

Professor BRANDOW: Approximately \$2.1 million.

Co-Chairman Senator CROLL: Were the personnel of the commission paid on a per diem basis?

Professor BRANDOW: No; but the five members from the general public were paid a per diem. Members of Congress received nothing but travelling expenses.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: You held hearings around the country outside of Washington, did you, or just in Washington?

Professor BRANDOW: Many outside of Washington. I think we had about 13 public hearings, with something like nine outside Washington.

Co-Chairman Senator CROLL: Where?

Professor BRANDOW: Mostly in producing areas, such as Omaha, Nebraska, in the centre of beef producing; and in other areas where there is livestock.

Co-Chairman Senator CROLL: How long would you sit at a hearing?

Professor BRANDOW: Typically two days. We would interview people in advance, and invited witnesses we thought represented different points of view.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: Before you had any hearings at all, how much work had been done?

Professor BRANDOW: At the outset we did a lot of work and interviewed many people. As we went along we got very pressed and did not do such a good job then. But we knew in advance who these people were that had been invited, we selected them to get articulate representatives of different points of view.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: There is nothing in your statement here specifically mentioning co-operative advertising, about which there have been many questions in this committee. Did you arrive at any conclusions?

Professor BRANDOW: I don't think we arrived at any conclusions, aside from general positions on advertising.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: You did not find that the payment of advertising allowances by wholesalers to retailers was either desirable or undesirable specifically?

Professor BRANDOW: No, I think not. I think the main problem that we looked at was the possibilities here for discrimination among different retailers. It is perfectly possible that a retailer with a very large outlet could get discriminatory allowances. We have a Robinson-Potman Act, so-called, that tries to prohibit this sort of thing, and it apparently is fairly well enforced. These things can never be wholly well done. The supplier is supposed to have a plan which he makes known to all of his customers, and it is made available to them in an equal fashion.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: It is now twenty minutes past five. Mr. Saltzman is next.

Mr. SALTSMAN: I will pass.

Co-Chairman Mr. BASFORD: There being no further questions, I wish to thank you very much, Professor Brandow, for coming to Canada today and for giving us this statement and the benefit of your knowledge and advice as the Executive Director of the National Food Commission on Food Marketing in the United States. I know I have found it very helpful, as have members of the committee, by the interest they have shown. The remark I made earlier, thanking you for coming to write parts of our final report, still stands.

The committee adjourned.