

The CCF in Saskatchewan

A Study of Continuity and Change

A. Setting the Background

Prior to working with students to establish context of this political movement, some background knowledge could be provided.

- History 30 curriculum : Unit 3 pages 340-348
https://www.edonline.sk.ca/bbcswebdav/library/curricula/English/Social_Studies/History_30_1997.pdf
- Saskatchewan's 1944 CCF Election: a virtual exhibit:
<http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/election/en/index.htm>
- The Canadian Encyclopedia: Co-operative Commonwealth Federation:
<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/co-operative-commonwealth-federation/>
- Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan: Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation: Included in this learning package, courtesy of University of Regina Press.
- Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan: The Regina Manifesto: Included in this learning package, courtesy of University of Regina Press.

B. Understanding and Working with Continuity and Change

Review the criteria for understanding and working with **continuity and change**.

- Continuity and change exist together. Expressing **chronology of events** helps to reveal this.
- The **varying pace and direction** of change, as well as **turning points**, can be identified.
- **Progress and decline** are recognized, understanding that progress for one may be decline for another.
- **Periodization** helps us organize our thinking about continuity and change.

**** Adapted from The Big Six Historical Thinking Concepts by Peter Seixas and Tom Morton (Toronto: Nelson Education, 2013)*

C. Working With The Resources

1. Tap Prior Knowledge

Ask students to brainstorm ways the government of Saskatchewan is involved in providing services to the people of the province today.

Ideas generated might include:

- SGI car insurance
- Sask Power, SaskTel and Sask Energy
- Liquor stores
- Hospitals and clinics
- Schools and universities

Continue by asking students to think about cooperatives they can identify in the province:

- Co-op gas stations, grocery stores and hardware
- Co-operators insurance
- Credit unions
- Daycares and playschools
- Housing cooperatives
- Grain growers and elevators (more historic example...)

These examples are legacies of what was envisioned for Saskatchewan by the CCF in Saskatchewan as far back as the 1930's. When they came into power as a government in 1944, they started putting into practice their ideas that were shared in speeches, platforms and manifestos that were shared with the people as speeches, platforms and manifestos at political rallies, in public speeches, in radio broadcasts and in printed publications like pamphlets and flyers.

2. Introduce the **Change Frame graphic organizer** and the thinking it helps develop.

Show students the **Change Frame** organizer (individual copies or shared copy projected to the class).

Note that the study of history involves stories of people who deal with change and address problems.

Remind students that **change** can be thought about when thinking about:

- **Population** – increase or decrease, change in composition
- **Technology** – innovations or inventions that change how things are done
- **Environmental** – changes to physical geography
- **Economic** – changes to making a living and standard of living
- **Political** – changes in type of government, leaders, elections, laws, wars
- **Beliefs** – changes in what people believe and value

Point out that the **Change Frame** organizer is asking them to consider

- **Groups** of people
- **Problems** they might have had
- **Solutions** to help address the problems
- **Actions** that were taken
- **Changes** that took place as a result

3. Consider the historical documents for what they reveal about the CCF platform.

Ask students to review the following resources carefully.

- **“The Regina Manifesto”** (S-G2.1933.6)
- **“The CCF and Co-operatives: Radio Broadcast by T.C. Douglas, February 2, 1943** (S-B7, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation collection, File VI.5. Radio Addresses: T.C. Douglas, 1935-1953)
- CCF 1944 Election Materials
 - **“What is it? Who is it? What will it do?”** (S-G1.1944.21)
 - **“The New Order”** (S-G1.1944.25)
 - **“CCF Land Policy”** (S-G1.1944.6)
 - **“The CCF Policy on Money”** (S-G1.1944.8)
 - **“The Farmer and the CCF”** (S-G1.1944.13)
 - **“Where’s the Money Coming From?”** (S-G1.1944.23)
 - **“Citizens of the Kelvington Constituency Meet Your CCF Candidate: P.A. Howe”** (S-G1.1944.12)
 - **“Voters of Melville Constituency Win With the CCF: W.J. Arthurs”** (S-G1.1944.20)

You may choose to assign a document to individual students, or in small groups so that everyone has a document to work with.

- A. Have them **first survey the document to determine the groups that are the focus of the material**. Model for them this process by “thinking aloud” as you work through a sample document with them. Help them determine who the “players” are and who is being discussed. Aim for generalized groups rather than specific individuals. You might find these in your work with the documents provided.
- Financiers / Bankers
 - Corporations / Business Owners / Business Magnates / Industrialists
 - Old line political parties (Liberal Party, Conservative Party)
 - Common People
 - Farmers
 - Labourers
 - Producer cooperatives / Consumer cooperatives
 - Federal government
 - Provincial government

- B. Next, have them **read through their document again, this time looking for clues about problems the groups are facing**. Students may discover that some groups are causing problems that other groups are having to deal with.

They may wish to use a blank **Change Frame** organizer to help them summarize what they can identify from their document related to **the identifiable groups, the problems** in SK that it identifies, and **solutions or changes that were proposed** as ways to deal with the problems.

4. Explore changes that came about as a result of the problems and solutions presented.

The last part of the lesson is to **consider the changes that were made as a result of the problems and proposed solutions suggested by the CCF** prior to the 1944 election.

You may need to present them with a summary of the changes that came about while the CCF was in power to help them more fully determine which of the solutions were acted upon and how quickly it took to make those changes. The following documents summarize much of the CCF's record, from both the CCF's perspective and from the Liberal Party's perspective:

- CCF and Liberal 1960 and 1964 Election Materials
 - **CCF Calendar 1964: "CCF: 20 Years of Progress"** (S-G4.1964-1)
 - **"Keep Saskatchewan Strong" newsletter** of the CCF Saskatchewan Section of the New Democratic Party, March 1964 (S-G4.1964.9)
 - **"CCF Platform Cards Since 1944: 'The CCF is the only party that dares to talk about the promises it made in previous elections'",** 1960 (S-G4.1964.11)
 - **"The Key to Progress: The Liberal Program"**, 1960 (S-G7.1960.1)
 - **"The Liberal Platform"**, 1964 (Political Pamphlet Collection – Regina: XII.212)
 - **"Why Vote Liberal"**, 1964 (Political Pamphlet Collection – Regina: XII.214)

Some of the response could have them consider back to the opening task of identifying how much government involvement is still part of our political landscape and how "normal" that seems compared to when these ideas were first proposed.

When exploring the area of change on the **Change Frame** organizer, reflect with your students:

- What changed?
- How much did it change from how it used to be?
- How quickly did it change?
- How long lasting was the change? Can we still see evidence of the change today?

5. Make connections about what they learned about group concerns, problems, solutions and changes.

Use the Change Frame¹ connecting stems (can cause, affect and take action) to help students create statements that summarize what they learned about the connections between the ideas. These can be written summaries, or provide a place for whole group sharing and discussion.

¹ *Change Frame organizer and teaching sequence adapted from Classroom Strategies for Interactive Learning. 3rd ed by Doug Buehl (International Reading Association, 2009).*

Discuss and explore how progress for one group also likely means decline and more negative impacts for others.

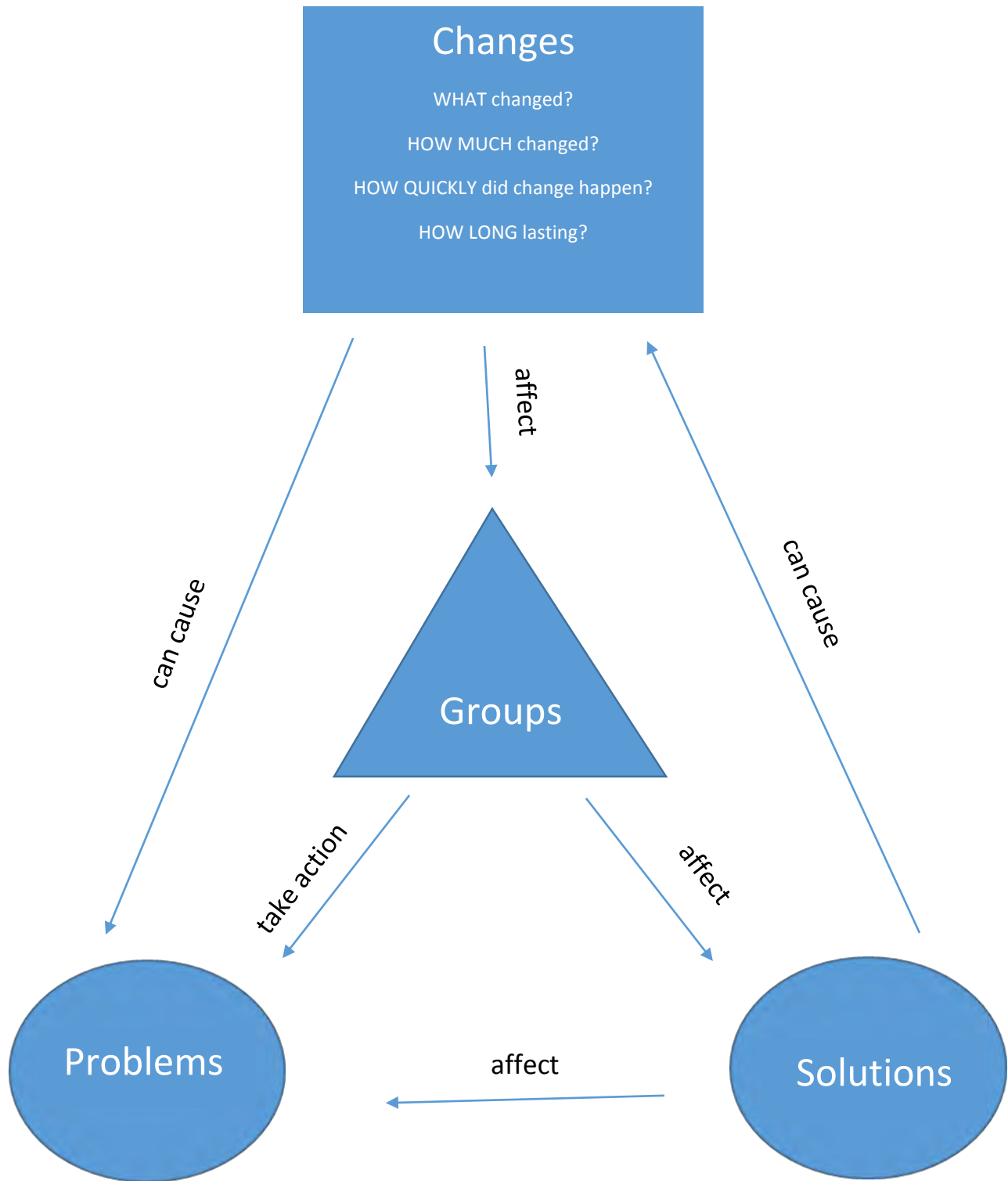
- Who at this time would have seen the proposed solutions and actualized changes to be progress and beneficial?
- Who would have seen and experienced them as decline? Why is this so?

6. Extend the learning

Some suggestions for possible places to extend the ideas and concepts further include:

- Using ideas of the CCF platform that were then used and shared beyond Saskatchewan to consider changes that affected not just our province but the entire country. This extends the conversation around change to include how many people were impacted by the change and helps students consider its historical significance not just to Saskatchewan but the nation. **Could the CCF coming to power in 1944 be considered a turning point?**
- Compare what the CCF was promoting as the problems and solutions in 1944 to what their Liberal opponents viewed were the concerns and possible solutions.
 - To compare, see **“Election Manifesto by the Government of Saskatchewan, May 16th, 1944”** for details the platform of Saskatchewan’s Liberal Government of Premier W.J. Patterson. (S-G7.1944.5)
- Research more extensively the changes that took place in the province in relation to the different areas of change in the years the CCF was in power:
 - Population
 - Technology
 - Environment
 - Economy
 - Politics
 - Beliefs

History Change Frame



Adapted from *Classroom Strategies for Interactive Learning, 3rd ed* by Doug Buehl (International Reading Association, 2009).

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) had a significant impact on Saskatchewan in the 20th century. Its history can be divided into three parts: the Great Depression years of the 1930s; the Douglas era during the 1940s and 1950s; and the move into the New Democratic Party (NDP) in the early 1960s. The Saskatchewan CCF was born amidst the devastation of the Great Depression. In 1932 the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section (UFC) and the provincial Independent Labour party (ILP) met jointly in Saskatchewan and created the Farmer-Labour party. Its program emphasized protection against foreclosures, socialization of finance, and a public health system. In 1934 it became a part of the newly formed national CCF and was now the Saskatchewan CCF. The party was unsuccessful in the 1934 and 1938 provincial elections. During this formative stage, the CCF was primarily a radical agrarian response to an economic crisis that left an indelible imprint on the province. M.J. Coldwell, a labour spokesman, was the party's first provincial leader, but the UFC was the focus of party activity. George Williams, Frank Eliason and Louise Lucas played especially critical roles; in 1935 Williams became CCF leader.

Support for the CCF in Saskatchewan increased after 1940. A comprehensive policy was formulated, and party organization was strengthened. The abilities of the new leader, T.C. Douglas, became especially apparent in the 1944 election as he led the CCF to a landslide win. Four more electoral victories followed, in 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960. Under Douglas the CCF faced the realities of power, and moved beyond the combination of despair and idealism which had given rise to the party in the 1930s. Both public and private enterprise played important roles as resources were developed, electricity brought to farms, and a system of social services established. CCF leaders such as the provincial treasurer, C.M. Fines, typified the Douglas era, as did a group of indispensable public servants including A.W. Johnson, Tommy Shoyama, and Allan Blakeney. The Douglas years drew to a close with plans to implement universal public health insurance in Saskatchewan.

