

INTERLAKE FLYER

F.R.E.D. ADMINISTRATION, NORQUAY BUILDING, WINNIPEG



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Interlake High Schools — 12 Principals Look At Their Collegiates

What are the high schools in the Interlake like? What facilities do they offer? What course options are there?

To find out, principals of the 12 Interlake high schools were contacted and asked to comment on their school. Here are their reports in brief.

SELKIRK: The largest school in the Interlake, the Lord Selkirk Regional Comprehensive School offers more than 120 courses under 21 programs ranging from academic to vocational to business.

Principal Bill Regehr says there are 66 teachers and about 1,150 students at the school this year. The school was opened last year and cost about \$5 million to build. It includes classrooms grouped together for each program area, seminar rooms, labs, workshops, and large multi-purpose rooms. There is a 350 seat theatre which can be divided in half, a soundproof music practice area, a language lab with audio-visual equipment, a large combined gym and auditorium, a student lounge, and extensive facilities for each of the vocational areas.

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GIMLI: Principal M. Melynchuk reports that the Gimli Composite High School has a staff of 25 and a student enrolment of 422 this year.

Courses are offered in regular high school subjects, home economics,

and industrial arts.

The school facilities include a modern library with 4,500 books, a cafeteria operated by the students with teachers' assistance, and a gymnasium. The trimester system was introduced into the Gimli High School this fall. One of the several advantages of the trimester system is that it will benefit adults when they want to go to school for three months at a time to clear deficiencies or simply to pursue courses they are interested in.

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RIVERTON: Riverton Collegiate this year has 10 teachers for its 157 students says K. Eliasson the school's principal. A complete high school program from grades 9 to 12 is offered.

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STONEWALL: Vice-Principal K. A. Cosens says Stonewall Collegiate has a staff of 29 teachers and a student body of 450.

"We offer the high school course, the business education course, and the occupational entrance course. Home Ec., art, and industrial arts options are also available for students. Last year introductory psychology was introduced as an option subject at the grade 12 level. Needless to say it has become very popular with a large number of grade 12 students," said Mr. Cosens.

Stonewall Collegiate has a full-time guidance counsellor and a full-time librarian who looks after audio-visual equipment as well

as about 5,000 hard-back volumes plus periodicals and soft-cover books.

Extra-curricular programs offered students include a large number of sports and special interest groups. A glee club caters to students who enjoy singing and one of the student clubs works with the mentally retarded in the area.

In This Flyer, we take a look at the 12 high schools in the Interlake. We contacted the school principals and asked them to comment on their course offerings and facilities.

In the next story we look at the situation in the schools in Lundar and Eriksdale. Following this a student looks back at his high school in Lundar. Then a look at two studies on education which have been carried out under the Interlake FRED program. And finally, a note on a task force on education the Interlake Development Corporation is just getting underway.

TEULON: At Teulon Collegiate there are 350 students and 20 teachers. Principal E. T. Revel says normal academic courses from grade 9 to 12 are offered along with a complete art program with opportunities for ceramics, leathercraft, plastics, oil painting, silk screening, and woodworking.

Sports facilities include a gymnasium with a wide variety of equipment as well as additional programs such as golf, curling, lacrosse, and tennis on the school's tennis courts. There is also a business education course including shorthand, accounting, and data processing.

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ARBORG: Frank Senkow, principal of Arborg Collegiate, says that there are 148 students in grade 10 to 12 with 11 teachers. Courses offered are grade 10 and 11 occupational entrance, grade 11 and 12 business education, and grade 10, 11, and 12 university entrance and general courses. In the occupational entrance course this year there are 10 students who spend about 40 percent





of their time working in the community with the rest of the time devoted to studies.

Mr. Senkow notes that the school has "somewhat limited facilities". He says that school officials are looking at an expansion program which would see the junior and senior high located in one building in Arborg. He noted that the gymnasium was particularly inadequate.

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FISHER BRANCH: Fisher Branch Collegiate has 238 students with 15 teachers this year. University entrance, general, and business education courses are offered at the school.

Facilities include an auditorium, gymnasium, resource centre, two seminar rooms, a home economics room including four kitchen units; an industrial arts area for teaching general shops, electricity, and electronics; two laboratories; and 12 classrooms, reports principal Daniel MacNeil.

WARREN: Warren Collegiate has 250 students and 14 teachers says William Dutka, the school's principal. Courses offered are grade 9 and general and university entrance courses from grades 10 to 12. Extra-curricular activities include sports such as volleyball, basketball, football, soccer, cross country, field hockey, badminton, table tennis, track and field, and fastball. There are French, mathematics, science, art, and drama clubs in the school.

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ST. LAURENT: St. Laurent school principal Lorenzo Tougas reports that there are 460 students from grades K to 12. The staff consists of 23 teachers, 12 for grades 7 to 12 and the rest in the elementary section.

"The high school has an enrolment of about 215 students. They come from St. Laurent (about 150), Oak Point (about 30), and from St. Ambroise (about 35). There is a fair choice of courses to the high school students. In junior high, there are

special reading programs for the students who still need programmed reading instruction. Our junior high students can get instruction in French and Francais and are bussed to Elie for industrial arts and home economics. In senior high, university entrance requirements are taught as well as general course subjects. Only one student has to take a correspondence course to fulfill his requirements out of the approximately 70 students in senior high," said the principal.

The school has a gymnasium, audio-visual equipment, and a paved playing area.

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LUNDAR: Lundar Collegiate and Lundar Junior High School operate together as one educational system. There are nine teachers employed to teach 83 junior high students and 99 high school students for a total of 182 in Lundar. In addition a number of students are transported from Eriksdale to take industrial arts and home economics at Lundar Collegiate.

Courses offered include the university entrance course and some subjects in the general course with about 25 high school students taking business education at Eriksdale Collegiate.

Principal G. H. Schroeder notes that "facilities offered at Lundar Collegiate are rather limited and inadequate. Four temporary school units are being used to accommodate

the resource centre, the kindergarten class, and grades 5 and 6. The industrial arts classes and the home economics classes are being taught in the Legion Hall under rather restricted circumstances."

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ERIKSDALE: Courses offered at Eriksdale Collegiate include academic subjects of history, geography, mathematics, chemistry, English, art, biology, French, and science 9 and 10. There are 8 teachers and 125 students says principal Edward Bent.

Vocational courses include typing, general business, business math, calculating machines, accounting, economics, business law, and office practice.

Commenting on the conditions at the school, Mr. Bent says "why should so many school buildings in the city be so sophisticated to the extent that one feels one is walking in a palace while many, many schools in the Interlake are a composite of single movable units?"

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ASHERN: Ashern Central School has 24 teachers and 482 students says principal J. Mudry. The school, opened in 1971, has a full size gymnasium, multi-purpose room, home economic facilities, industrial arts rooms, and a four-classroom count open area.

