

degree at the Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, in agricultural economics. Then I went to the University of Wisconsin where I worked toward my Ph.D. in rural sociology.

Afterwards I went to Washington State and did research work on extension evaluation for one year. Following that I went to South Dakota State College as assistant professor of sociology for three years, where I did research in population, migration, extension work and a number of other projects, as well as teaching sociology courses.

I finally saw the light and decided to come back to Manitoba, to the Department of Agriculture there. My original position was one of co-ordinator for southeastern Manitoba, to study what is considered a problem in Manitoba. I had been there only a short time when they ran into some difficulties in hiring an agricultural economist to head up their extension program; so I agreed to take that on along with my rural sociology work. Therefore, for the past year and a half, in addition to working in these problem areas, I have been in charge of agricultural economic extension work in the province.

Honourable senators, you will find that you have two papers before you. The first one is a brief entitled Rural Development in Manitoba and it is the paper with which I propose to deal today. The other paper, entitled Human Factors in Rural Development, is one which I gave at the University of Manitoba last week, during the university farm week, which discusses human factors in rural development. We may get into some of the points in the latter paper, but I do not intend to cover it in detail.

Senator HIGGINS: You delivered this address on human factors only last week?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: Yes.

Senator HIGGINS: I was wondering about that. You say in it that the audience is impressive from the standpoint of size but still more impressive in calibre, in that you see so many people from all parts of the province whom you know and whose judgment you respect so highly. That was meant for the first audience, rather than here, I suppose?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: The second part of that statement certainly applies here.

Senator HIGGINS: You can take that for both?

Mr. KRISTJANSON: You can take that for both, certainly.

I would like to briefly explain how I delineated the broad subject that I have been asked to discuss. In order not to take up your valuable time on topics that have already been discussed, I reviewed the material presented during the Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament. Professors Baker and Van Vliet covered a great deal of important material that I would have tried to cover if they had not appeared before you and done such an admirable job. The brief presented to this committee in 1959, on "The Small Farm Problem in Manitoba" by the Honourable Errick F. Willis, then Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, and now Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, outlined broadly the land use pattern in Manitoba with major emphasis on the problem areas. He also outlined broadly some of the programs and policies being carried out in Manitoba. Therefore, I did not feel I should go over that same material.

Then of course the letter from your chairman, the Honourable Senator Pearson, requesting my appearance here, gave me some basis on which to delineate.

However, because we in Manitoba are doing so much in the field of Rural Development, as in other fields, I will still be able to touch only on some of the highlights. I have tried to select those topics that I thought would be most constructive in promoting positive thinking and action with respect to Rural Development in general, and "ARDA" in particular.