The national CCF became a part of the New Democratic Party in 1961. Premier Douglas left Saskatchewan to lead the new party. Although the Saskatchewan CCF supported the move into the NDP, it did so with reluctance and hesitancy; to preserve its identity it temporarily maintained the CCF name, and candidates ran under that label in the 1964 provincial election. The party, led by Woodrow Lloyd, was defeated, and the CCF era in Saskatchewan thus ended. However, the party was not gone: the Saskatchewan NDP, in all but name, was the old CCF. Also, during the next generation many would identify the NDP with Canadian medicare, a program conceived and delivered by the Saskatchewan CCF.

George Hoffman

Further Reading

Johnson, A.W. 2004. *Dream No Little Dreams: A Biography of the Douglas Government of Saskatchewan, 1944–1961*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press; Lipset, S.M. 1950. *Agrarian Socialism: The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Saskatchewan*. Berkeley: University of California Press; McLeod, T.H. and I. McLeod. *Tommy Douglas: The Road to Jerusalem*. Edmonton: Hurtig.

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Regina Manifesto

During the Depression of the 1930s, the League for Social Reconstruction (LSR), a left-wing intellectual think-tank, emerged in the east while a new political party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), was born in Calgary. The Regina Manifesto, initially penned by LSR academics, was approved by the delegates attending the first full national CCF convention in 1933. It suggested that social and economic equality could be achieved by a new workers' party—the CCF—a federation of farmer, labour and socialist organizations. The opening clauses noted that capitalism's class domination and exploitation produced "inherent injustice" and "glaring inequalities." Addressing human needs, not just making profits, should be society's goal, achieved through a planned and socialized economy. The Manifesto's fourteen-point program included planks on public ownership, socialization of finance, and increased funds and crop insurance for farmers. The Manifesto sought a national labour code, the right to unionize, and more social rights including insurance for accident, old age and unemployment. The CCF prophetically envisioned state-financed medicare available to all, and favoured increased public expenditure on housing, hospitals, and relief payments. In foreign affairs, the Manifesto reflected a distrust of military entanglements, and favoured disarmament and a revitalized League of Nations. While the CCF replaced the Regina Manifesto with the more moderate Winnipeg Declaration in 1956, the Manifesto anticipated many of the features of the modern Canadian welfare state.

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Regina Manifesto

(Programme of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, adopted at First National Convention held at Regina, Sask., July, 1933)

THE C.C.F. is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits.

We aim to replace the present capitalist system, with its inherent injustice and inhumanity, by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated, in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition, and in which genuine democratic self-government, based upon economic equality will be possible. The present order is marked by glaring inequalities of wealth and opportunity, by chaotic waste and instability; and in an age of plenty it condemns the great mass of the people to poverty and insecurity. Power has become more and more concentrated into the hands of a small irresponsible minority of financiers and industrialists and to their predatory interests the majority are habitually sacrificed. When private profit is the main stimulus to economic effort, our society oscillates between periods of feverish prosperity in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the main benefits go to speculators and profiteers, and of catastrophic depression, in which the common man's normal state of insecurity and hardship is accentuated. We believe that these evils can be removed only in a planned and socialized economy in which our natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution are owned, controlled and operated by the people.

The new social order at which we aim is not one in which individuality will be crushed out by a system of regimentation. Nor shall we interfere with cultural rights of racial or religious minorities. What we seek is a proper collective organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer individual life for every citizen.

This social and economic transformation can be brought about by political action, through the election of a government inspired by the ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth and supported by a majority of the people. We do not believe in change by violence. We consider that both the old parties in Canada are the instruments of capitalist interests and cannot serve as agents of social reconstruction, and that whatever the superficial differences between them, they are bound to carry on government in accordance with the dictates of the big business interests who finance them. The C.C.F. aims at political power in order to put an end to this capitalist domination of our political life. It is a democratic movement, a federation of farmer, labor and socialist organizations, financed by its own members and seeking to achieve its ends solely by constitutional methods. It appeals for support to all who believe that the time has come for a far-reaching reconstruction of our economic and political institutions and who are willing to work together for the carrying out of the following policies:

1.—PLANNING

The establishment of a planned, socialized economic order, in order to make possible the most efficient development of the national resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income.

The first step in this direction will be the setting up of a National Planning Commission consisting of a small body of economists, engineers and statisticians assisted by an appropriate technical staff.

The task of the Commission will be to plan for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services necessary to the efficient functioning of the economy; to co-ordinate the activities of the socialized industries; to provide for a satisfactory balance between the producing and consuming power; and to carry on continuous research into all branches of the national economy in order to acquire the detailed information necessary to efficient planning.

The Commission will be responsible to the Cabinet and will work in co-operation with the Managing Boards of the Socialized Industries.

It is now certain that in every industrial country some form of planning will replace the disintegrating capitalist system. The C.C.F. will provide that in Canada the planning shall be done, not by a small group of capitalist magnates in their own interests, but by public servants acting in the public interest and responsible to the people as a whole.

2.—SOCIALIZATION OF FINANCE

Socialization of all financial machinery—banking, currency, credit, and insurance, to make possible the effective control of currency, credit and prices, and the supplying of new productive equipment for socially desirable purposes.

Planning by itself will be of little use if the public authority has not the power to carry its plans into effect. Such power will require the control of finance and of all those vital industries and services which, if they remain in private hands, can be used to thwart or corrupt the will of the public authority. Control of finance is the first step in the control of the whole economy. The chartered banks must be socialized and removed from the control of private profit-seeking interests; and the national banking system thus established must have at its head a Central Bank to control the flow of credit and the general price level, and to regulate foreign exchange operations. A National Investment Board must also be set up, working in co-operation with the socialized banking system to mobilize and direct the unused surpluses of production for socially desired purposes as determined by the Planning Commission.

Insurance Companies, which provide one of the main channels for the investment of individual savings and which, under their present competitive organization, charge needlessly high premiums for the social services that they render, must also be socialized.

3.—SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

Socialization (Dominion, Provincial or Municipal) of transportation, communications, electric power and all other industries and services essential to social planning, and their operation under the general direction of the Planning Commission by competent managements freed from day to day political interference.

Public utilities must be operated for the public benefit and not for the private profit of a small group of owners or financial manipulators. Our natural resources

must be developed by the same methods. Such a programme means the continuance and extension of the public ownership enterprises in which most governments in Canada have already gone some distance. Only by such public ownership, operated on a planned economy, can our main industries be saved from the wasteful competition of the ruinous over-development and over-capitalization which are the inevitable outcome of capitalism. Only in a regime of public ownership and operation will the full benefits accruing from centralized control and mass production be passed on to the consuming public.

Transportation, communications and electric power must come first in a list of industries to be socialized. Others, such as mining, pulp and paper and the distribution of milk, bread, coal and gasoline, in which exploitation, waste, or financial malpractices are particularly prominent must next be brought under social ownership and operation.

In restoring to the community its natural resources and in taking over industrial enterprises from private into public control we do not propose any policy of outright confiscation. What we desire is the most stable and equitable transition to the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is impossible to decide the policies to be followed in particular cases in an uncertain future, but we insist upon certain broad principles. The welfare of the community must take supremacy over the claims of private wealth. In times of war, human life has been conscripted. Should economic circumstances call for it, conscription of wealth would be more justifiable. We recognize the need for compensation in the case of individuals and institutions which must receive adequate maintenance during the transitional period before the planned economy becomes fully operative. But a C.C.F. government will not play the role of rescuing bankrupt private concerns for the benefit of promoters and of stock and bond holders. It will not pile up a deadweight burden of unremunerative debt which represents claims upon the public treasury of a functionless owner class.

The management of publicly owned enterprises will be vested in boards who will be appointed for their competence in the industry and will conduct each particular enterprise on efficient economic lines. The machinery of management may well vary from industry to industry, but the rigidity of Civil Service rules should be avoided and likewise the evils of the patronage system as exemplified in so many departments of the Government today. Workers in these public industries must be free to organize in trade unions and must be given the right to participate in the management of the industry.

4.—AGRICULTURE.

Security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm on conditions to be laid down by individual provinces; insurance against unavoidable crop failure; removal of the tariff burden from the operations of agriculture; encouragement of producers' and consumers' co-operatives; the restoration and maintenance of an equitable relationship between prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities and services; and improving the efficiency of export trade in farm products.

The security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm which is imperilled by the present disastrous situation of the whole industry, together with adequate social insurance, ought to be guaranteed under equitable conditions.

The prosperity of agriculture, the greatest Canadian industry, depends upon a rising volume of purchasing power of the masses in Canada for all farm goods consumed at home, and upon the maintenance of large scale exports of the staple commodities at satisfactory prices or equitable commodity exchange.

The intense depression in agriculture today is a consequence of the general world crisis caused by the normal workings of the capitalistic system resulting in: (1) Economic nationalism expressing itself in tariff barriers and other restrictions of world trade;

(2) The decreased purchasing power of unemployed and under-employed workers and of the Canadian people in general; (8) The exploitation of both primary producers and consumers by monopolistic corporations who absorb a great proportion of the selling price of farm products. (This last is true, for example, of the distribution of milk and dairy products, the packing industry, and milling.)

The immediate cause of agricultural depression is the catastrophic fall in the world prices of foodstuffs as compared with other prices, this fall being due in large measure to the deflation of currency and credit. To counteract the worst effect of this, the internal price level should be raised so that the farmers' purchasing power may be restored.

We propose therefore:

(1) The improvement of the position of the farmer by the increase of purchasing power made possible by the social control of the financial system. This control must be directed towards the increase of employment as laid down elsewhere and towards raising the prices of farm commodities by appropriate credit and foreign policies.

(2) Whilst the family farm is the accepted basis for agricultural production in Canada the position of the farmer may be much improved by:

(a) The extension of consumers' co-operatives for the purchase of farm supplies and domestic requirements; and

(b) The extension of co-operative institutions for the processing and marketing of farm products.

Both of the foregoing to have suitable state encouragement and assistance.

(3) The adoption of a planned system of agricultural development based upon scientific soil surveys directed towards better land utilization, and a scientific policy of agricultural development for the whole of Canada.

(4) The substitution for the present system of foreign trade, of a system of import and export boards to improve the efficiency of overseas marketing, to control prices, and to integrate the foreign trade policy with the requirements of the national economic plan.

5.—EXTERNAL TRADE

The regulation in accordance with the National plan of external trade through import and export boards.

Canada is dependent on external sources of supply for many of her essential requirements of raw materials and manufactured products. These she can obtain only by large exports of the goods she is best fitted to produce. The strangling of our export trade by insane protectionist policies must be brought to an end. But the old controversies between free traders and protectionists are now largely obsolete. In a world of nationally organized economies Canada must organize the buying and selling of her main imports and exports under public boards, and take steps to regulate the flow of less important commodities by a system of licenses. By so doing she will be enabled to make the best trade agreements possible with foreign countries, put a stop to the exploitation of both primary producer and ultimate consumer, make possible the co-ordination of internal processing, transportation and marketing of farm products, and facilitate the establishment of stable prices for such export commodities.

6.—CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

The encouragement by the public authority of both producers' and consumers' co-operative institutions.

In agriculture, as already mentioned, the primary producer can receive a larger net revenue through co-operative organization of purchases and marketing. Similarly

in retail distribution of staple commodities such as milk, there is room for development both of public municipal operation and of consumers' co-operatives, and such co-operative organization can be extended into wholesale distribution and into manufacturing. Co-operative enterprises should be assisted by the state through appropriate legislation and through the provision of adequate credit facilities.

7.—LABOR CODE

A National Labor Code to secure for the worker maximum income and leisure, insurance covering illness, accident, old age, and unemployment, freedom of association and effective participation in the management of his industry or profession.

The spectre of poverty and insecurity which still haunts every worker, though technological developments have made possible a high standard of living for everyone, is a disgrace which must be removed from our civilization. The community must organize its resources to effect progressive reduction of the hours of work in accordance with technological development and to provide a constantly rising standard of life to everyone who is willing to work. A labor code must be developed which will include state regulation of wages, equal reward and equal opportunity of advancement for equal services, irrespective of sex; measures to guarantee the right to work or the right to maintenance through stabilization of employment and through employment insurance; social insurance to protect workers and their families against the hazards of sickness, death, industrial accident and old age; limitation of hours of work and protection of health and safety in industry. Both wages and insurance benefits should be varied in accordance with family needs.

In addition workers must be guaranteed the undisputed right to freedom of association, and should be encouraged and assisted by the state to organize themselves in trade unions. By means of collective agreements and participation in works councils, the workers can achieve fair working rules and share in the control of industry and profession; and their organizations will be indispensable elements in a system of genuine industrial democracy.

The labor code should be uniform throughout the country. But the achievement of this end is difficult so long as jurisdiction over labor legislation under the B.N.A. Act is mainly in the hands of the provinces. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that the B.N.A. Act be amended to make such a national labor code possible.

8.—SOCIALIZED HEALTH SERVICES

Publicly organized health, hospital and medical services.

With the advance of medical science the maintenance of a health population has become a function for which every civilized community should undertake responsibility. Health services should be made at least as freely available as are educational services today. But under a system which is still mainly one of private enterprise the costs of proper medical care, such as the wealthier members of society can easily afford, are at present prohibitive for great masses of the people. A properly organized system of public health services including medical and dental care, which would stress the prevention rather than the cure of illness should be extended to all our people in both rural and urban areas. This is an enterprise in which Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities, as well as the medical and dental professions, can co-operate.

the transition period, to use the taxing powers, along with the other methods proposed elsewhere, as a means of providing for the socialization of industry, and for extending the benefits of increased Social Services.

At the present time capitalist governments in Canada raise a large proportion of their revenues from such levies as customs duties and sales taxes, the main burden of which falls upon the masses. In place of such taxes upon articles of general consumption, we propose a drastic extension of income, corporation and inheritance taxes, steeply graduated according to ability to pay. Full publicity must be given to income tax payments and our tax collection system must be brought up to the English standard of efficiency.

