

of regimentation. We believe fully in recreation for the masses; we also believe that it should be done by the individual and that too much paternal instruction will break down any organization that is established. In short, that is fundamentally what the RA is trying to do.

Mr. ROSS (*Middlesex*): In the past year have you been financing yourself?

Mr. BAXTER: We have been financed by individual civil servants; we have received no assistance from anyone except in the form of our 25 cents.

Mr. ROSS (*Middlesex*): Are others outside of the civil service eligible?

Mr. BAXTER: Yes, the wives and children of civil servants are associate members.

Mr. ROSS (*Middlesex*): It is confined to the civil service?

Mr. BAXTER: Definitely.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: You have done a great deal toward a community centre here. Have you had much difficulty in obtaining space?

Mr. BAXTER: Of course, in Ottawa space is a difficult matter and the lack of it has curtailed a lot of our activities. Our ultimate plan is for a recreational centre, the cost of which will run, according to our estimates now, between a million and a million and one-half dollars to do the job properly. How we are going to finance it is, of course, a tremendous worry at the moment. We hope that the figure quoted here \$10,000,000 might ease the situation somewhat.

Mr. RICKARD: Where there are privately owned parks or camps are they of any assistance to these people to establish these cultural arts—to put on concerts or shows? There are a great many privately owned parks and camps which are doing a real job. I know of one called the Cream of Barley which is not far from my own home town where thousands of people have gathered on Sundays and other days, and there is nothing there except what has been privately put there by those individuals themselves. Could any assistance be given to these people by doing more in that way?

Mr. VOADEN: If you look at our briefs, you will see that we are thinking not only in terms of buildings but also in terms of services. We ask for groups of players and musicians and for art exhibits, to be sent out by a central governmental agency in Ottawa. It is true that the RA finances itself rather easily, but Ottawa is a big centre. Teeterville needs help from outside. This should be a scheme which balances the scale and gives assistance to the smaller community.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: Have you any figures with regard to the cost of these community centres in Britain?

Mr. VOADEN: Last year the British government gave \$1,000,000—£200,000—to C.E.M.A., the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, to send exhibitions and strolling bands of players and musicians around the country. These entertainers go to the smallest villages. In England they have no community centre building program such as we ask for, and I was told recently by an Englishman that C.E.M.A. is handicapped by a lack of accommodation—by a dearth of halls where it can present plays and concerts. So if we have the buildings and the services in Canada we have the double line of attack to make this thing possible.

Sir ERNEST MACMILLAN: Mr. Chairman, the matter of C.E.M.A. has been brought up. I might say that I have here the bulletin of that organization for April, 1944. The concert fixtures of small concert parties run to four full pages in this bulletin. The next two pages are taken up with orchestral concerts by the London Philharmonic Orchestra which gave no less than twenty-eight concerts in the month of April, the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester which gave sixteen concerts, and the Liverpool Philharmonic which also gave a large number