the Faculty of Sciences (biology), Laval University
ROUSSEAU, Louis	Forestry engineer, professor at Laval University

PRELIMINARY PLAN: LIST OF VOLUMES		
Volume	I:	General Introduction
Volume	II:	Agriculture
Volume	III:	Forestry
Volume	IV:	Fisheries
Volume	V:	Mining
Volume	VI:	Tourism
Volume	VII:	Industry and Finance
Volume	VIII:	Transport
Volume	IX:	The Magdalen Islands
Volume	X:	Institutional framework for Implementation of the Plan
Volume	XI:	Territorial hypotheses
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PRELIMINARY PLAN		
A:	Presentation of the Preliminary Plan	
B:	Summary of the Preliminary Plan	
C:	Collection of maps. Because of certain technical difficulties,	
	only fifty copies of this collection were published. Each	
	zone committee has a copy at its disposal.	
D:	A volume of statistical information on the pilot territory	

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