We also believe in the necessity for an immediate revision of the basis of Dominion and Provincial sources of revenue, so as to produce a co-ordinated and equitable system of taxation throughout Canada.

An inevitable effect of the capitalist system is the debt creating character of public financing. All public debts have enormously increased, and the fixed interest charges paid thereon now amount to the largest single item of so-called uncontrollable public expenditures. The C.C.F. proposes that in future no public financing shall be permitted which facilitates the perpetuation of the parasitic interest-receiving class; that capital shall be provided through the medium of the National Investment Board and free from perpetual interest charges.

We propose that all Public Works, as directed by the Planning Commission, shall be financed by the issuance of credit, as suggested, based upon the National Wealth of Canada.

12.—FREEDOM

Freedom of speech and assembly for all; repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code; amendment of the Immigration Act to prevent the present inhuman policy of deportation; equal treatment before the law of all residents of Canada irrespective of race, nationality or religious or political beliefs.

In recent years, Canada has seen an alarming growth of Fascist tendencies among all governmental authorities. The most elementary rights of freedom of speech and assembly have been arbitrarily denied to workers and to all whose political and social views do not meet with the approval of those in power. The lawless and brutal conduct of the police in certain centres in preventing public meetings and in dealing with political prisoners must cease. Section 98 of the Criminal Code which has been used as a weapon of political oppression by a panic-stricken capitalist government, must be wiped off the statute book and those who have been imprisoned under it must be released. An end must be put to the inhuman practice of deporting immigrants who were brought to this country by immigration propaganda and now, through no fault of their own, to find themselves victims of an executive department against whom there is no appeal to the courts of the land. We stand for full economic, political and religious liberty for all.

13.—SOCIAL JUSTICE

The establishment of a commission composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, socially-minded jurists and social workers, to deal with all matters pertaining to crime and punishment and the general administration of law, in order to humanize the law and to bring it into harmony with the needs of the people.

While the removal of economic inequality will do much to overcome the most glaring injustices in the treatment of those who come into conflict with the law, our

9.—B.N.A. ACT

The amendment of the Canadian Constitution, without infringing upon racial or religious minority rights or upon legitimate provincial claims to autonomy, so as to give the Dominion Government adequate powers to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope; the abolition of the Canadian Senate.

We propose that the necessary amendments to the B.N.A. Act shall be obtained as speedily as required, safeguards being inserted to ensure that the existing rights of racial and religious minorities shall not be changed without their own consent. What is chiefly needed today is the placing in the hands of the national government of more power to control national economic development. In a rapidly changing economic environment our political constitution must be reasonably flexible. The present division of powers between Dominion and Provinces reflects the conditions of a pioneer, mainly agricultural, community in 1867. Our constitution must be brought into line with the increasing industrialization of the country and the consequent centralization of economic and financial power—which has taken place in the last two generations. The principle laid down in the Quebec Resolution of the Fathers of Confederation should be applied to the conditions of 1933, that "there be a general government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country and local governments for each of the provinces charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections."

The Canadian Senate, which was originally created to protect provincial rights, but has failed even in this function, has developed into a bulwark of capitalist interests, as is illustrated by the large number of company directorships held by its aged members. In its peculiar composition of a fixed number of members appointed for life it is one of the most reactionary assemblies in the civilized world. It is a standing obstacle to all progressive legislation, and the only permanently satisfactory method of dealing with the constitutional difficulties it creates is to abolish it.

10.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS

A Foreign Policy designed to obtain international economic co-operation and to promote disarmament and world peace.

Canada has a vital interest in world peace. We propose, therefore, to do everything in our power to advance the idea of international co-operation as represented by the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization. We would extend our diplomatic machinery for keeping in touch with the main centres of world interest. But we believe that genuine international co-operation is incompatible with the capitalist regime which is in force in most countries, and that strenuous efforts are needed to rescue the League from its present conditions of being mainly a League of capitalist Great Powers. We stand resolutely against all participation in imperialist wars. Within the British Commonwealth, Canada must maintain her autonomy as a completely self-governing nation. We must resist all attempts to build up a new economic British Empire in place of the old political one, since such attempts readily lend themselves to the purposes of capitalist exploitation and may easily lead to further world wars. Canada must refuse to be entangled in any more wars fought to make the world safe for capitalism.

11.—TAXATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE

A new taxation policy designed not only to raise public revenues but also to lessen the glaring inequalities of income and to provide funds for social services and the socialization of industry; the cessation of the debt creating system of Public Finance.

In the type of economy that we envisage, the need for taxation, as we now understand it, will have largely disappeared. It will nevertheless be essential during

present archaic system must be changed and brought into accordance with a modern concept of human relationships. The new system must not be based, as is the present one, upon vengeance and fear, but upon an understanding of human behaviour. For this reason its planning and control cannot be left in the hands of those steeped in the outworn legal tradition; and therefore it is proposed that there shall be established a national commission composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, socially-minded jurists and social workers whose duty it shall be to devise a system of prevention and correction consistent with other features of a new social order.

14.—AN EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

The assumption by the Dominion Government of direct responsibility for dealing with the present critical unemployment situation and for tendering suitable work or adequate maintenance; the adoption of measures to relieve the extremity of the crisis such as a programme of public spending on housing, and other enterprises that will increase the real wealth of Canada, to be financed by the issue of credit based on the national wealth.

The extent of unemployment and the widespread suffering which it has caused, creates a situation with which provincial and municipal governments have long been unable to cope and forces upon the Dominion government direct responsibility for dealing with the crisis as the only authority with financial resources adequate to meet the situation. Unemployed workers must be secured in the tenure of their homes, and the scale and methods of relief, at present altogether inadequate, must be such as to preserve decent human standards of living.

It is recognized that even after a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government has come into power, a certain period of time must elapse before the planned economy can be fully worked out. During this brief transitional period, we propose to provide work and purchasing power for those now unemployed by a far-reaching programme of public expenditure on housing, slum clearance, hospitals, libraries, schools, community halls, parks, recreational projects, reforestation, rural electrification, the elimination of grade crossings, and other similar projects in both town and country. This programme, which would be financed by the issuance of credit based on the national wealth, would serve the double purpose of creating employment and meeting recognized social needs. Any steps which the Government takes, under this emergency programme, which may assist private business, must include guarantees of adequate wages and reasonable hours of work, and must be designed to further the advance towards the complete Co-operative Commonwealth.

Emergency measures, however, are of only temporary value, for the present depression is a sign of the mortal sickness of the whole capitalist system, and this sickness cannot be cured by the application of salves. These leave untouched the cancer which is eating at the heart of our society, namely, the economic system in which our natural resources and our principal means of production and distribution are owned, controlled and operated for the private profit of a small proportion of our population.

No C.C.F. Government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full programme of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

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C.C.F. BROADCAST BY T.C. DOUGLAS, M.P.

February 2nd, 1943.

THE C.C.F. AND CO-OPERATIVES

Broadcast #4.

Good Evening:

People sometimes ask me "what is the main difference between the CCF and the old line parties?" Well, that is a very easy question to answer. The old line parties support the present economic system while the CCF believes that the time has come for a new economic system to be built. From the CCF point of view there are only two classes of people in any society; there are the people who toil with hand or brain, and those who, because they OWN the machinery of production live off those who toil. A wise man said many years ago that "He who controls the means by which I live controls me." This is still true! Those who own our great factories, our railroads, banks and who exploit our natural resources are able to determine what wages the worker will get and what price the farmer will receive. These great combines determine the price at which the local merchant will dispose of his goods and what the consuming public will pay for any commodity which they buy. Therefore society may be roughly divided into these two classes, the exploiters and the exploited; the dispossessors and the great mass of the dispossessed; those who control our economic and industrial life, and the great masses of workers in factory, office and farm whose state is little better than one of economic slavery.

Perhaps you will say to me that you don't like being referred to as an "economic slave". "After all", you say, "I'm a free man, living in one of the great democracies!" True enough! You live in a political democracy; that is, you have the right to vote and to have some say about who will represent you on the School Board, or in the Legislature or Parliament. But how much have you to say about the economic conditions under which you must earn your daily bread? Very little?

As the capitalist system has developed the machinery of production has become more and more expensive. Increasingly the complicated machinery essential to our economy, such as mines, railroads and factories, has become concentrated in the hands of a few corporations which are generally called monopolies. These powerful monopolies control the economic life of our society, and like most ruling classes they are anxious to retain their power--a kept class always wants to be kept. In order to keep their control of our economy these powerful interests have funded and financed political parties to do their bidding; they control radio stations and newspapers so as to mould public opinion to their liking; they have even sought at times to influence our universities and our pulpits in order that they may perpetuate this system of economic slavery.

That is the reason why the old-line parties support the present economic system--they are the creatures of those who control that system. That is why we need never expect radical changes from these parties; they are not likely to turn against their masters.

The CCF arose out of the needs and aspirations of the exploited classes. We believe with Lincoln that "no nation can long endure half slave and half free". We believe that a people can not long remain politically free and economically enslaved; for if we do not use our political freedom to gain economic freedom we may lose even the political freedom we have.

We are not disparaging the political freedom which we have, because we know that it was bought by our forefathers for us at great cost. But liberty is valueless without security. It is of little use being free if you are only free to go hungry, or free to go without a job. The CCF is made up of common people who have banded themselves together for the purpose of using their political freedom, as is found in the ballot, to gain economic freedom for themselves and all the common people of Canada.

But you will ask me "How is it possible for the common people to become economically free?" We in the CCF believe that it can only be done by the people themselves owning and controlling our economic system. That is, instead of a few corporations and bankers controlling our economic life, the common people collectively should own the complicated machinery of production as well as the financial system by means of which a very few are enabled to control and exploit the many.

Someone will immediately ask me "What do you mean when you say that the people should own the implements of production? Do you mean the government ownership of everything?" The answer is "No!" It is true that there are certain enterprises which can best be operated by the federal government such as the railroads, telegraph lines, our banking institutions, and shipping facilities. In the same way there are elements in our economy which could best be managed by provincial governments, as for instance, the development of hydro-electric power, mineral resources and the lumbering industry. These are projects which lend themselves naturally to operation by municipal bodies as, for example, milk boards for the distribution of milk and other important consumer commodities. But social ownership does not necessarily mean government ownership. There are other forms of social ownership--the most successful to date has been the co-operative movement by which those whose lives are controlled by certain facilities associate themselves together for the purpose of owning and controlling those facilities collectively. These co-operatives may be either producers' or consumers' co-operatives depending upon the economic group concerned.

The CCF believe that the most effective form of social ownership is co-operative ownership wherever that is feasible. We believe that when those whose lives are vitally affected by any economic process band themselves together for the co-operative ownership of that process then economic slavery has ended and social democracy has begun. We believe that we are only worthy of our political democracy when we use the latter to establish social democracy and build a co-operative commonwealth in Canada.

You may well ask me, "What things in our economy should be socially owned? Is there no place for private enterprise?" The answer is that only those things which exploit the community should be owned by the community. The man who operates your corner store cannot exploit the community, because if he does he will soon have a competitor starting up across the street. But when a group of men own the great Beauharnois power development project they own something which the community must have and for which the power monopoly may extract a heavy toll from the community.

Already we have begun the process of social ownership by means of the co-operative movement. Nowhere has this adventure in social democracy met with greater success than in Nova Scotia where the Antigonish movement has been sponsored and directed by the Catholic University of St. Francis Xavier. For over a quarter of a century men like Rev. Father J.J. Tompkins, Dr. Coody and Mr. McDonald have given leadership to the fisherman, farmers and coal miners of Nova Scotia. Hundreds of credit unions have been organized; these credit unions have been used to finance co-operative ventures such as co-operative lobster canning factories, refrigerator plants and packing plants. Consequently a new day is beginning to dawn for the lobster fisherman; he is no longer at the mercy of Big Business. Because he has his own facilities by which he may dispose of his lobster he is getting four times as much for it as he was getting before the co-operative movement was organized.

Farmers' co-operatives have been organized for the purchase of fertilizers and other essential commodities. An entirely co-operative community has been built on Cape Breton Island and called Tompkinsville in honor of Father "Jerry" Tompkins the founder of the co-operative movement in the Maritimes. This community has its own co-operative stores, and a hospital, school and church. Co-operative houses have been built for the inhabitants who are mostly coal miners. The occupants have twenty-one years in which to pay for these houses; they pay a monthly installment of \$12.15 which covers interest, principle, taxes and insurance. Of this amount \$2.50 goes into a reserve fund to pay for repairs and to continue payments of any member who may temporarily be unable to meet his installments.

Here is a practical demonstration in social democracy. Here in the West we too have been feeling our way. The Wheat Pools and other producers' co-operatives are the first steps taken by the producers to own and control their marketing facilities. The Consumers' Refinery and the Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd. are attempts by the producers to have some voice in determining the price of the products which they must buy in order to continue farming operations.

Nor do we need to stop there. The co-operative movement can be expanded to include such projects as the grain alcohol and synthetic rubber industries.

The lumber industry could be merged with a co-operative house-building program so as to enable more people to build their own homes in the post-war period and pay for them over a number of years.

The federal government has nearly 800 million dollars invested in new plants which it has built and equipped for the purpose of producing war material. These factories have been turned over to private industry to operate for the government. When the war is over these factories should either be operated by the government or sold to the co-operative movement. Factories which are now producing tanks could be easily converted to the production of tractors and other farm implements.

The co-operative ownership of the packing plants is long overdue, for there is perhaps no other industry which has the farmer and consumer so completely at its mercy and which has so successfully exploited both for its own gain.