At the grade 10 to 12 level, students can take business education, general, and university entrance courses.



Lundar-Eriksdale Schools Lag Behind Others In Interlake

Do the conditions under which students learn affect the type and quality of education they receive?

This question is one that people in at least two Interlake centres are faced with.

Nobody disagrees that the high and junior high school facilities in Eriksdale and Lundar are behind those in the rest of the Interlake.

But what people do disagree on is the solution to the problem.

In both Lundar and Eriksdale the school facilities are overcrowded with additional temporary classrooms in use in both towns.

In Lundar the collegiate and junior high school operate together. There are nine teachers on staff to teach 182 Lundar students--four teachers for the 99 high school students and five teachers for the

83 junior high students. In addition the elementary school students use some of the school facilities such as the small gymnasium.

In front of the school sit four one-room buildings--one of them an



Above, the industrial arts class in the basement of the Lundar Legion Hall. Below, Junior High principal Charles Krause (left) and High School principal Edward Bent look over the six temporary classrooms beside Eriksdale Collegiate.





Lundar principal G. H. Schroeder walks up to one of the temporary buildings outside the school

old one-room school moved from a country location. These are used to accommodate the resource centre, the kindergarten class, and grade five and six classes.

In addition, points out collegiate principal G. H. Schroeder, the industrial arts and home economics classes are taught in the Lundar Legion Hall several blocks away from the school "under rather restricted circumstances."

These home economics and industrial arts facilities in the Legion Hall also serve Eriksdale Collegiate students. In turn Lundar students have to travel to Eriksdale Collegiate to take business education courses.

Mr. Schroeder feels the small size of the school and the inadequate facilities mean "we deprive the student of a better education...we get by but it's not enough to get by in 1972."

He notes: "Because we only have four teachers who already have heavy workloads with no spare periods we are limited in the number of courses we can offer."

Most of the classes offered are

university entrance courses with some selected general courses added in. In addition science courses are combined with some students taking courses by correspondence.

"You might say we try to prepare students to go to university... but the majority of students will not end up in university," said Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Schroeder sees a definite need for a new larger school to serve both Lundar and Eriksdale.

"All indications point to the conclusion that in order to offer better education to our students, and in order to give the students equal opportunities in education, a new school will have to be built in the very near future."

In Eriksdale, the present high school is slightly larger and there are more students than in Lundar. There are eight teachers for 125 high school students.

In the school there are six classrooms along with a temporary building located outside the front door of the school.

Principal Edward Bent points out that when all eight teachers are holding classes at the same time the teachers' staff room must be used for the eighth class.

Courses offered at Eriksdale Collegiate include university entrance and some general courses in history, mathematics, geography, English, art, biology, French, and science 9 and 10. Vocational courses include typing, general business, business mathematics calculating machines, accounting, economics, business law, and office practice.

As in Lundar, junior high students are affected by the crowding

in the high school. Six one-room buildings lined up beside Lundar Collegiate serve as junior high classrooms.

Mr. Bent said that while the high school facilities are not adequate, his teaching staff is able to carry out its function.

"Despite the conditions, we try to offer the students as many options as possible and feel we have been able to provide a good education," he said.

Adds Mr. Bent: "I think there is an urgent need for a new high school building--whether it's one school or two schools here and in Lundar."

On the location of a new school he says "if the people in Eriksdale seem to want the school here we shouldn't come in and tell them where to put it."

What does the future hold? Most people concerned with education in Eriksdale and Lundar agree the present schools must be replaced.

As far as the Manitoba Department of Youth and Education is concerned, a spokesman said no decision has yet been made on the Lundar-

Eriksdale school situation.

The spokesman noted that one of the main problems facing the department was the conflicting opinion from the two communities as to where a new school or schools should be located.

Some see one large school serving both towns and the surrounding area as the answer while other feel new schools should be built in both Lundar and Eriksdale.

There are advantages and disadvantages to one large school. It would hurt the growth of the town in which it was not built and it would mean further travelling distances for some students.

However, one large school would also mean expanded facilities, increased course offerings, one administrative operation, and it would free the present high school buildings in the two towns for use by junior high classes.

Those who favor two schools feel that there would be a closer tie between community and school and that there would be less travelling. Two new schools in Lundar and Eriksdale would, however, have to be on a smaller scale and therefore offer fewer facilities and fewer course options.

Former Lundar Student Sees Need For Improved Educational Facilities

Under the present situation of two relatively small schools in Lundar and Eriksdale students are being "short-changed" according to a former Lundar Collegiate student, Gary Thiessen.

"One thing is clear--the educational level cannot be raised until such time as the larger school is built. Up until that time the students

in both Lundar and Eriksdale are being short-changed and severely hindered in their chances for a higher education and through that," to a more satisfying future states Mr. Thiessen.

As part of an Opportunities For Youth project in Eriksdale and Lundar, this past summer Mr. Thiessen spoke to teachers, principals, stu-



dents, and parents at Lundar Collegiate.

He has completed a report on the high school education system in the two towns and in particular points out what he feels to be some of the problems in Lundar Collegiate.

These problems are generally related to the small size of Lundar Collegiate which this year has 99 high school students and four teachers as well as a principal.

Teachers carry heavy class loads, courses have to be limited, and the facilities are inadequate, states Mr. Thiessen.

Referring to one teacher who last year taught seven courses as well as holding gym classes and coaching, Mr. Thiessen notes:

"With the multitude of preparation involved in each one of these courses (preparation of daily lessons, the correcting of essays and tests, etc.) along with teachers' meetings, and the work involved in coaching the various teams, it is practically

impossible for a teacher to do a good job of teaching any of his courses. The result--a lowered grade of education and watered-down courses," says Mr. Thiessen.

As far as courses are concerned, Mr. Thiessen notes "the number of courses that can be offered is necessarily small, for the number of courses will vary with the number of students."

He noted that students wanting to take grade 12 physics have to do so by correspondence. In addition grade 11 and 12 chemistry is taught in the same class as are the grade 12 university and general mathematics courses.

"It is especially obvious that all correspondence courses that are taken by students will provide only an insufficient basis in those courses for they neglect two main factors. There are no student-teacher interrelations and therefore a student cannot benefit from a teacher's knowledge of the course and therefore learns only the basic fundamentals," he said.

"The correspondence courses also completely neglect the laboratory portions of the science courses which are extremely important especially for those students wanting to continue at a university level, for in university the lab portions of a science course count for 30 percent of the student's final mark," says Mr. Thiessen.

Mr. Thiessen also notes that home economics and industrial arts are taught in the Legion Hall several blocks from the high school. In addition students wanting to take business education must travel to Eriksdale.

How can these shortcomings in

the education of Lundar students be overcome? Answers Mr. Thiessen:

"There is a simple solution--build a larger school servicing a larger geographical area and thus a larger student body. More teachers could be hired with an increased number of courses offered to the students and a decreased workload for the teachers."