These things cannot be done overnight, but a CCF government in Saskatchewan would set itself to the task of extending and encouraging the co-operative movement. We have never believed that it is the government's duty to help those who won't help themselves; but we do believe that it is the duty of a people's government to help the people to help themselves. This can never be done as long as we leave the making of our laws to those who are the tools of the vest interests. You cannot get a new order from those pledged to maintain the old order. The co-operative movement needs the CCF if it is to have the opportunity to grow and develop. On the other hand a CCF government would need the help of the co-operative movement in order that we may lay the foundations of a co-operative commonwealth here in Saskatchewan, confident as we are, that it would spread into the other provinces of Canada until it was established from seas to sea, and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth.

5¢ per copy - \$1.00 for the series.

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[C.C.F. Provincial, 1944.]

**WHAT IS IT
WHO IS IT**



**WHAT
WILL IT DO**

Introduction

Using the advertising technique which has frightened millions of people with "pink toothbrush", "dishpan hands", "B.O." and "a breath that even your best friend won't tell you about", the great financial and business interests of Canada have launched a nation-wide scare campaign against the C.C.F.

They are using every possible avenue of publicity to misrepresent the C.C.F. and its policies.

To counteract some of this poisonous propaganda by giving you the truth about the C.C.F., this little booklet is being put in your hands. It asks and answers questions about the C.C.F. and its policies.

Statements made by opponents of the C.C.F. which are contrary to what is in this booklet may be branded as false propaganda of the enemies of this people's political movement.

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the fact that only C.C.F. spokesmen are competent to say what the C.C.F. program is. You wouldn't expect Hitler to tell the truth about the United Nations. How then can you expect its enemies to tell the truth about the C.C.F.?

A C.C.F. Quiz

What is the C.C.F.?

The letters C.C.F. stand for "Co-operative Commonwealth Federation"—that is, a federation of Canadians who believe in the principles of a **Co-operative Commonwealth**. It is a great nation-wide people's political movement which already has 81 members in parliament and legislatures and is the official opposition in three provinces. The C.C.F. offers the first opportunity in Canadian history for the election of people's governments throughout Canada.

Who is the C.C.F.?

In every province in Canada the C.C.F. is composed of people of every walk of life who believe that Canadians through political action should establish democratic citizenship-control over the means by which the people of the nation live.

An example of the composition of the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan is given by its 1943 provincial convention. There were 346 delegates, the majority of whom were farmers or farmers' wives. The urban delegates came from nearly every walk of life, including industrial workers, business people, teachers, etc.

The Provincial Council of the C.C.F. is another good cross-section of the movement. It is composed of 24 farmers, 12 women, 4 teachers, 2 clergymen, 2 stenographers, 3 merchants, 2 lawyers, 1 plasterer, 2 newspaper men.

How is the C.C.F. Governed?

By the membership.

Members of locals elect their own officers and their delegates to constituency and provincial conventions.

Each constituency convention elects the constituency officers and executive.

Provincial conventions elect the provincial officers and Executive and the Provincial Leader.

National conventions are made up of delegates from federal constituencies. The national convention elects the national officers and the National Leader.

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THE NEW ORDER

Everyone Talks About It
THE C. C. F. WILL BUILD IT!

*Victory
For Democracy*

SECURITY FOR THE
PEOPLE

— v —

Saskatchewan's contribution
toward this end is the
establishment of

A Co-operative Commonwealth
HERE and NOW!

Year 1944

1944

A C.C.F. GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN WILL GIVE - -

1. Security in your home.
2. Real debt reduction.
3. Increased Old Age Pensions.
4. Medical, dental and hospital services, irrespective of the ability of the individual to pay.
5. Equal educational opportunity for every child in the province.
6. Increased Mothers' Allowances, Maternity Grants and care for the Disabled.
7. Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion.
8. The Right of Collective Bargaining.
9. Encouragement to the Co-operative Movement.

A C.C.F. GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN WILL CONSISTANTLY FIGHT FOR - -

1. PARITY PRICES FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS.
2. INCREASED OLD AGE PENSIONS AT SIXTY-FIVE.
3. AN ADEQUATE HOUSING PROGRAM.
4. PLANNING FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

Issued by the authority of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Sask. Section)

N.P. 106.

WINNIE BROTHERS LIMITED, PRINTERS, REGINA



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[C.C.F. Party; Provincial, 1944]

C.C.F. LAND POLICY

**READ IT!
REMEMBER IT!
SUPPORT IT!**

The public is continually told that the C.C.F. intends to take the ownership of the farms away from the farmers. This is absolutely untrue, always was untrue and always will be untrue.

The FARMERS THEMSELVES HAVE PIONEERED & FINANCED the CCF!

THE C.C.F. came into existence because large numbers of farmers were losing their farms — and because many farmers could see no hope of saving their farms unless some drastic action were taken. The constitution and programme of the C.C.F. were drawn up by the people themselves. So it is not a question of what the C.C.F. will do for the farmers,— but the question is what the farmers will do through the C.C.F. Government which the farmers themselves have pioneered, financed and will elect.

The entire C.C.F. programme has been developed at conventions composed of delegates elected by the general membership of the C.C.F. In 1934 the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Convention put into its platform a clause which provided that any person who wanted to, should have the privilege of exchanging their Torrens Title, which can be mortgaged, for a Usehold title, which cannot be mortgaged. There was nothing compulsory about it, but it gave our opponents an opportunity to frighten many people into believing that the C.C.F. intended to take away their farms.

THE CCF

4 POINT LAND POLICY

IN 1936 the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Convention took the Usehold Title proposal out of their programme and substituted the following four-point Land Policy:—

- 1** A C.C.F. Government will protect the farmer from unjust foreclosure and eviction.
- 2** A C.C.F. Government will protect from seizure that part of a farmer's crop that is needed to provide for his family.
- 3** A C.C.F. Government will use, if necessary, the power of moratorium to compel reduction of debts to a figure at which they can reasonably be paid with prevailing prices for farm products.
- 4** A C.C.F. Government will prevent the growth of debt by placing a crop failure clause in all mortgages and agreements of sale.

THESE four proposals constitute the land policy of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. and each one of them, like all other C.C.F. policies, has come from the people themselves. Is there anything in these proposals that looks to you like an attempt to take away your farm? Does it not seem to you that, **for the first time since Saskatchewan became a Province**, the farmer will have security on his farm if these pieces of legislation are put into effect?

12,292 FORECLOSURES and EVICTIONS in 6 YEARS

Remember that the same people who tell you that the C.C.F. will take away your farm are the very ones who for nearly 40 years have permitted the Mortgage Companies to take away the farms of some of your neighbours. From 1935 to 1941 the Liberal Government permitted 12,292 foreclosures and evictions in Saskatchewan. Today 25% of the Saskatchewan farmers are renters, whereas 30 years ago only 4% of the farmers were renters.

WHY SHOULD YOU VOTE CCF?

Because the Saskatchewan Government has been the tool of the Mortgage Companies and vested interests.

It's time we elected a people's Government rather than a Mortgage Companies' Government.

To free yourself from the bondage of interest—

To give your family security in their home—

VOTE CCF!

N.P. 129

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(Sask. Section)
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The C.C.F. Policy on MONEY

First of all, let us be clear about what CCF monetary and financial policy IS NOT:

1. The CCF policy IS NOT Social Credit or any other "funny money" scheme. It has nothing in common with them. All such schemes start by assuming that the present economic system is all right except for its monetary features, and that all we need to do is to bounce the bankers; after that, everything will be lovely and the rest of capitalism can be left exactly as it is. With this view the CCF wholly disagrees. In our opinion, no amount of tinkering with money, banking and finance will remedy the evils of capitalism. Rather we must drastically reconstruct the whole economic system. Money, banking and finance are important parts of the whole, but they are only parts; and any attempt to deal with them in isolation is bound to fail.

2. The CCF does not propose to finance its program by means of the printing press or any other form of inflation. The CCF opposes both inflation and deflation.

3. The CCF does not propose to confiscate anyone's property.

4. The CCF does not propose to repudiate the public debt. Your Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates are perfectly safe.

5. The CCF does not propose to seize or confiscate bank deposits or life insurance policies.

Basic Principles

It is important to be clear about what CCF financial policy is NOT. But it is even more important to be clear about what it IS. Its basic principles are two:

1. The financial machinery (money, banking and investment) must be made an instrument in a total war against poverty, insecurity and fear. We have the resources, human and material; it is the business of the financial system to provide the money so that those resources will be used to meet the needs of the people. In the words of Mr. Michael Young and Sir Henry Bunbury, in their Oxford pamphlet, "Will the War Make Us Poorer?"

"We must at all times 'organize' money as an instrument for promoting the material progress of man, rather than as an end, or as itself the controller of human affairs. Money must not be a controller but a servant. We must not countenance again the dangerous doctrines which clouded the years after the last war. Mr. Churchill has well described in *The World Crisis* the situation which occurred on 11 November 1918:—'A requisition, for instance, for half a million houses would not have seemed more difficult to comply with than those we were already in process of executing for 100,000 aeroplanes, or 20,000 guns, or the medium artillery of the American Army, or 2,000,000 tons of projectiles. But a new set of conditions began to rule from eleven o'clock onwards. The money cost which had never been considered by us to be a factor limiting the supply of armies asserted a claim for priority from the moment the fighting stopped.' This (continued Mr. Young and Sir Henry) is the mistake we must not repeat. We cannot again afford to waste our resources of men and material. We cannot afford unemployment. We cannot afford to lose great slices of our potential national income by wasting our resources. The expenditure to rebuild Britain, to implement the Beveridge Plan and to raise the standard and quality of living for the people of Britain can be provided if our great human resources are properly utilized and co-ordinated with the resources of other nations. Of this there is no doubt."

There is no doubt of it in Canada either, if we take the proper measures.

2. For this purpose, our financial institutions (banks, trust and loan companies, insurance companies) must be socialized, and made an integral part of our democratic socialist planning. It is absolutely essential to recognize that in CCF policy socialization of finance and socialization of industry go together. You cannot

have one without the other. You cannot socialize finance and leave the main industries in private hands, any more than you can socialize the main industries and leave finance in private hands. Either policy would be self-defeating. If you socialize the main industries and leave control of the supply of credit and capital for those industries in private hands, your planning is wrecked before it starts, and your CCF government is the prisoner of private finance. On the other hand, if you socialize finance and leave the use of credit and capital which it supplies in private hands, the results will be hardly less disastrous. Your privately owned industries may simply decline to make adequate use of the money, because it would not be profitable enough; or they may fritter it away on projects profitable to the private industries but very much less profitable, or altogether unprofitable, to the community. Moreover, a considerable amount of the supply of capital under modern conditions comes not from individuals or investment institutions but from the undistributed profits of industrial corporations. So that if you leave the main industries in private hands, an important part of the supply of capital is beyond your control and some important industries may be in a position to snap their fingers at your socialized financial system.

The Central Bank

Our opponents, having fought against a publicly owned Central Bank as long as they could, and been forced to capitulate, are now busy assuring us that public ownership of the Central Bank gives us all that is really necessary. There are four reasons why this is not so:

1. The Central Bank does not lend directly to the public. Apart from loans to governments, it lends only to the chartered banks. That means that it can make the necessary money available to the chartered banks, but it cannot make them lend it. At crucial moments, the chartered banks may be afraid to lend, and borrowers may be afraid to borrow, even at low rates of interest; and the available money may just not get used. That sort of thing actually happened in various countries during the 1930's. In no country was Central Bank action alone enough to bring about anything like complete recovery from the depression, or full employment. It is noteworthy that even current capitalist proposals for the capitalist variety of "full employment" ("full employment" with a "reserve" of unemployed; see the Lever Bros. pamphlet and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce submission to the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Commons in the 1943 session) do not rely on Central Bank action alone, or even on Central Bank action, plus commercial bank action, plus private industrial action. They

all provide for a considerable amount of direct government investment. In other words, they all recognize that public ownership of the Central Bank does **not** give us all that is necessary.

2. The Central Bank has no control over the large funds made available for investment through the trust, loan and insurance companies and the undistributed profits of industrial corporations.

3. The Central Bank has no control over the direction of the money which it makes available, even if that money is actually lent by the chartered banks to industry. The chartered banks, quite properly from their point of view and under a capitalist system, lend where it is safest and most profitable to do so; but private profit and the public interest do not necessarily coincide. A thing may be extremely profitable to the private capitalist without being correspondingly desirable from the point of view of the community.

4. It is a historical fact that no Central Bank has ever been able to stop a boom except by starting a depression; and here again current capitalist proposals for "full employment" recognize that something more is necessary, something which might be described as direct government disinvestment.

Economists are now generally agreed that if we are to avoid booms and depressions and achieve continuous full employment at the highest possible standard of living, we must control the **amount** of investment, that is the **proportion** of the national income which is ploughed back into production (and, of course, must see that it is really ploughed back, not just saved and allowed to lie idle).

The CCF goes farther. It believes that to secure a just and stable society we must also control the **kind** of investment into which the available funds go, and the spending of these funds. For these ends, nothing less than socialization of all the financial machinery, and of the main industries as well, will suffice. Socialization of finance is not a cure-all; but it is a necessary part of the prescription.

Socialized Finance

How would the CCF go about to socialize the financial institutions? And how would it administer the machinery of a socialized money system?

1. The first question usually appears in the form: "Where will the money come from to buy the financial institutions?" (The same question, of course, crops up about the socialization of industry). **The answer is simple: it won't. No money will be necessary.** When one capitalist enterprise absorbs another, it almost invariably does so not by paying cash but by assuming responsibility for the securities of the firm absorbed, or by exchanging its own securities

for the securities of the firm absorbed. When the Government took over the Grand Trunk Railway it assumed responsibility for the guaranteed four per cent stock. Not one copper of cash changed hands. It might equally well have called in the four per cent stock and given the holders Government bonds in exchange.

One or other of these methods has been customarily followed in the past when private enterprises were taken over, and there is no reason why it cannot continue to be followed in the future. When financial institutions are socialized, the shareholders will simply exchange the fair values of their stocks for an equal value of Government bonds.

Some may object that such compensation will leave us with a rentier class, that is a group of coupon-clippers who perform no active economic function at all. The answer is that income and inheritance taxes will effectively and promptly take care of that situation.

2. How would the socialized financial machinery be operated? By "politicians"? No. By "bureaucrats"? No. The C.N.R., the Bank of Canada, and the Ontario Hydro are not run by either "politicians" or "bureaucrats". They are run by competent technical staffs, operating under boards chosen by the government. The composition of the present boards is by no means ideal; under the CCF all such boards would have ample representation of labour, farmers, and consumers generally. The CCF has not, and never has had, the slightest intention of turning over either finance or industry to be managed by members of parliament or their hangers-on; it has not, and never has had, the slightest intention of running these enterprises along the lines of the post-office. Any suggestion of that sort is just pure fantasy. The national bank, the national public trust corporation, and the national public insurance corporations (life, fire, and so forth) would be operated by very much the same people as now operate the private corporations, and as far as the ordinary depositor or policyholder is concerned, in very much the same way.

The difference would be in the ultimate control and in the purposes to which it would be applied. Money and long-term capital would be placed, not where they would bring the largest profit to private persons, but where they would produce the greatest good for the community.

The Position of the Worker

As far as the operating personnel is concerned, there would be just three important changes from the present position:

1. Some, especially among the senior executives, would probably wish to retire with the private shareholders rather than become in any sense public servants.

2. The elimination of duplication of services by branch banks, and by the horde of competing insurance salesmen, would mean the transfer of a good many people from socially useless to socially useful work. In a planned economy they would not, of course, be thrown on the street. The community would need the services of every available man and woman in a total war on poverty, insecurity and fear. The community would train them for socially useful work, maintain them during the training, and place them when they were trained. It could not and would not tolerate the waste involved in the present duplication of financial services. Talk about the man-hours lost by strikes! Somebody should compute the man-hours lost by competing insurance salesmen; the figure would be astronomical; and these are by no means the only people in the financial world whose abilities could be put to more productive use.

3. The junior staffs of the financial institutions, people like bank clerks, would at last be given a decent income. They would also be encouraged to form unions, and the publicly owned financial institutions would, of course, be obliged to bargain collectively with the unions.

New Financial Institutions

CCF policy involves not only the taking over of existing financial institutions but the creation of new ones for specialized purposes, notably rural credit. It involves also the creation of a National Investment Board to co-ordinate, and give general direction to, the policies of the socialized financial institutions; and to license and supervise the provision of funds to privately owned industries in accordance with the national plan. The Stock Exchange would be subordinated to, and carefully regulated by, the National Investment Board, and ultimately would probably disappear altogether, or become a sort of vermiform appendix in the body economic.

One very important function of the socialized financial machinery remains to be mentioned: the control of the foreign exchanges. Whether as a separate institution or as a department of the Bank of Canada, the Foreign Exchange Control Board will have to be retained. It may be needed to prevent a flight of capital when the CCF takes office. But even apart from that, in peace as in war our limited resources of foreign exchange must be carefully husbanded, and used primarily to meet essential social needs.

Debt and Investment

There are just two other questions which need to be answered: What would the CCF do about the National Debt? And where would the CCF get foreign capital for investment in Canada?

1. As for the National Debt, Young and Bunbury (in the pamphlet quoted above) again give the answer:

"Once more clarity lies in looking at the question in what we have called real, and not monetary, terms. This means that we must not be frightened at the increase in the National Debt. . . . Nearly the whole of our National Debt is internal—that is to say, we owe it to each other. It will be much swollen after the war, and it may be hard at first, though it will not be impossible, for the government to collect enough in taxes to meet the interest on it in addition to other necessary expenditure—especially expenditure on the large initial scheme of capital reconstruction. But when it does so, it will be paying the money out again to the owners of government stock and though these cannot in practice be precisely the same people as those who pay the taxes, there is no reason to think that our political system will be strained to the breaking point by the fiscal problem of reconciling to an acceptable degree the private interests of British debtors and British creditors—the taxpayers who have to find the money to pay the dividends and the owners of the stock to whom the dividends have to be paid. . . . The limitations to what can be done—e.g., in the way of increasing the National Debt—are rather psychological than physical. . . . The government could only by any stretch of the imagination go bankrupt if it were required to pay off its debts. The creditor of a respectable government does not want the government to pay off its debts; he knows that he can always realize his government securities, if he should wish to, by selling them to someone else with money in hand who wants to be in the happy position of a government creditor, and he would be disgusted if the government insisted on repaying him, and everybody else, so that no more government securities were available to invest in. The most conservative of us need not be alarmed at the confession that we cannot put the clock back to the seventeenth century, when people had to put their savings into silver plate and the like. Government debt is a necessity of modern economic life."

To these observations there are two considerations to be added:

First, the effect of internal debt is largely a matter of taxation policy. If taxes are levied mainly on the poor, and interest on government bonds is paid mainly to the rich, then the existence of a large internal government debt means a burden on the poor for the benefit of the rich. On the other hand, if taxation is based on ability to pay, then, broadly speaking, the rich pay the interest on their own bonds.

In the second place, the CCF plans to reduce the public debt by a graduated debt-redemption levy on capital, to be imposed **once only and for this specific purpose only**. This levy would inevitably be paid largely in the form of government bonds or securities of industries which were to be taken over by the public anyway; so that in addition to extinguishing a large part of the public debt, the levy would help on the process the socialization of industry.

2. As for getting foreign capital to come and invest itself in Canada, we have now nothing to worry about. A generation or so ago, Canada badly needed external capital. Today she does not. She has an ample supply of capital for her own needs and has become an exporter of capital on no inconsiderable scale. We have, therefore, no need to be frightened out of our job of social reconstruction by dire predictions that external capital will not be available except on its own terms. We don't need it.

(Adapted from "Planning for Freedom" published by Ontario CCF)

MAKE MONEY THE SERVANT of the PEOPLE

WORK and VOTE CCF!

Issued by authority of the C.C.F. (Sask. Section), 510 Kerr Building, Regina.



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Saskatchewan Archives, S-G1.1944.8

ARCHIVES OF SASKATCHEWAN

cultural products can be used for industrial purposes, and establish factories either under co-operative or public ownership to make plastics, synthetic rubber, etc., from farm products.

This C.C.F. Program will be put into effect by
a C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan
and a C.C.F. Government at Ottawa

PROVINCIALY—FEDERALLY

VOTE C.C.F.

FOR SECURITY AND OPPORTUNITY

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505 KERR BLOCK, REGINA, SASK.

N.P. 117

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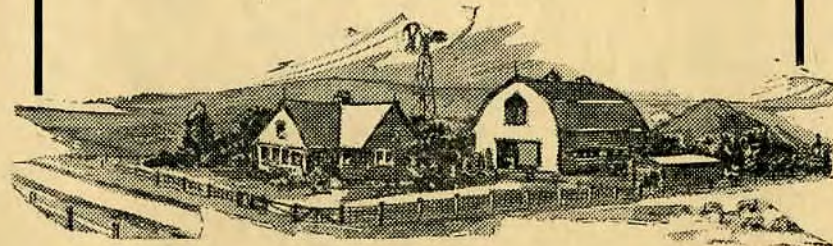


Printed by Central Press Limited, Regina, Sask.

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[CCF Pamphlet! 1944]

THE FARMER AND THE C. C. F.



The Farmer and The C. C. F.



The C.C.F. believes in the family farm as the basis of rural life. Living standards for farmers must rise with those in the rest of the community. Our aim should be to make life on the farm as rich and satisfying as modern amenities make possible.

This is the C.C.F. objective for the people who make—or try to make—their living on Saskatchewan farms. The C.C.F. believes that, if a proper agricultural policy is followed, farmers and their families can in reasonable hours of work make a satisfactory living without drudgery and unpaid labor and enjoy the benefits of modern conveniences, modern homes, and modern services.

They do not do so now. Some 96% of farm families in Saskatchewan still have to take their bath in a tub in the middle of the kitchen floor. About the same percentage of farm women carry every drop of water that is used, into the house in a pail, and out again in another pail. 95% have no electricity to use on the farm or in the home, 67% have no telephone, while 28% cannot even afford the few dollars necessary to own and maintain a radio. Over 13,000 families in rural Saskatchewan live in one-roomed houses, and over 25,000 in two-roomed houses; these two groups

make up about 30% of the total number of rural homes. Furthermore, the Saskatchewan farmer and his family have had to put up with inferior and inadequate health and educational services. Nor do many farm families have the wherewithal to enjoy those holidays to which every productive worker is entitled.

The C.C.F. agricultural policy is designed to correct these conditions. It is designed to provide economic security, increase farm income, and improve the standard of living on Saskatchewan farms.

I. A C.C.F. GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

SECURITY ON THE FARM

A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will take the following steps to guarantee to farmers security on their farms:

1. It will stop foreclosure and eviction.
2. It will protect from seizure that part of a farmer's crop that is needed to provide for his family.
3. It will, if necessary, use the power of debt moratorium to compel reduction of debts to a figure at which they can reasonably be paid at prevailing prices for farm products.
4. It will prevent the growth of debt by placing a crop failure clause in all mortgages and agreements of sale.

INCREASING THE FARM INCOME

5. It will demand for farm products such guaranteed minimum prices as will cover the cost of production and ensure the producer an adequate standard of living.

6. It will urge the Federal Government to set up a comprehensive and effective system of crop insurance.

7. It will encourage the development of the co-operative movement.

8. It will press for the abolition of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

EFFICIENT PRODUCTION

9. **Farm Machinery.** A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan working with the Farm Implement co-operative will undertake to make available to farmers the best quality of standardized farm machinery at greatly reduced prices. It will encourage practical users of farm machinery and agricultural engineers to suggest improvements in the construction of machines, and it will, through adult education and extension work, help farmers to use their equipment most efficiently.

10. **Health of Animals.** A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will extend and improve animal health services. It will undertake the scientific prevention and control of animal diseases, and will provide serums and vaccines at cost.

11. **The Subsistence Farm.** A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will make success possible for people now living on subsistence farms, which are mainly a legacy from the bad policies followed in the past. The C.C.F. will give assistance wherever the farms can be made into efficient producing units; where the land is not fit for cultivation it will be used in other ways.

12. **Land Utilization.** A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will introduce a practical policy of land utilization designed to increase production for our home and export markets. It will guarantee individual farmers against any loss resulting from changes made necessary by the policy.

II. A C.C.F. GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA

The foregoing are steps to be taken by a C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan. The following is the Federal C.C.F. agricultural policy:

1. **Prices for Farm Products.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will establish guaranteed minimum prices for all farm products, such prices to be sufficient to cover the cost of production and provide an adequate standard of living for the farmer.

2. **Crop Insurance.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will establish a comprehensive system of crop insurance on an individual basis, to protect Canadian farmers against loss of crop due to causes beyond the farmer's control.

3. **Marketing Boards.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will provide for the orderly marketing of all principal farm products by marketing boards with adequate producer representation.

4. **Livestock Commission.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will set up a board of livestock commissioners with power to license and regulate the facilities for the handling, grading, selling, and processing of livestock, poultry and their products. This board will also regulate the grading and selling of poultry, eggs, and dairy produce.

5. **Agricultural Credits.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will provide farm credits at cost through a socially owned banking system

6. **Security in Ownership.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will pass legislation to provide that every farmer shall be able to retain his farm and pass it on to his heirs, or otherwise dispose of it as he wishes.

7. **The Co-operative Act.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will encourage the formation of co-operatives in the various Provinces and will pass a Dominion Co-operative Act to provide for the co-ordination of co-operatives into a national co-operative system.

8. **Farm Implements.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will work with the co-operatives and the Provincial Governments in the manufacture and distribution of farm implements at the lowest possible cost.

9. **Storing of Surpluses.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will establish an ever-normal granary to store surpluses of non-perishable goods, and build storage facilities in order to carry a reserve of perishable goods in processed forms.

10. **Export and Import Boards.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will set up Export and Import Boards to dispose of surpluses of Canadian products in exchange for goods desired by the Canadian people and which are not economically produced in Canada.

11. **Conservation of Resources.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will undertake an extensive program of soil, water, and forest conservation.

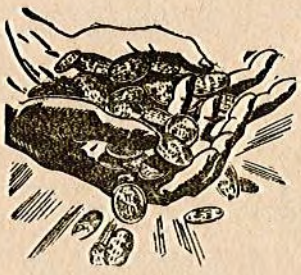
12. **Chemurgy.** A C.C.F. Government at Ottawa will begin immediate research in the field of chemurgy to find out what agri-

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C.C.F. Planned, 1944

Saskatchewan Archives, S-G1.1944.23

Where's the **MONEY** Coming From?



Where's the Money Coming From?

RADIO BROADCAST

by T. C. DOUGLAS, M.P.

Broadcast February 3, 7, 8, 9, 1944

During the 1943 session Mr. M. J. Coldwell placed before Parliament the proposal that we should spend, in the first two years after the war, at least 5,000 million dollars on post-war reconstruction. This would approximate 2,500 million per year. About 1,000 million dollars of this was to be spent for social security; 500 million a year for a housing program; 300 million a year for rural electrification; which would leave 700 million each year for other projects such as vocational training, rehabilitation of returned men and parity prices for farm produce. When Mr. Coldwell made this proposal the old cry was immediately raised, "Where's the money coming from?" It is with that question I wish to deal tonight.