But he realizes there are two problems in the way of this solution: The first problem is to decide where the school should be located and the other problem is that it would mean some students would have to travel further to classes.

Study Looks At Education In Interlake Schools



The level and quality of education in Interlake schools is difficult to assess.

There are many aspects to education--the amount of money available, the teachers, the size and facilities of the schools, the number of courses, the extra-curricular activities, and the number of students in a particular school.

Under the Interlake FRED Program, the University of Manitoba's Centre



For Settlement Studies carried out a study of education in the Interlake based on data collected in 1968.

The findings of the study were published in a report this past June. The purpose of the study is outlined in the report:

"Politicians, communities, parents, and students are questioning the amount of money which should be spent for educating today's youth. It is to this broad issue that this

study is directed.

"This study does not try to answer the question of how much money should be spent, rather it examines the areas of education in which money should be spent and tries to ascertain the effects of this spending in the Interlake area of Manitoba."

Drop-out rates for 1968 were used as a measure of the quality of education, with the belief that schools with low drop-out rates are doing better in preparing students to live and work in society.

Over time, the Interlake average drop-out rates have been improving. However, in various localities of the Interlake there are variations in the number of students leaving school before graduation.

Several factors have been uncovered which may explain these variations in high school drop-out rates in 1968:

- The higher the town average income the lower the drop-out rate.
- The more extra-curricular activities available, the lower the drop-out rate.
- The larger the number of course alternatives available, the lower the drop-out rate.
- The larger the percentage of Indian and Metis children in the high school, the lower the drop-out rate. (The researchers believe this is apparently due to the high success rate for Indian and Metis children who do reach high school.)
- The larger the school population, the higher the drop-out rate. (Further study on this point is suggested by the researchers.)
- Generally towns with low average

income levels had teachers with low salaries and low qualifications in 1968.

Three major conclusions are made by the study:

- "Educational expenditures are an effective means of providing a stimulus to rural communities."
- "Education expenditures are a means of facilitating the adjustment of rural communities to population decline."
- "Communities with low average incomes have a low quality of education as measured by drop-out rates."

The authors of the study conclude that consideration should be given to increasing course options, extra-curricular activities, rural teachers' wages and qualifications, and reducing school size to improve the quality of education in rural communities."

The report points out that the longer a student stays in school, the more money he will make over his lifetime.

For example, using average wage levels for the Interlake it is estimated that an individual will benefit by about \$10,000 over his working life by completing grade 12 rather than dropping out after grade 10.

The study also notes that education services have an important effect on local communities in the Interlake. A school provides employment for a large number of teachers and support staff and these people spend money in the community and support local businesses. Also, construction of schools provides jobs in the community as well as supporting the level of local business sales.

It is estimated that out of the

\$7.4 million education expenditure in the Interlake for primary and secondary education in 1968, \$5 million was spent in the area, \$2.17 million was spent on purchases by the local boards for supplies in Winnipeg, and \$700,000 was spent on school buildings. Out of the \$5 million spent in the area, \$4.6 million was spent on wages for school staff and \$400,000 was for purchases of supplies from local businesses.

The wage payments were made to 59 principals, 536 full-time teachers, 10 part-time teachers, 4 superintendents, and several other full-time and part-time administrative and custodian staff as well as school bus drivers.

The \$5 million in wages and school supply purchases resulted in \$3 million worth of sales for local businesses and supported 99 jobs with income payments of \$600,000.

Dropout Rate Reduction Parallels Improvement In Educational Facilities Under FRED

Since the Interlake FRED program was begun in 1967, 330 new classrooms or their equivalents have been built in the Interlake.

And during the four years from 1967 to 1970, drop-out rates in Interlake high schools have shown an improvement of more than 17 percent according to Department of Youth and Education figures.

The drop-out rate between entrance to high school and graduation from grade 12 in 1967 was 50.7 percent. The rate of drop-outs for 1970--the last year figures are available was down to 37.4 percent. Current

drop-out rates are likely lower than this.

A FRED report comparing these statistics notes they are "partly due to the increased standards of facilities in the Interlake although it is true that family income and other factors are also related to the retention of students".

Under the federal-provincial FRED program \$28.6 million has been set aside over a ten-year period (1967-77) to provide new facilities and additional operating funds. Up to 1970-71 spending under the FRED program included:

	<u>No. of Classroom Equivalents</u>	<u>Construction Cost</u>	<u>Extra Costs Consolidation and Operation</u>
1967-68.....	17.....	\$262,243.....	\$1,678,392
1968-69.....	33.....	\$252,802.....	\$1,979,594
1969-70.....	93.....	\$1,790,024.....	\$2,641,745
1970-71.....	187.....	\$4,640,464.....	\$3,653,049
TOTAL	330.....	\$6,945,533.....	\$9,952,780

Development Corporation Plans

Look At Interlake Education

A study centering on the costs of education is being undertaken by the Interlake Development Corporation.

A task force committee of the Corporation plans to draw up a questionnaire and hold meetings on education with the end result of producing a position paper on the subject.

At a meeting held to outline the task force's operation it was concluded that "the major purpose of the committee will be to study means of relieving local government of the burdens of rising costs of education and to increase communication at all levels."

The objectives of the committee as outlined at the meeting are:

- To study the causes and results of the spiralling costs of education and the relation of this cost to such items as the present teacher grant system from the provincial government.
- To explore the possibility of making school boards more accessible to the public in the way of public scrutiny and public policy input.
- To study the role of the school as a rural institution and the way a school holds a community together.
- To look at transportation methods in the school divisions in the Interlake and possibly make recommendations as to changes in the present system.
- To analyze the school administration system to guarantee the highest quality of administration without burdening educators who are best suited to the classroom.
- To study the needs of teachers

in the Interlake and find what input they would like to make in the decision-making process as well as their needs for such things as housing and also to study the need for liaison between teachers and school boards.

Members of the task force committee are Jack Litton, Stonewall (Chairman); Ben Dawson, Stonewall; Ed Peltz, Warren; Vernon Sund, Woodlands; and Stanley Schofield, Selkirk.

Development Corporation assistant manager Ian Taylor reported that "during the course of the meeting, the committee members gave their own impressions of current topics in education, and problems they faced in their roles as taxpayers, parents, municipal councillors, etc.

"Relating to having the minutes of school boards open to the public, Reeve Ed Peltz said this was something that was recommended at every meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. Mr. Schofield felt there was a need to reveal a cost breakdown of the budget. It was learnt that the highest percentage of cost was spent on instruction, and it was felt that this should remain so," said Mr. Taylor.

"Concerning the role of the teacher, the consensus was that the rights of a teacher as an individual should be guaranteed. There should be no pressures on them to join community organizations. It was felt that housing might be a problem, and in some areas, there might be a need to supply rental accommodation.

"Concerning transportation, discussion took place about the equalization guarantee the school act imposes within a school division. It was agreed that there needed to be

an investigation into present transportation systems," added Mr. Taylor.