Before we try to discover where the money is coming from let us first try to find out what it is. What is money? Well, there is nothing mysterious about it although the Bankers' Association would have you believe that it is something beyond the comprehension of mere mortals like you and me. Money is anything which can be used as a medium for exchanging goods and services. Various things have been used for money such as sea-shells, precious stones, wampum and gold nuggets. It is said that one of the early French Governors of Lower Canada when the early settlers lacked some medium of exchange, initialed a deck of playing cards which were used as money until properly marked currency could be brought over from France. The main thing for us to remember is that money can be anything which the community is agreed shall be accepted in payment of debt or as a reward for services rendered. Anything which the community decides to use as money—immediately becomes money.

In our country we have paper bills and coins which bear the imprint of the King's head—that is sometimes called token money—and we all accept it readily although, actually, it has no real value except that we have all agreed to use it as a medium of exchange. But bills and coins constitute less than 4% of the money which we use. Over 96% of our business is done with credit—that is cheque money—which exists on the bank ledgers and is transferred from one account to another as we transact our daily business.

96% CONTROL TO BANKS

The strange thing is that while the government controls the issue of our token money by which we do 4% of our business, we have left to the chartered banks the issuing of our credit by which we do over 96% of all our business. This does not mean that banks can create unlimited money by simply writing figures in a ledger. Those figures must bear some relation to actual wealth; but remember that the wealth in question is always *your* wealth. When the bank loans you a thousand dollars on a herd of cattle, it is *your* wealth which has been monetized. When the bank makes a loan with your home as security it is something which *you* have built that constitutes the security behind the bank credit.

The C.C.F. are opposed to leaving the creation of credit in the hands of private corporations; not merely because of the profits which they make out of monetizing your wealth, but because the power to create money gives to these corporations the complete control of our economic system. That is a power which, we believe, ought to be in the hands of the people themselves

through their elected representatives. Under the system of free enterprise the banks have power to put money into circulation, or to take money out of circulation as they choose. Our experience here in the west has been that they generally loan money when we least need it, and call it in when we most need it. It is like loaning a man an umbrella on a cloudless day and then asking him to return it the moment it begins to rain.

The chartered banks are operated for profit and not for the national welfare. It is, therefore, their own interest and not the effect upon the nation as a whole, which determines how much or how little money they will make available to the public. When they put into circulation more money than there are goods, we have, what is called inflation. But when they call their loans in so that there is less money than goods, we have, what is called deflation. In a period of deflation, such as we had in the early thirties, a farmer may find himself trying to pay, with thirty cent wheat, a debt which he incurred when wheat was \$1.50 per bushel. Only a banking system controlled by the people themselves would enable us to eliminate these periods of booms and depressions, or as the bankers call them, periods of inflation and deflation.

BANKS GEARED TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Under a C.C.F. Government the chartered banks would become branches of a government-owned and controlled Central Bank. This does not mean that a C.C.F. Government would begin to print money hand-over-fist, any more than our present Bank of Canada issues money in a reckless manner. *What it does mean is that our banking system would be geared to our national economy in such a way that every time we created a dollar's worth of goods we would issue the dollar with which to buy the goods.* That, in simplified terms is what we mean by a managed currency. In a planned economy we must keep the flow of money related to the volume of goods and services which we are capable of producing. If we don't do this an increase in the volume of goods without an increase in the amount of money in circulation will mean deflation with low prices, farm surpluses, unemployment and the lack of purchasing power that must inevitably follow.

I think it is plain from what we have seen that the problem of where the money is to come from is the least of our worries. The real problem is to create the goods and services we require; fortunately modern science has solved that problem for us. Once we are capable of producing 10,000 million dollars worth of goods and services a year (and we saw last week that we are) it ought not to be a difficult problem to distribute 10,000 million dollars worth of purchasing power so as to enable our people to consume either those goods we produce or whatever we may get in exchange for them.

Purchasing power may be distributed in four different ways. The first is through the payment of parity prices to the farmers, fishermen and other primary producers. Only by giving to the farmers adequate prices can we expect them to buy the manufactured goods our industrial machine is capable of producing. The C.C.F. would set up marketing boards to accept delivery of all farm produce at parity prices; in this way we would make possible the consumption by the primary producers of a large part of the pool of goods produced in our mills and factories.

DECENT WAGES—FAIR PRICES

The second way in which the money from a government-owned banking system would be distributed is through the payment of decent wages to all who work in mine, forest and factory. Even at the present time, when wages are better than they were in peacetime, it should be remembered that hundreds of thousands of industrial workers lack the purchasing power to buy all of the farmers' products which they could consume. In 1942 it is estimated that 65% of all the wage-earners in Canada were getting less than \$1,000 per year. The Toronto Welfare Council has set the minimum wage on which it is possible to raise a family of five at approximately \$1,700 per year at present prices. Yet in 1942 over 80% of the wage earners of Canada were getting less than the minimum necessary to raise a family in health and decency. Decent wages would enable labor to consume more of the farmers' produce at reasonable prices.

The third way in which money can be distributed is through the payment of social security benefits to the aged, the physically disabled, the blind, widows and orphans. It has been estimated that it would cost 1,000 million dollars a year to give economic security to all those who through no fault of their own, cannot provide for themselves. In an age which can produce so much why should we be niggardly with those who are much less fortunate than ourselves?

The fourth way in which money can be put into circulation from a government-owned banking system is through long-term loans to individuals and municipalities who want to build houses, erect hospitals, construct schools and so enrich the capital assets of the country. This money would go immediately into circulation to pay the wages of those employed in the various projects. More wages would mean more people able to consume some of the great pool of goods which a properly organized economy can produce. Furthermore as these loans were repaid they would be re-issued to finance the building of more houses, and other community projects for the betterment of the Canadian people.

Summs of money could be spent to buy and equip farms for men returning from overseas who were anxious to make farming their vocation. This country can well afford to buy and equip such farms and give them as a free gift to these young men; it is a small return for all that they have done for us and for the world.

THREEFOLD TASK

As I see it the task of a C.C.F. government in Canada would be threefold:

1. To create all the goods and services of which we are capable.
2. To see that every person is given an opportunity to earn sufficient purchasing power to consume all the goods they can possibly use.
3. To take any surplus goods which we cannot consume and exchange them on the markets of the world for goods which we need but do not produce here in Canada.

Only by using money for what it is intended—namely, a medium of exchange, and not as a banker's private commodity—can we hope to accomplish the measures I have outlined. These things can only be done by a socialized banking system geared to planned economy.

Perhaps your experience before the war was the same as mine. In the town where I lived, some of our brightest young men found that they could not get work when they had finished high school. Under the system of free enterprise there was no money, either to send them to university or to teach them a trade. I can see some of those boys now—the victims of our stupidity—frustrated and bewildered. Several of those young men should have become doctors, teachers, engineers and master farmers. Instead they fretted and fumed in enforced idleness.

WHEN THE BOYS COME BACK

Then came the war. Let it be said to their everlasting credit that although we had failed them, they didn't fail us. Thousands of them enlisted. Most of the young men I have in mind are now in the Royal Canadian Air Force—some of them have been decorated for devotion to duty. When I look up the government estimates I find that to train one of these boys to be an air-gunner costs \$12,000; to train a pilot it costs \$25,000; to train a navigator \$28,000. When that boy of yours comes back—as I pray God he may—do you think that you can look him in the face and tell him that while his country could find \$25,000 to make him a pilot, we cannot find \$5,000 to make him a doctor, an engineer or set him up on a well-equipped farm free of debt? Don't tell him that for he won't believe it. He knows—what every intelligent person in Canada knows—that if it is possible to create the money to send him into the skies to defend his country, then it is possible to find the money to re-establish him as a useful and self-respecting member of society.

For additional supplies of this pamphlet, write to:

C.C.F. CENTRAL OFFICE, 510 KERR BLDG., REGINA, SASK.

Price: 100 Copies, 60c Postpaid; 500 Copies, \$2.75 Postpaid

[1944]

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Citizens of
 The Kelvington Constituency
 meet your
C.C.F. CANDIDATE



P. A. HOWE

VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY

SECURITY FOR ALL

VOTE C.C.F.
 And **HOWE**

The Candidate

Born near Warren, Minn., U.S.A., January 1st, 1888.

Educated in Warren Public and High Schools. Homesteaded in Saskatchewan in 1906 and has been engaged in farming ever since.

Gave leadership in organizing the various Co-operative organizations in the community.

Served as Wheat Pool Delegate for six years. Secretary of the School Board for 14 years.

Represented the Kelvington Constituency in the Saskatchewan Legislature from 1938 to 1944.

Nominated again to carry the Banner of the C.C.F. to victory in this Provincial Election.

HAS BEEN WORKING:

For the cause that needs assistance

For the wrong that needs resistance

For the danger in the distance

And the good that he can do.

MESSAGE TO THE ELECTORS FROM R. A. HOWE

Winning the war and winning the peace must go hand in hand, and should be the main objective of every person in Canada. This can only be achieved by a full partnership of all the people in conducting the war effort and in post-war planning. The C.C.F. is the only party in Canada which offers to all the people an opportunity for such a partnership.

REAL DEMOCRACY

The C.C.F. is organized in such a way that every person who holds a membership may play a part in forming and directing the policies. This assures control by the majority instead of by a privileged or favored few. To support this principle is the only way toward victory for democracy and security for all.

FULLEST FREEDOM

The manner in which the C.C.F. places control in the hands of the people extends the principle of political freedom to the greatest possible extent. This political freedom in turn will lead directly to the establishment of real economic freedom, for if the people themselves have control, they will certainly remove the shackles placed upon them by the present economic system.

HUMANITY FIRST

Since the C.C.F. is a party of the people its first concern is humanity. We want to produce abundance, and we want everyone, including our old people and our disabled people, to share in that abundance. We want our children to have an opportunity for the best education, and we want everyone to have the best medical service. We want to work together in a spirit of co-operation and good will for the common good.

YOUR VOTE

With a party like the C.C.F. in the field your vote takes on a new value. A vote for your C.C.F. candidate is truly a vote for yourself as a citizen of good will and high principles.

I am indebted to you for the privilege of having been your representative in the Saskatchewan Legislature for the last six years. Having had this valuable experience, I feel that I can face the issues with confidence, and make a contribution to the cause of economic and social justice.

A C. C. F. GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN WILL GIVE

Security in your home.

Real debt reduction.

Medical, dental and hospital service, irrespective of the ability of the individual to pay.

Equal educational opportunity for every child in the province.

Increased mothers' allowances, maternity grants and care for the disabled.

Freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

The right of collective bargaining.

Encouragement of the co-operative movement.

A C. C. F. GOVERNMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN WILL CONSISTENTLY FIGHT FOR

Parity prices for all farm products.

Increased old age pensions at sixty-five.

An adequate housing program.

Planning for post-war reconstruction.

Authorized by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Saskatchewan Section.

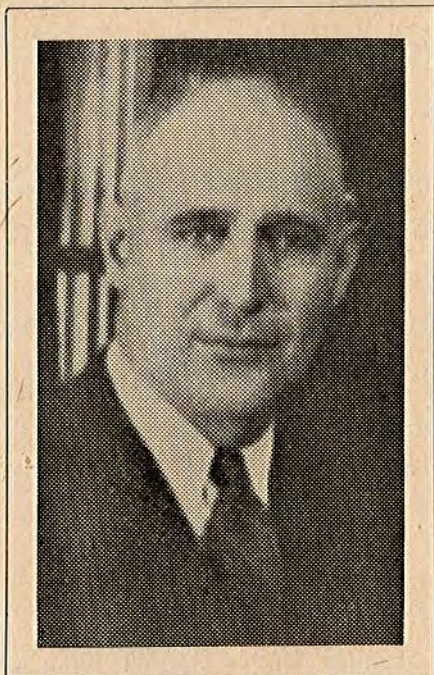
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Voters of Melville Constituency



**WIN
WITH
THE
C. C. F.**

W. J. ARTHURS
C.C.F. Candidate for Melville

**FOR A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
V O T E**

WILLIAM JAMES

ARTHURS

Railroad Man



A Message to the ELECTORS

of

MELVILLE CONSTITUENCY

from

W. J. ARTHURS, C.C.F. Candidate

On June 15th, we must decide what political program will best meet the needs of this district and province. I have endeavoured to meet as many of you personally as possible, to discuss with you policies which the C.C.F. proposes. But it is of course impossible for me to meet you all, partly because of the necessity of restricting travel at the present time.

I want to assure you that regardless of your racial origin, religious belief or occupation, the C.C.F. has only one object—to try to improve your lot, as one of the ordinary working people of this country. I would despair of accomplishing anything substantial for this district, if I did not know that as one of the C.C.F. group, I will be associated with people all over this province who are determined that this country must be developed for the benefit of all, and not left to be exploited according to the whims, of the few who today dominate our economic and social life.

I do not question the ability or the sincerity of my opponents in this election, but you must ask yourselves, whether they as individuals will be strong enough to get for you the action and the service, that both old parties have consistently failed to give.

With a party like the C.C.F. in the field your vote takes on a new value. Its program has been developed by the common people of this province, to meet their needs and to fulfill their hopes, for security and opportunity.

Do not be misled by a fear campaign—the C.C.F. will not take away your farms nor your homes. On the contrary, it stands for security and plenty for all.

I am proud to have the opportunity to represent the C.C.F. in the forthcoming Saskatchewan election and may I express the hope that you will take advantage of the opportunity that the C.C.F. provides for every member to play a part in making better conditions for all.

Your very sincerely,

WILLIAM JAMES ARTHURS.