Discussion also took place on the role of the local school board.

Mr. Taylor said "the main question raised was--have they given their power away? It was agreed that in almost every situation the school boards were over a barrel because of legislation or the power of the teachers' unions."

Meanwhile, an Interlake Development Corporation report prepared for submission to the provincial government under the Regional Analysis Program notes:

"Wherever possible, a school's program of cultural activities should in part reflect the community it

serves. Consideration should be given to providing languages, arts, and crafts, theatrical and other instruction, and participation in areas that reflect the community.

"As a resource centre, there is no reason the school should not be open to the public more. A trend exists toward this now, but there is a need to create a system of adult education whereby local people can play a more active role in choosing courses, books, films, etc. to be made available to the public. School boards themselves have begun to meet this challenge with co-operation, and the Department of Education should take immediate steps to promote this. The school and the community are really one, and there should be a greater opportunity for participation."

Matheson Islanders — When They're Not Fishing They're Building Their Own Houses

Ingamar Carlson could be called the "senior citizen" of Matheson Island.

A retired fisherman who still ventures out on the lake "for something to do", Mr. Carlson feels he lives in "the most unique community in Canada."

Three years ago most of the people of Matheson Island lived in poor, older housing.

Today there are nine modern homes on the island located just north of the narrows on Lake Winnipeg. About 100 people are residents of Matheson Island although some of these are away at school or working.

Mr. Carlson feels the new homes reflect the togetherness of the people of his "unique" community.

"Everybody gets along so well together...everybody strives to improve the community and the improvements here in the past two years are unbelievable," he said.

The houses were built for an average cost of \$4,000 to \$6,000 each by the men of the island who cut their own wood and worked on each others homes. Six of the homes are new and three were renovated. Three more are planned for the coming year.

The building of the houses came about as a result of three factors:

- The willingness of the islanders to work together;

- Getting a sawmill on the island;
- The closing of commercial fishing on Lake Winnipeg during 1970 and 1971.

This last point--the ban on fishing--was a blow to a community such as Matheson Island which depends on fishing for its livelihood.

But it also turned out to be a long-range benefit to the community. Faced with no fishing and time on their hands, the islanders under Mayor Bill Bennett decided to renovate and build homes.

The first thing they needed was a sawmill. The Matheson Island Community Council sought the help of the provincial Northern Affairs Commission to share the cost of getting a sawmill. One was found and brought to the island for a total cost of about \$1,500.

Then the men went to work cutting lumber with the help of a provincial winter works program. Since the men were receiving compensation from the government for not being able to fish they were able to live through 1970 and put some money into their homes.

That winter they cut 83,000 board feet of lumber and started their



One of the new homes built on Matheson Island.



This home is nearing completion and a family has already moved in.

homes. The first saving in costs was on the lumber. It cost only \$25 per thousand board feet compared to a normal cost of \$125. On a three bedroom home this was a savings of about \$1,000.

The second major saving to those who built homes was the lack of labor costs. In the same way as farmers at the turn of the century put up their houses with 'building bees' the residents of Matheson Island helped each other build their homes.

Most of the new homes are fully modern. Wells to supply piped water were being drilled this past fall. The major costs in building the homes were plumbing, kitchen finishing, and wiring along with other fixtures.

For the people of the island the housing has made a big difference.

Mr. Carlson, who built a small two bedroom home in 1970, noted "the sawmill was one of the greatest innovations that we've had here...it meant we had lumber and after that nothing could stop us from building houses."

Says Martin Bruce: "I had to move out of my old house or else I would have frozen to death."

Russell Whiteway built his new three-bedroom house in 1970.

"There was no fishing so it was a good time to start a new home. Labor was the biggest saving, everybody worked together.

"This new home has sure improved our lives...it's not like waking up and having to chop your water pail open," said Mr. Whiteway.

Mayor Bennett renovated his home and added to it. He feels the housing is better constructed and will last longer than MHRC remote housing which has been put into some northern communities.

Besides the housing Matheson Island has another man-made facility which should improve the island--an airstrip which is just being completed. And it also has another feature that's not man-made--a long white sandy

beach in a natural inlet which may someday be a centre for tourists.

What the residents of Matheson Island have done in building their homes could be done by any similar community. The men in Matheson Island had little construction experience and they didn't have much money. But what they did have was the involvement of the people in wanting to improve their living conditions.



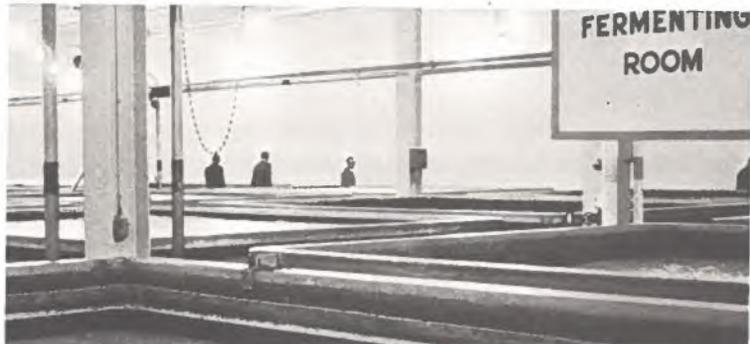
Above, one of the renovated homes. Below, the sawmill has meant Matheson Islanders can build their own homes.



Businessmen And Government Leaders Take A Look At Interlake Industry

On September 7, government and business leaders toured Gimli and Selkirk as part of an Operation Manitoba tour. Here is a glimpse of that tour in pictures.

In Selkirk the group looked at Abex Industries (below) and Electroknit Industries (top right). In Gimli it was a ride on a Saunders aircraft and a look at Alwest Marine boats as well as the Calvert distillery. Industry and Commerce Minister Len Evans spoke to the group at a supper.



Rural Businessmen Receive Counselling In Managing Their Firms

Small rural businesses often lack one major thing--the chance to get advice on their operations.

The small businessman can't get away to the city for management seminars or take business courses so he may not learn of new or improved methods of business practice.

To help this situation, the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce has set up a Community Management Development Program for rural areas of the province.

Under this program, counsellors from the Manitoba Institute of Management go out to rural communities and spend time with local businessmen.

"Our aim is to help the small rural businessman with the problems he faces...we help him look at his operation and see how he could improve his management," said program consultant Norm Bergman.

He noted that the counsellors do not want to tell a person how to run his business but just advise and make suggestions based on what the businessman says about his operation.

The department began the program last year in seven communities including Selkirk. A pilot program was carried out in Dauphin.

In the Interlake this year Arborg, Riverton, and Fisher Branch are the towns where businessmen can receive this counselling.

Registration is being handled by the Interlake Development Corporation. A \$25 fee is charged each businessman who participates in the

program. This is refundable if the businessman feels he is not gaining anything from the counselling.