WILLIAM JAMES ARTHURS

C.C.F. Candidate For Melville Constituency

Mr. Arthurs was born at Janetville, Ontario, March 11th, 1888. He was educated at Janetville, and at Albert College, Belleville. He came west in 1905 to Balcarres, and worked on a farm for two years, later taking up a homestead at Ituna. He was married in 1910 and has three sons and three daughters, two of his sons are in the Royal Canadian Artillery, and one of them has been overseas for the past two years. Mr. Arthurs started railroading in 1913, and in 1919 became a conductor, in which capacity he is still engaged. In 1920 he was elected Chairman of the Grievance Committee for the Brotherhood of railway trainmen, and continued in that post until 1940. He was elected to the Provincial Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen in 1928, and has been secretary of the Board since 1931. He has represented the Melville lodge as a delegate at six international conventions, and has served as the Canadian representative on the Grand Executive Board for four years.

Mr. Arthurs was elected as the first president of the Melville C.C.F. organization, shortly after the Calgary Convention of the C.C.F. in 1932. He thoroughly understands the problems of both farmers and labor. And his experience has given him admirable qualifications to represent your constituency in the Saskatchewan legislature.

Authorized and issued by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation
(Saskatchewan Section)

PRINTED BY BUSINESS PRINTERS LTD., REGINA.

[*Liberal: Provincial, 1944*]

ELECTION MANIFESTO

by

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
SASKATCHEWAN**

May 16th, 1944



**ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, REGINA, SASK.**



Printed by Commercial Printers, Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Saskatchewan Archives, S-G7.1944.5

Election Manifesto

— by —

The Government of Saskatchewan

MAY 16th, 1944

To the Electors:

The Legislature of Saskatchewan having been dissolved and an election called for June 15th, the Government appeals to the people for endorsement of its record of administration and policies for the future, and for its return to office in the Province.

Since September, 1939, Canada has been engaged in the greatest and bitterest war this world has ever known. Throughout this period the people of Canada have made, and are still making, a magnificent contribution to the national war effort, which has only been possible by unity of purpose and action.

At the outbreak of war, the Government of Saskatchewan, realizing the seriousness of the situation and the immensity of the task which faced us, accepted as its first and paramount responsibility the winning of the war, and has made this its first concern. To this end it has co-operated with the Government of Canada in the development of the national war effort, and has given leadership to the people in promoting a maximum contribution to Canada's participation in the struggle for freedom and democracy. At the same time the Government has not been negligent in attention to its responsibilities to the people of Saskatchewan, and has given careful, prudent and economical administration to the public business of the Province.

In this manifesto the Government desires to make a statement of its policies in respect to matters which, in its opinion, must receive consideration during the term of the next Legislature.

The War

The Armed Forces of the United Nations have, during the past year, made steady and consistent progress, and ultimate victory is now a certainty. This does not mean that our effort may be relaxed or our support reduced. On the contrary, the future may prove more difficult and demand greater efforts on our part to ensure complete and final success at the earliest possible date.

Until that objective is achieved the Government of Saskatchewan will continue to make the winning of the war its first concern, and will continue to promote and support the Nation's war effort in every possible way. It will continue to assist the people of Saskatchewan in meeting the calls made on them for the production of food, materials and supplies, to the end that the splendid record made by the Province will be continued and maintained.

Administration of the Public Business

Both in war and in peace, efficient and economical administration of the public business is a first essential of good govern-

ment. During its term of office your Government has given close attention to the administration of the various departments of the public service, has exercised strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and devoted itself to providing the maximum service in the interests of the people.

With improved conditions, the provincial finances have been substantially improved, the budget balanced, reductions have been made in the public debt, interest charges have been reduced, and increased educational, social and health services have been provided. During a trying and difficult period the obligations of the Province were met and the credit of the Province has been maintained and improved. The finances of the Province will now permit establishment of a reserve fund to assist in meeting a post-war reconstruction programme. The Government intends to proceed with the setting up of such a fund.

During the year 1944, the Province has a large amount of bonds maturing at different dates. These total almost \$17,000,000 and bear interest at varying rates up to 5%. The Government has completed arrangements for refunding that portion which will not be retired from sinking funds. Due to the confidence of the investing public in Saskatchewan and its administration, this refunding has been done at a rate very slightly in excess of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %. This saving in interest, together with previous reductions in interest rates secured by the Government, makes it possible for services to be instituted and expanded without levying additional taxation.

Prudence and economy in the administration of the public business will continue to be the policy of the Government.

AGRICULTURE

The importance of agriculture in the economy of Saskatchewan is universally realized and accepted. Its establishment and maintenance on a sound and profitable basis is essential to the welfare of the Province and policies with that objective must be fundamental to our whole programme for the post-war period.

Stated in the broadest terms, these policies must provide for:

- Markets at profitable prices;
- Protection against the hazards of nature;
- Maximum utilization and conservation of soil and moisture;
- Independent ownership and operation of farms.

Markets and Prices

Much of our agricultural production must be disposed of by export, and the acceptance by the Government of Canada of the principles of the Atlantic Charter is of major importance to this Province. The Government of a Province has no jurisdiction with respect to national trade policy, but the Government of Saskatchewan has advocated, and will continue to advocate and press for, the adoption by Canada of a policy which will provide the largest possible measure of unrestricted and unhampered trade between the nations of the world.

At the present time floor prices have been established for all our major farm products and in certain cases these prices have been guaranteed for a term of years. The Federal Government has recently taken a most important step in the establishment of agricultural security in announcing that it will, at the present session of Parliament, enact a measure providing for "floor prices for staple farm products", and accepting this as a permanent principle of its agricultural policy. This action by the Federal Government, along with the passing of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, provides in large measure for two of the most serious difficulties which our farmers have encountered in the past, namely low prices and crop failure.

Since 1934 the Provincial Government has consistently and actively worked for better prices for farm products, and these efforts have produced results. With prices of farm products now established on a basis comparable with other commodities, the policy of the Government will be to maintain this relationship.

During the war, production of a number of farm products has been greatly increased, and a market for these has been established overseas. The maintenance of these markets will considerably depend on preserving a high standard of quality. To this end the Government will continue its policy of assistance in the improvement of both grain and livestock.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the present advance for wheat, \$1.25 Ft. William, does not represent a "fixed price", as is sometimes stated. This wheat is being sold for the best price available, and the excess amount obtained for it will be returned to the farmers in the form of a participation payment at the end of the crop year.

Crop Insurance

In 1939 the Federal Parliament enacted the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, which provided for payments by the Federal Treasury to farmers in areas suffering crop failure. During its operation this plan has been of enormous benefit to thousands of farmers. Since it became operative over \$29,500,000 has been paid to Saskatchewan farmers under its provisions. In the operation and administration of the Act certain difficulties have been encountered. This was only to be expected when it is remembered that the plan was entirely new, and that those who drafted it had no previous experience to guide them. Amendments recommended by the Provincial Government, and already adopted, have greatly improved the effectiveness of the original Act. The Government will continue to press for further amendments which will make the Act more effective in meeting the conditions it was designed to alleviate.

The action taken by the Federal Government in accepting a measure of responsibility in case of crop failure is of very great importance to this Province, and indicates the acceptance of one of the submissions made by the Government to the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial relationships.

The Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council is making a special study of the possibilities of developing a plan under which

the Province, in co-operation with the Prairie Farm Assistance administration, could provide complete insurance against crop failure.

Land Utilization

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources have been working in co-operation with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Branch, with the result that substantial progress has been made in water conservation, the withdrawal of submarginal land from cultivation, the establishment of community pastures and other measures designed to provide the maximum and most effective utilization of soil and moisture. The Land Utilization Board has been active in bringing submarginal land under municipal or provincial control, and in the re-establishment of settlers on more suitable lands. Irrigation projects have been constructed and others are being undertaken.

The Government will continue to urge the Federal Government to extend the operations of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to the entire settled portion of the Province. Failing this the Government will be prepared to provide assistance in areas where the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act is not operative to obtain and conserve a water supply.

Farm Ownership

Agricultural development in Saskatchewan has taken place under a system of privately owned and operated farm units and notwithstanding theoretical suggestions to the effect that greater progress could be attained under a system of collectivism or state ownership, the Government of Saskatchewan is convinced that individual initiative provides the maximum of opportunity and results. Its policies, therefore, are designed to provide the individual with every opportunity for owning and operating his own farm, and enjoying the highest standards and greatest conveniences of life. The Government recognizes its responsibilities, and will continue to expand the services carried on by the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Department of the University, with a view to improving quality and production and farming methods; developing crops resistant to disease, drouth and pest; combatting disease in livestock, and increasing facilities for agricultural education.

The agricultural representative system now in operation will be continued and enlarged as trained personnel are available.

Debt Adjustment

Since the last election great progress has been made in the reduction of debt. With improved conditions, both as to production and prices, a large number of farmers have paid off, or reduced, their indebtedness. In this they have received material assistance from the Government through the Drouth Area Debt Adjustment Plan, the activities of the Provincial Mediation Board, the operations of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act (Federal), and the cancellation by the Government of millions of dollars advanced for direct relief in Urban and Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Legislation enacted during the past few years, and now on the Statute Books of the Province, provides the maximum measure of protection which the Province has legislative jurisdiction to enact for debtors who are unable to meet their obligations by reason of crop failure or other causes beyond their control.

Statutory provision has also been made covering the disposal of crop proceeds to protect the producer in years of poor crops, enabling him to make provision for himself and his family, and carry on his farming operations, until another crop is harvested. Provision has been made giving the Provincial Mediation Board power to intervene when debtor and creditor cannot reach an agreement.

Assessment of Lands

A re-assessment of farm lands in the Province has been carried on during the past five years, and it is expected that this work will be completed this year. This re-assessment was made for the purpose of bringing assessed value in line with actual productive value, and has removed many inequities.

In 1943, a committee appointed by the Government made an exhaustive study of Urban Assessment in the Province. The report of this committee, presented to the Legislature at its recent session, will be the basis for a revision of urban assessments which will be undertaken by the Government.

EDUCATION

Under Liberal Government, and despite depression years, expenditures on education have considerably increased. School grants alone have been increased from \$1,584,363.61 in 1933-34, to an appropriation of \$3,200,000 for the fiscal year 1944-45. In 1939, the payment of equalization grants to districts of low assessment became effective. More recently, these grants have been substantially increased and are now being paid to continuation and high schools, as well as to elementary rooms, in rural and village districts of low assessment. Where necessary, these are supplemented by further additional special operation grants.

Further assistance to districts of low assessments has been provided in the form of grants for purchasing materials for repairing and redecorating schools. Also during the past three years about one thousand districts have been supplied each year with books for the school library. This policy, and the policy of supplying all elementary schools with free readers, will be expanded.

During the past few years various grants for specific purposes have been made available to schools. These include equipment grants for high school courses of a vocational character in Agriculture, Home Economics, Commercial Work, Shop Work and Motor Mechanics; grants to assist Boards in making provision for their children in other districts; grants for radios, gramophones, projectors and other audio-visual equipment.

Saskatchewan is among the leading provinces in the Dominion in the extent to which young people secure high school

education. This is due to a policy which, to an unusual degree, encourages the establishment of high school facilities in rural and village school districts, and to the use of correspondence school courses. Commencing January, 1944, a grant of \$30.00 will be paid on account of each Grade XI or Grade XII student who is obliged to take the work of the grade outside his own district.

In 1941 a new and modern Elementary School Curriculum for Grades I to VIII was introduced. A systematic revision of the High School Curriculum is now being made with a view to bringing it more into conformity with the needs of our young people. A new programme of studies for vocational and technical schools will go into effect in the fall of 1944, adding courses for Grade XII and courses in farm mechanics for Grades XI and XII.

In 1941 the Audio-Visual Branch of the Department of Education was established. The function of this Branch is to advise, encourage and assist schools in the use of auditory and visual aids to education. A library of about 1,000 sound and silent motion picture films, 500 film strips and approximately 5,000 slides has been established. These materials are loaned without charge to school districts. A programme of educational broadcasts for schools has been organized, providing a broadcast each school day for the period October to April in each year.

It is intended in the post-war period to greatly extend vocational educational facilities. The establishment of additional classes will be encouraged and provision will also be made for a vocational educational programme especially designed to meet the needs of the rural areas, with courses in home economics for girls, and in agriculture for boys.

In 1942 a new Teachers' Superannuation Act was passed which provides Saskatchewan teachers with a generous pension plan.

During the past two years, under the Dominion-Provincial Student Aid Programme, scholarships and grants have been provided to enable young people to attend University, or Normal School, and for nurses-in-training. This type of assistance will be continued and substantially increased.

The Department of Education of Saskatchewan participated in the preparation of the Report of the Survey Committee of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association. This report, which has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction of the Dominion Government, proposes comprehensive educational reforms.

The Government will co-operate with the Dominion and other provinces to make these proposals effective, in order that the maximum educational opportunity may be available to every child in Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC HEALTH

For many years the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health has had an enviable record in its activities for the prevention and control of sickness and disease. Supervision of water

and milk supplies and sanitation, distribution of vaccines and sera, generous assistance to hospitals, and prompt action in dealing with threatened epidemics, have all contributed to Saskatchewan's low death rate.

The departmental staff of Public Health Nurses has been steadily increased and now numbers twenty-one. This number will be increased and the service thus rendered extended and made available to a larger number of the population.

Saskatchewan was the first Province to institute complete provision for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, without charge to the patient.

Saskatchewan Cancer Clinics have been enlarged and fully equipped, and are staffed with highly trained medical and technical personnel. They are providing the most efficient service and treatment available anywhere. From May 1st, 1944, the Government is supplying, without charge to the patient, diagnostic, hospital, medical and surgical treatment to persons suffering from cancer.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) Clinics have also been established wherein treatment is provided without charge to the patient. These clinics have been fully equipped, and the staffs have received training in the most modern methods and technique of treating this disease.

In co-operation with the Government of Canada a physical fitness programme is being undertaken which will provide for the encouragement and development of physical education and fitness.