The program for the three Interlake towns began October 16 but businessmen in Arborg, Riverton, and Fisher Branch who desire to take part in the program can still contact the Development Corporation.

In addition, businessmen in other towns in the Interlake who would like to participate in the counselling program should contact the Department of Industry and Commerce.

It is anticipated other towns will be able to take advantage of the program in future years, said Mr. Bergman.

Under the program, there are several contacts made with the individual small businessman by the counsellor. At a first session, the businessman explains his operation and any problems he may face. Then the counsellor assesses the situation and returns a few weeks later to make suggestions. Later the businessman is contacted to see if the suggestions have helped his operation.

Mr. Bergman said a large percentage of businessmen who took part in the course last year carried out some or all the suggestions made by the counsellor. In Selkirk, for example, 85 percent of the businessmen who participated in the program made some of the recommended changes in their business practices.

Province Buys Camp Morton Property

Lake front property at Camp Morton will be used as a camping-



Camp Morton--which has been unused for the past few years--will become a provincial campground next summer.

trailer area next summer.

The provincial government has purchased 123 acres of property at Camp Morton at a cost of \$50,000 from the Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal Corporation of Winnipeg. The camp is located about six miles north of Gimli.

The property fronts on 2,400 feet of first quality beach on the east side, and on Provincial Highway 9 to the west. It also borders on existing parkland reserved for future development.

About one-third of the property has been improved. There are 21 dormitory and cottage-style buildings, a large dining hall, recreation hall, staff house, chapel, a pump house, and sewer and water system.

The buildings are of a type and condition that may be converted to serve as a youth camp. The facili-

ties are also being considered for use as an extension to the Gimli Recreational Training Centre during winter months. Immediate use will be made of the facility as a camping and trailer area to alleviate some of the demand on facilities in the southern part of the province during the summer camping season.

Provincial Winter Employment Program Set

The Provincial Employment Program--PEP '73--has been expanded for the coming winter.

This year \$12 million has been set aside to provide jobs and carry out useful projects in the province over the November to April period of heaviest unemployment.

Last October, the Manitoba government sponsored an \$8 million PEP pro-

gram, with final expenditures adding up to \$9.6 million, of which the federal government provided \$1 million through cost-sharing legislation. PEP '72 generated an estimated 12,000 man-months of work or three months of work for 4,000 unemployed persons.

Forty percent of the workers were in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits and 15 percent were receiving welfare when they were hired under PEP. Employees worked for varying periods with more than half working less than six weeks, 23 percent less than three weeks, and 18 percent more than three months.

This year's program will concentrate on projects which provide a minimum of two months employment for PEP workers, and an attempt will be made to encourage greater employment in the 15-24 age group which has become a significant factor in jobless statistics.

Applications under PEP '73 should be sent to the Provincial Job Office, 203 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg--phone 947-6601. Deadline for receipt of applications is December 31 and the projects must be completed by next May 31.

Under PEP there are six sections in which the winter works grants will be made.

- A \$1 MILLION FARM-EMPLOYMENT LABOR-GRANT PROGRAM. This will involve establishment of 37 rural labor pools operating out of agricultural representatives offices of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The job corps will undertake approved repairs and additions to farm facilities as well as work on projects such as agricultural society buildings. Workers selected for the labor pools by local representative committees may include those on temporary social assistance, unemployed workers, and those

seasonally underemployed on the farm. Job corps projects are to use local tradesmen as foremen where possible.

The program is primarily designed to assist those farmers undertaking farm diversification under the FRED and ARDA III programs, and to aid dairy farmers in the conversion to manufactured milk.

- A \$500,000 PROGRAM TO PROVIDE CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT. Unemployed native people will be able to work on construction of about 70 ice houses for northern fishing co-operatives. This will also have a long-term benefit of extending the fishing season through having adequate storage facilities. The balance of the funds will be earmarked for extension of co-operative and credit union consumer education and counselling.

- PENSIONERS HOUSING PROGRAM--\$4 MILLION. Pensioners who own their homes are eligible for grants to repair or renovate their houses. People who received full grants last year are not eligible for repair grants this year.

Some 7,600 pensioners were accommodated under the 1971-72 program. About 2,500 applications already are being processed for the coming term including new applications and 500 carried over from last year.

- HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL PROJECTS--\$2 MILLION. Essential hospital maintenance projects which might otherwise be put aside are eligible with the province paying wages for approved work. (The federal government participates to the extent of one-third of hospital maintenance costs.) Half of the \$2 million will be earmarked for capital projects emphasizing extended care facilities but excluding new additions or major renovations.

- SCHOOL PROJECTS--\$1.3 MILLION. To

be emphasized are cultural, recreational, and community education projects such as the hiring of custodial and supervisory help to extend use of school facilities to the entire community.

● LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS PROGRAMS--\$1 MILLION. Grants up to a maximum of \$15,000 will be available for the rehabilitation, renovation, and development of facilities such as community clubs, meeting halls, and recreational facilities. Labor costs will also be granted for social service projects such as the staffing of day care centres and provision of services to the elderly.

● MUNICIPAL WORKS PROGRAMS--\$2.2 MILLION. Municipalities and LGD's will be able to carry out needed high-labor projects which would not otherwise be undertaken. The province will pay full wage costs for people resident in Manitoba for six months who have been unemployed for one month or more or are receiving welfare assistance.

Half of the \$2.2 million will be distributed through the Department of Northern Affairs to pay wages and part of material costs for projects carried out by northern community councils and Indian Bands.

Local Initiatives Program Begins December 1

The federal government has budgeted \$85 million for its temporary employment program for the coming winter.

A maximum of \$200,000 will be allowed per project compared with the \$500,000 limit made available last year under the Local Initiatives Program (LIP).

Deadline for application is December 31 although programs can begin as soon as December 1. Application forms and additional details can be obtained from the

Canada Manpower Centres in Selkirk or Winnipeg.

Projects receiving money will have to hire unemployed people through Manpower offices and show they are willing to take persons on unemployment insurance or social assistance.

Maximum wages will be \$100 per week per person with additional expenses of up to \$17 per week per person allowed. To be approved projects must provide at least 15 man-months of employment over the winter.

Ashern And Lundar Vet Clinics Officially Open

Two vet clinics in the Interlake along with seven others in the province will be officially opened over the next several weeks.

There are now a total of 13 new veterinary clinics in southern Manitoba constructed under joint federal-provincial agreements for rural development.

The clinic in Ashern was opened October 13 and Lundar October 26. Other clinics which will be officially opened are located in Shoal Lake, Minnedosa, Gladstone, Pilot Mound, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Steinbach, and Lac du Bonnet. Clinics in Selkirk, Arborg, Roblin, and St. Pierre have already been opened.

Construction costs of the clinics located in the Interlake are shared by the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture under the Interlake FRED agreement. The province provides 40 percent of capital costs, and as well shares with local government within each veterinary district the annual operating costs. DREE provides 60 percent of the capital to a maximum, under the FRED program, of \$90,000.

In the remainder of rural Manitoba, federal-provincial capital financing is shared 50-50 under the ARDA III agreement with a maximum ceiling of \$15,000 per clinic, or \$250,000 total, placed on federal spending. The province and local governments share annual operating costs.

Construction of all clinics in the province has been undertaken by Interlake area residents enrolled in the Manpower Corps--a FRED job training program.

Livestock handling equipment was produced by a Manpower Corps group on the Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve in the Interlake.

Each clinic unit contains a residence for a veterinarian and his family, a large and small animal "hospital" and a laboratory.

Correction On Agriculture Courses

In a recent Flyer, we mixed up two of the dates for the agriculture courses to be held in Interlake centres this winter.

Courses in Farm Management, Beef Production, Dairy Production, and Farm Business Planning will be offered to Interlake farmers this winter.

The schedule of the courses, their locations, and starting dates, subject to change, are:

- November 20, Selkirk
Farm Management
- November 27, Arborg
Dairy Production Management
- November 27, Fisher Branch
Beef Production Management
- January 3, Teulon
Beef Production Management
- January 3, Eriksdale
Dairy Production Management
- February 5, Stonewall
Farm Business Planning

Interested?--Contact your local Ag. Rep. in Teulon, Fisher Branch, Lundar, Arborg, Selkirk, or Stonewall.

The courses are sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Manitoba Department of Education, and Canada Manpower.

In the last Interlake Flyer on the FRED program for the next five years, it was stated that up to 15 percent of farmers participating in a farm development program could be over 45 years of age. Actually, the percent allowed over the age of 45 will be 10 percent.

Fisher River Wild Rice Hit By Frost

For the second year in a row an experimental rice crop at Fisher River has failed.

In both years Mother Nature holds the blame. Last year it was a hailstorm that put the crop under while this year it was frost.

The Fisher River Indian Band along with the Department of Indian Affairs planted 24 acres of wild rice this spring and during the summer things looked good.

But a few frosts early this fall spelled disaster for the crop which had been expected to yield 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of rice.

Indian Affairs local government administrator Winston Tucker said the final harvest is in the range of only 300 pounds.

As for putting in a wild rice crop next year Mr. Tucker said a decision will be taken at a later date.

Lake Winnipeg Fall Fishing Underway

A 3 million pound quota for pickerel, sauger, and whitefish is in effect this fall on Lake Winnipeg.

If fishermen are successful in reaching this catch it will be a record fall harvest. In addition, it will bring this year's catch for pickerel and sauger to about 5 million pounds which would also be a record catch.

The fall fishing is being divided equally among eligible licence holders with individual quotas of 6,000 pounds headless dressed weight of pickerel, sauger, and whitefish.

For the fall season, as for the summer season and last winter's season, eligible fishermen are those who held a Lake Winnipeg fall fishing licence in either 1968 or 1969. There are 577 such fishermen.

The government's decision to restrict entry to the fishery to this group of fishermen was based on several factors:

- These are the men who traditionally fish this season.
- Any increase in licences would reduce the individual quotas to a size that would yield too small a return to the men.
- The overall lake quota of 3 million pounds could not be safely increased without potential damage to the fish stocks in the lake for future years.

Crop Damage Compensation Increased

Farmers who have crop damage caused by ducks, geese, or cranes will now be able to receive additional compensation.

A \$100,000 compensation fund has been established for 1972 by the Department of Mines, Resources, and Environmental Management. A fee on all licenced hunters in the province and a matching contribution by the federal government will finance the fund.

Any person whose crops are damaged by ducks, geese, or cranes is eligible to claim for compensation. Coverage will apply to wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, field peas, buckwheat, rape, and field corn. Crops must be standing, swathed, in sheaves on the ground, or in stooks in the field.

The basis for compensation awards, which may have to be pro-rated depending on volume of total claims, is as follows:

- For complete loss--one-half of the commercial value of the crop to a maximum of \$15 per acre.
- For partial loss--a percentage of the \$15 per acre maximum depending on the extent of the damage.

No compensation will be paid on crops on which damage is less than five percent. Cheques covering settlement of claims will be mailed around the end of the year.

In order to make a claim, farmers should visit or telephone the nearest agent of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation. Collect calls will be accepted. A damage claim must be submitted to the nearest agent together with an inspection fee of \$25 for each section or portion of section on which damaged crop is located. If a claim is paid the \$25 fee will be refunded.

Information sheets which describe the program and its benefits in greater detail can be obtained from agents of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation and from field offices of the Department of Mines,

Resources, and Environmental Management.

Also under this department, a lure-crop program is designed to protect unharvested crops by attracting waterfowl away from them. Arrangements are made for the planting or purchase by the government of crops adjacent to waterfowl resting or staging areas. These lure crops are usually in small parcels of 40 to 80 acres.

The program was established in 1970 when about 425 acres were involved and in 1971 it was expanded to 1,300 acres. In those first two years lure crops were restricted to areas near wildlife refuges or management areas. This year the lure-crop program has been expanded to apply to any area where serious waterfowl damage to crops could occur.

Flyer Honks

- THE NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF finance for the Manitoba Health Services Commission is Gimli born Rudolph A. Bristow. Mr. Bristow is a chartered accountant.

- ROCKWOOD MUNICIPALITY IS ONE OF 11 rural municipalities in the province taking part in "Operation Respect". The purpose of the program is to build better farmer-hunter relations by distributing information and signs for display on farm properties. Farmers can pick up special signs from the Rockwood municipal office.

- A NUMBER OF INTERLAKERS HAVE recently received diplomas in psychiatric nursing. Mrs. Vivian Perkins of Winnipeg Beach trained at the Manitoba School for Retardates. Graduates of the Hospital for Mental

Diseases in Selkirk included Judith Andrushko, Jeanette Dutka, Renate Jugandi, Darwin Kupchuk, Susan Massey, Jessie Roulette, and Gail Senavitch all of Selkirk; Herbert Hayeh, Michele Stacey, and Janet Washburn of Gimli; Florence Borgfjord of Riverton, and Valerie Bucholz of Moosehorn.

- LUNDAR AND RIVERTON HAVE BEEN declared as areas eligible for provincially-assisted sewer and water development projects. This means that the engineers working with the Manitoba Water Supply Board will review the design plans submitted by Lundar and Riverton. The Water Supply Board will then send an offer of financial assistance to the communities for them to accept or reject.

- HUNTING IS ALLOWED AROUND DOG Lake but not on the islands in the

lake. Hunters, however, cannot use power boats, canoes, rafts, or floating blinds.

- RIVERTON COLLEGIATE IS OPERATING a driver training program for high school students. Those students enrolled in the program receive eight hours of training in a car, eight hours of observation time, and 16 hours of classroom theory. The program costs each student \$20. Riverton has just been added to the list of high schools offering this course.

- BRIAN ORVIS, THE MAN WHO HAS just been named cultural liaison officer for northern Manitoba by the provincial government, took part of his schooling in Selkirk. His job is to travel through the north to assist communities in planning, organizing, and operating cultural programs. Mr. Orvis speaks Cree at least well enough to converse with northern Indian people.

- DON'T ORGANIZE A SNOWMOBILE RACE at your winter carnivals without first obtaining a permit from the Department of Highways. Regulations dealing with races--including safety standards--have been set up. Barry Hewitt, snowmobile safety director, would be a good contact at 1075 Portage Avenue in Winnipeg if snowmobile safety programs and operators' courses are being considered. Also check with the Highways offices at Ashern, Arborg, and Stonewall.

- ROAD CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS HAVE recently been opened for four Inter-lake area projects. These are:

- Grading of section two of the new road on Grindstone Point. The lowest of the five bidders is G. M. W. Limited, of Winnipeg, at \$254,628.

- Stockpiling of aggregate for use on P. R. 233 and P. R. 234 from

Highway 8 to the Hecla causeway bridge. A. M. Kelly and Sons of Winnipeg submitted the lowest bids for two alternatives--\$181,110 and \$178,687.

- Grading of P. R. No. 227, from P. T. Highway No. 6 to P. R. No. 248, in the Rural Municipality of Woodlands. The lowest of four bidders is George A. Griffith and LaFleche Construction Ltd., of Rounthwaite, Manitoba, with a bid of \$89,176.

- Repairs to the deck of the bridge spanning the Red River on P. R. No. 204 at Selkirk. The bid of \$37,379.28 from V. K. Mason Construction, of Winnipeg is the lowest of three received.

- MANITOBA OMBUDSMAN GEORGE MALTBY has received 1,028 complaints since taking office April 1, 1970. Of these, 616 or about 60 percent came within his jurisdiction as they were against departments or agencies of the provincial government. The Ombudsman handles complaints from citizens who feel they have been dealt with unfairly by administrative actions or decisions of provincial government departments and agencies. The Ombudsman may be contacted at Room 509-491 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

- THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES, Resources, and Environmental Management has received a licence from the Clean Environment Commission for the application of the herbicide 2,4-D to the fireguard portion of the Mantagao Wildlife Management Area. The licensee must ensure the spraying is restricted to the 50-foot border surrounding the perimeter of the management area which forms the fireguard. Precautions must be taken to prevent undue drift into adjoining areas and the rate of application cannot exceed 40 ounces active ingredient per acre. The licence is valid for one application only.

Development Corporation Completes R.A.P. Report

A report outlining the goals and objectives of the Interlake Development Corporation has been submitted to the Manitoba Government.

The corporation compiled the report after a series of meetings were held in the Interlake under the Regional Analysis Program (RAP).

This program was set up under the provincial Department of Industry and Commerce to help rural regions of the province assess their potential and future direction.

In the Interlake, the development corporation report noted RAP "has involved directors and proxies of this corporation, local government representatives, area development boards, farmers, businessmen, and interested individuals from all walks of life.

"All participants in the program were committed to the concept of producing the best plan that would do the most good for the greatest number of people."

The corporation divides its report into eight aspects--quality of life; agriculture; industrial development; tourism, recreation, and cultural affairs; transportation; fishing; shoreline erosion; and other development.

"The Interlake region is undergoing phases of development that make it unique among regions in Manitoba," says the corporation's report.

"New farmlands are coming into production through various initiatives on the part of individuals and governments. This region is

undergoing primary development and is experiencing the problems that accompany such development.

"...these problems centre around guaranteeing a high quality standard of living; that is, providing good housing, water and sewage facilities, and health facilities. These are the services which we depend upon government to take the lead in developing. Local governments in this area do not generally have the tax structure to support extensive programs."

The corporation feels agriculture is the most important economic sector of the Interlake's economy with industry and tourism increasing in the region.

"The Interlake Development Corporation considers itself to be a natural channel through which a two-way communication process may exist between government and the people. This corporation must be kept informed and it must always be convinced that it can play an active part in policy formulation. We feel that the Regional Analysis Program may be part of what should be a continuing close relationship in policy making. It is a trial and we are now awaiting the results."

QUALITY OF LIFE

Medical services, water and sewer facilities, and housing are the three areas the corporation sees as adding up to a quality of life in the Interlake.

On health, the corporation report notes that "many Interlake communities are presently trying to attract medical professionals. The need is great throughout the region,

so great that in some areas the shortage of doctors is critical. In other communities, adequate medical staff exists but facilities are so inadequate that there is a fear of losing existing staff. The problem, then, is such that immediate steps be taken in several directions."

Lack of sewer and water facilities is a problem for some Interlake centers as "any type of economic development that takes place is dependent in part on the existence of adequate water and sewage facilities."

Also noted is a need for a provincial housing policy to assist rural municipalities with a broad range of housing problems. These include the need for housing for senior citizens, improvement of farm homes, and rental accommodation for service employees.

"The concept of home ownership is a vital part of our society and our community structure. Any housing policy then should strive toward providing an opportunity for anyone to own a home of his own."

AGRICULTURE

"Agriculture remains the single most important income producing element in the Interlake economy and is the most important economic factor in the region. It is also the sector that presently holds the most potential for improvement and for immediate increases in production and return to the investor-operator," states the report.

The report notes that industrial milk production should be promoted and that the Interlake should obtain a large portion of the market share quota.

Also recommended is renewal of a program to supply incentives for

construction of hay storage facilities.

The new FRED Farm Development Program "is especially welcome due to its co-ordinating function. It is recommended that this new program consider increased forage demonstration, a seed purchase assistance program, and a program of incentives to improve presently unimproved pasture lands.

"A program in this direction would increase total output without increasing the aggregate land base and would reduce the operator's cost of production."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A recent survey carried out by the development corporation revealed an increase in employment in manufacturing and processing industries in the Interlake.

Almost all industries with 10 or fewer employees had an increase of 20 percent or more while industrial expansion in the larger centers such as Selkirk and Gimli was also significant. The report notes that industries should be attracted to the Interlake on the basis of what the area can offer.

"The various areas in the Interlake are all unique in their natural endowments, and each area must develop in a way best suited to its environment."

The corporation feels industrial incentives should be available only to industries locating in rural areas and not to those setting up in larger centers such as Winnipeg.

"The benefits of an urban location are incentives in themselves to certain types of operations. An equalization formula is therefore

necessary to attract industry to rural areas that suffer from recognized and unavoidable geographic disadvantages."

TOURISM, RECREATION, AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Under tourism, the development corporation sees a need for promotion of the Interlake region.

"The various regional development corporations should be given an opportunity to participate in the planning of a co-ordinated approach to tourist promotion. The various development regions should be advertised in such a way as to show their uniqueness. The corporations could assist in the development of circle tours. The Interlake has as a challenge the fact that north-south provincial highways all originate from the perimeter highway and this presents an interesting set of possible tours."

Government assistance should be available for development of recreational facilities in rural areas according to the report. It states that with rising costs communities are unable to assume total financing of recreational facilities.

Under Cultural Affairs, the corporation report talks about the role of the school. It states that wherever possible the school's program of cultural activity should reflect the community it serves.

TRANSPORTATION

Improving highways 6 and 7 are priority items under transportation as far as the development corporation is concerned.

"The board of directors is committed to the priority of number 6

highway. This road is a major artery and communication link for the scattered population along the west Interlake. Because of the shortage of medical and other major services in that area, it is necessary to keep that road in prime condition. The road serves a secondary role as a tourist highway leading into the north and across the narrows. Number 6 highway needs immediate repair and resurfacing in many spots. Number 7 highway to Stonewall and Teulon is also a major route. It is used as a commuter network. Because of the volume of traffic currently using this road, there is a need to widen the road and resurface much of it."

FISHING

The development corporation is concerned that so few young men are entering the fishing industry and hopes that steady fishing and stable prices will encourage more men to enter this industry.

The report also notes that trout farming is increasing in the region and that in the future this will provide a new industry for the Interlake.

SHORELINE EROSION

Erosion along Lake Winnipeg has long been a problem. The corporation is concerned that increasing erosion may take place in the future if the lake level is raised as part of hydro development. It feels experiments should be carried out to attempt to reduce the shoreline erosion.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Police Service: The corporation notes the cost of police service in many rural communities is in most part unfair because the boundaries

served by rural detachments are usually much larger than the boundaries of the tax base which contribute to their cost. It is recommended that the provincial government assume a large share of the costs of police service.

Telephone Service: On long distance rates, the report notes "the boundaries around communities should contain those areas dependent upon it for employment, school, services, etc. Such a policy would go far towards equalizing the quality of life between rural people and urban people."

Local Government Jurisdiction and Powers: The corporation believes that the operation and future of local governments must be studied.

"The Regional Development Corporation is one of the best vehicles through which opinion can be gauged and change can be announced. The Interlake Development Corporation is committed to finding a new way, a new direction, and the best direction for local government and the greatest number of persons."

Development Corporation Meets

The Interlake Wildlife Program was a major topic discussed at the September 28 meeting of the Interlake Development Corporation (IDC) held at Selkirk.

Chuck Dixon, wildlife biologist with the Department of Mines, Resources, and Environmental Management explained the FRED Land Adjustment Program designed to help maintain, develop, and preserve areas for wildlife. Mr. Dixon also talked about the Waterfowl program and the Oak Hammock project.

A discussion was held on the

"Great River Road" which runs from the southern United States to the Canadian border. The Town of Thompson is hoping to have this tourist promotion road extended on Highway 6 and the IDC agreed that it would be good for the region.

A seasonal activity promotion program for the Interlake was endorsed by the Corporation's board of directors. This might involve posters describing events taking place in the region.

A motion proposed by Jack Litton and seconded by Ed Helwer concerned city approaches to Highway 7.

The motion stated "that we encourage construction of traffic lights at the intersection of Inkster Blvd. and Metro Route 90 and that we encourage the construction of a traffic interchange at Highway 7 and the perimeter highway."

Area Development Boards Begin Fall Meetings

SELKIRK: MEETINGS OF OCTOBER 3, SEPTEMBER 13, AND JULY 6.

M. S. Keenora

The Selkirk Area Development Board and the Selkirk Chamber of Commerce have formed a committee of people interested in purchasing the M. S. Keenora.

A corporation known as the Marine Museum of Manitoba Ltd., Selkirk, has been set up and officers elected are L. Wersch, President; A. F. Stewart, Vice-President; and Bill Bodman, Secretary.

Mr. Wersch reported that a naval architect from Ottawa had inspected the M. S. Keenora and found it structurally sound with only three percent deterioration.

The minutes of the October 3 meeting note that "to purchase the Keenora, a loan of \$10,000 was granted by the Toronto-Dominion Bank with an additional \$15,000 available for the operating program. A grant of \$85,000 has been requested from the federal government for renovation of the Keenora."

It is hoped to locate the Keenora about 150 feet south of the Selkirk Park entrance.

Visitors to Selkirk

M.L.A.s and business people from all over Manitoba toured the Selkirk area. L. Wersch, A. F. Stewart, Al Gusdal, and Hugh Gordon were tour guides on the buses and supplied information and commentary during the tour.

The tour was well received and considered quite successful by the board members.

Regional Library

The regional library issue has been postponed for "at least two years" as a result of a motion by D. Long and W. Neskar. A petition for a library had been held in the area but signatures obtained were less than required. It was suggested people of Selkirk be allowed to use the Lord Selkirk Regional Comprehensive School library.

Selkirk Brochure

A letter from Percy Pearse outlined a planned project for producing a four-color brochure of Selkirk and area. The letter stated that to proceed with the project \$200 would be needed from the S.A.D.B. in addition to money received from the town and the Chamber of Commerce. As a result of a motion by D. Pruden and Llew Breese the area board agreed to make the contribution of \$200 to the project.

Selkirk Airport

In regard to discussion on an airport for Selkirk, the board noted the federal Department of Transport would have to be convinced that the town would be a good site for an airport and that "a fair amount of local money would have to be available."

LUNDAR: MEETINGS OF SEPTEMBER 13, AND JUNE 14.

Long Point Beach

Chairman P. O. Sigurdson reported that the change house at Long Point Beach has been completed. Costs of materials were to be equally shared by the Lundar and Eriksdale Area Development Boards. There was also discussion of the possibility of having the Long Point Beach area surveyed to establish membership.

Senior Citizens Work

Leo Hewson discussed his intention to apply for a federal winter works grant to support a program which would have senior citizens from St. Laurent to Gypsumville doing piecemeal work such as hand sewing pre-cut gloves and other similar light work.

In addition, a list of proposed adult education courses drawn up by Lil Johnson includes a subsidized ceramics course which would be free to senior citizens. The board agreed to help finance such a course.

Bookmobile

A letter from the South Inter-lake Regional Library was read regarding the operation of a bookmobile. The board decided more information was needed and a meeting with the librarian, Mrs. Georgina Jenkon, was suggested.

Highway 6

The Eriksdale Area Development Board sent a letter asking area boards along highway 6 to work together in seeking improvement of the highway.

FISHER: MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 20.

Hydro Services

Members of the board discussed extension of hydro services to the Lake St. George campsite area with

further extension to the Jackhead Village site.

Roads

A letter was received from Highways Minister Peter Burtniak who said funds may be available next year for improvement of highway 16 and road 228. It was moved by A. Ferris and seconded by M. Leduchowski that a letter be written to district engineer G. E. Patterson asking for his recommendations regarding hard surfacing highway 16 and road 228.

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