Health Security

Of recent years there has been a growing interest in the possibilities of establishing a plan of health security under which a complete service would be provided to every person, irrespective of the financial position of the individual. The Provincial Department of Public Health has been fully alive to this need and has made exhaustive studies of the question.

Realizing that the cost of such a service would be very heavy, if not prohibitive, for a Province to undertake of itself, the Federal Government also has been working on the matter, and a proposed scheme is now being considered by a special committee of the House of Commons. Under the suggested plan, the Government of Canada will make substantial contributions to any Province which establishes a health insurance scheme in conformity with the proposed bill now before the committee at Ottawa.

Under this plan every person in the Province would be entitled to complete health services, including medical, surgical, obstetrical, dental, pharmaceutical, hospital and nursing benefits, irrespective of the individual's financial position or the contributions, if any, he may have paid.

At the recent session of the Saskatchewan Legislature the Health Insurance Act was passed, and under this Act the Government will set up a Provincial Health Insurance Commission. This Commission will at once proceed to make arrangements for the establishment of public health and health insurance regions,

and make all necessary arrangements to enable a health insurance plan to be established, and come into operation, as soon as possible after the national plan has been adopted at Ottawa. Under the Act the Provincial Government is authorized to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for the adoption of a health insurance scheme in Saskatchewan, and proposes to take the earliest possible advantage of this for the purpose of providing the people of Saskatchewan with a comprehensive and complete system of health security.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Notwithstanding the difficult years through which the Province has recently passed, the Government of Saskatchewan is supplying social services on a wide and comprehensive scale, and its record in this respect will bear comparison with other parts of the Dominion.

A special committee of the Legislature, during the 1943 and 1944 sessions, in its unanimous reports to the Legislature, commented favorably on what had been accomplished in this Province and reported that approximately one-third of the total provincial expenditure was for social services.

Old age pensions and pensions for the blind, which are contributed to by the Federal Government, are paid on the maximum basis provided under the Federal Act. This Province is prepared to join with the Federal Government and the other provinces in an increase of the maximum pension, and a reduction of the age limit.

Since assuming office the Government has, from time to time as finances permitted, increased payments of mothers' allowances, the most recent increase taking effect as from May 1st, 1944.

In other matters such as education of the blind and deaf, the care of neglected and dependent children, maternity grants, etc., the Government has been active in providing for the handicapped and distressed.

Under the recently established Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare the administration of the various social services will be co-ordinated and consolidated.

Women and Children

Many enactments of particular interest to and for the benefit of women and children appear in the Statute Books of the Province, in fact Saskatchewan occupies a foremost position in this respect. Apart from subjects in regard to education, public health and social services in general, the law of Saskatchewan fully recognizes and establishes the civil and property rights of women, and places them in a position of equality as citizens of the Province with full rights of franchise and eligibility to hold public office, and provides homestead rights, exemptions from seizures, right to share in husband's estate, protection in employment, minimum wages, maintenance of parents, juvenile courts, education of soldiers' dependent children, child protection and welfare, library services, mothers' allowances and maternity grants.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Full ownership and administration of the natural resources of Saskatchewan were transferred to the Province in 1930; that is, at the commencement of the world depression and the beginning of the long series of drouth years. Under the circumstances any marked development was not to be immediately expected. However, following the return of a Liberal Government to power in 1934, definite policies were worked out to protect the resources from waste, and to plan their future development and use in the interests of the people as a whole, and as an important asset and factor in the economy of the Province. New land laws were enacted; readjustments in old land contracts made; soil surveys undertaken; submarginal lands withheld from sale as unsuitable for self-supporting farm units, and, in co-operation with the Federal Government, large community pastures established.

Larger areas of forested lands were set aside as Provincial Forests; the forestry regulations were revised; stricter supervision of cutting operations made effective; modern methods in forest fire prevention and suppression adopted through the utilization of mechanized equipment, radio communication and reporting services, and a more efficient patrol system. Tree nurseries were enlarged, and new ones established, for reforestation programmes.

Before the war, geological surveys and aerial mapping to assist prospectors were conducted. Government encouragement has resulted in a marked development in the production of metals, coal, sodium sulphate, clays, and in an intensive and scientific exploration for oil and natural gas. As a result, Saskatchewan's mineral production has been an important factor in the war effort.

Working in co-operation with the Provincial University, the Department of Natural Resources has utilized the services of the Geological and Ceramics Departments in field investigations and research. Arrangements have been completed whereby research into the possibilities of manufacturing producer gas and by-products from lignite coal and the utilization of bentonite, volcanic ash, clays and sands in various processes, will be undertaken this summer.

Much study has been devoted to the fisheries of the Province and, as a result of an agreement between the Federal Government and the three Prairie Provinces, a permanent Western Fisheries Research Station is being established, a chief inspector of fisheries for the West appointed and a complete survey of all commercial lakes commenced this summer, all with a view to improving the market quality of our fish and to enhance values. In order to maintain and ultimately increase the annual catch, two new fish hatcheries will be built in the north.

Through the creation of the Northern Saskatchewan Conservation Board, the establishment of large fur preserves, the inauguration of a system of registered trapline leases and the appointment of a supervisor of fur farms, important steps have been taken to further the development and permanency of the fur industry.

The provincial parks have been fully maintained despite the war. An extensive programme of park improvements will be a feature of post-war activities.

As a direct result of constant study of conditions and problems; practical measures of conservation, protection and development; careful and economical administration; and an equitable system of royalties, the natural resources now contribute a very substantial and increasingly large sum annually to the revenues of the Province.

Industrial Development

Industrial development in Saskatchewan has to date largely been related to the processing of our natural products, and experience has shown that a more balanced and diversified economy is highly desirable.

The Government has assisted the Saskatchewan Industrial Development Board in its work of encouraging the establishment of industries in the Province, while the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council is making special studies of post-war industrial and manufacturing possibilities.

The Department of Natural Resources has undertaken, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, the investigation of uses for coal, clay and other deposits. Geological surveys in Northern Saskatchewan, which have been restricted during the war, will be resumed as soon as conditions permit; but the search for gas and oil is being actively carried on in many areas of the Province.

The Industrial Development Bank should prove of material assistance in the establishment and extension of industry and manufacturing, and the Government will actively promote such development.

Highways

During its term of office the Government has pursued a vigorous policy of construction and improvement of provincial highways and market roads. Payment for this has been provided from current revenues without adding to the public debt, and as finances have improved the expenditures have been increased.

For the post-war period the Department of Highways has prepared a comprehensive programme of construction, including main east-west and north-south hard surfaced roads, the completion of the provincial highway system to an all-weather standard, extension of development roads into the northern areas, and improvement of the market road system in co-operation with the municipalities.

Northern Settlers

The practical policies and methods adopted by the Northern Areas Branch have assisted thousands of settlers to get established on a self-supporting basis and put them in a position to become independent. Schools have been established, roads developed and conditions generally have been much improved. A continuation of sound and practical plans will further improve the situation, and go far to solve difficulties which, at one time, appeared almost insurmountable. Provision of further educational

and medical services, and road improvement and extension, will continue to receive full attention.

Labour

Saskatchewan's statute law respecting labour, working conditions and other matters of particular interest to employees, was rounded out at the last session of the Legislature, by the enactment of the Labour Relations Act, which adopted the National War Labour Code, and made it applicable to industry in the Province. This provides a democratic procedure for the maintenance and development of more harmonious relations between employers and employees. It provides a procedure for the settlement of disputes, and greatly reduces the possibilities of strikes.

In the future, as in the past, the Government will support all useful and progressive labour legislation which will tend to improve the relationships between employers and employees and improve working conditions in Saskatchewan.

Co-operation

The success and development of co-operative enterprise in Saskatchewan has been possible because of the legislation relating to co-operation which has been introduced from time to time by successive Liberal Governments.

Of particular interest is the growth of credit unions, which were first provided for in the Credit Union Act passed in 1937.

Believing that political interference is prejudicial to the success of true co-operation, the Government has given, and will continue to give, all proper assistance to co-operative development without interference, dictation, or attempting to utilize it for political advantage.

POST-WAR

While the winning of the war continues to be our first concern, the Government, many months ago, began preparations for meeting the problems and difficulties likely to develop in the post-war period. Departments of Government have prepared plans for construction and the provision of services to be undertaken for the benefit of the Province and with a view to providing employment. Such plans were prepared by the Departments of Highways, Public Works, Natural Resources, Public Health, Education, Agriculture, and the Saskatchewan Power Commission.

The Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council, established under an Act of the Legislature, has been active in the carrying out of its duties, and, after holding public hearings at many points in the Province, is now engaged in an examination of the material and proposals submitted to it as well as the departmental programmes referred to above. The Council has also engaged qualified experts who are making special studies of increased utilization of our natural resources and the industrial possibilities of the Province. It is expected that the Council's report and recommendations will be completed at an early date.

The Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare, established under an Act passed at the recent session

of the Legislature, will co-ordinate the programmes of the various Departments and will co-operate with the Federal Government and with local authorities in carrying out post-war plans.

A Liberal Government in Saskatchewan, to the full extent of its powers, will co-operate with the Federal Government, with municipal governments, with agricultural organizations, co-operative institutions, employers' and employees' associations, with public, co-operative and private enterprise generally, in the development and promotion of plans designed to achieve and maintain a condition of full employment in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada.

Rehabilitation of Returned Men and Women

The rehabilitation and re-establishment of members of the Armed Forces returning to civilian life is primarily the responsibility of the Federal Government, and that Government has already adopted and put into operation a wide and comprehensive plan which includes demobilization benefits, educational and employment opportunities, and assistance for land settlement.

The Provincial Government realizes that it also has a responsibility to the 75,000 men and women from this Province who are now serving, and has already made preparation for doing its part towards their re-establishment. The Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council is co-operating with local community committees in preparing for their return, while the new Department of Reconstruction, Labour and Public Welfare will include a branch devoted to assisting in their rehabilitation.

At the outbreak of war, the Government provided protection for members of the Armed Forces against action for debt or foreclosure, and also granted exemption from taxation on their homes and farms to the extent of a \$2,500 valuation.

Provision has also been made for members of the active services to vote in provincial elections and for those outside of Saskatchewan to elect special representatives to the Legislature.

Power and Electrification

The Saskatchewan Power Commission, established by a Liberal Government, serves a substantial number of customers, but has been handicapped during the depression period by the limitation on the funds available for capital purposes. With improvement in the provincial finances, extensions have been undertaken, and the Commission has prepared plans for the construction of lines throughout the Province. As a part of its post-war programme the Government proposes to put the Commission in a position to carry out an energetic construction programme which will bring power and electric services to areas now without them.

For this purpose the Government is considering possible sources of supply, such as the construction of a power plant on the Saskatchewan River at Fort a la Corne and the development of power in the coal fields of the south. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration has, and is, carrying on detailed surveys and investigation of the possibilities of joint power and irrigation schemes on the South Saskatchewan River. Their

studies to date indicate that there are possibilities that, by the construction of dams on this river, water storage can be secured which will provide irrigation for large areas and also develop substantial quantities of hydro-electric power.

Rural Electrification

The need for, and advantage of, electric service being made available for farm use is fully appreciated, and the Saskatchewan Government regards the provision of electrical service for the farming population as an essential part of reconstruction policy. With a sparse population such as we have in Saskatchewan, this problem presents difficulties, but the Government is determined that a practical method of supplying this service will be evolved.

Irrigation

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, a considerable acreage in southwestern Saskatchewan has been brought under irrigation, and both the Department of Natural Resources and the Land Utilization Branch of the Department of Agriculture have co-operated with the Federal Administration in this development. With our sources of water supply rather limited, it is evident that large scale irrigation is largely dependent on the utilization of the only two really large rivers in the Province, the North and South Saskatchewan. As referred to elsewhere, the P.F.R.A. is making a close and detailed study of the areas concerned to locate suitable sites for dams, areas possible of irrigation, power development, etc.

The advantages enjoyed, and the increased production possible, where irrigation is feasible, establish the value and importance of this work. The Provincial Government has actively supported the P.F.R.A. programme to date, and will press vigorously for its extension and enlargement to the end that farming hazards from lack of moisture may be eliminated in as large an area, and for as many individual farmers, as possible.

Housing

Investigations made by the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council indicate the need for a large scale programme of improved housing accommodation in both urban and rural areas, and the Government will take effective action to meet this condition. A National Housing Act, under which money may be obtained at a low rate of interest, is to be introduced at the present session of the Federal Parliament, and the Provincial Government will take all necessary steps to make this Act operative in Saskatchewan.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has already established a branch which will render assistance to those wishing to build new homes, or repair, rebuild, or modernize their present houses, by supplying plans, instructions and suggestions in regard to the work intended to be undertaken.

Federal-Provincial Relations

This Government has long advocated the need for a revision of the Constitution and was instrumental in securing the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois Commission which made an exhaustive

study of the whole question of the relationship between the Dominion and the Provinces. The report of this Commission (which accepted many of the principal submissions contained in the Saskatchewan brief), if adopted, would have greatly improved the financial position of Saskatchewan and placed it in a position where it could better discharge the responsibilities imposed on it by the Constitution.

Unfortunately, the Dominion-Provincial Conference called to consider the report failed because three provinces refused to consider the report. Therefore the difficulties under which the Province suffers still exist. These have increased with the development and extension of Government services far beyond the anticipations of the Fathers of Confederation, without a corresponding increase in the sources of revenue with which to meet the cost.

With the further increased responsibilities facing the Province in the reconstruction period following the war, it is essential that there should be a re-allocation of legislative powers and responsibilities, as well as a revision of the financial provisions of the Constitution. A generous measure of financial aid from the Federal authorities will be required, if post-war problems are to be dealt with satisfactorily.

The Prime Minister of Canada has announced his intention of calling a Dominion-Provincial Conference this year. The electors will decide, on June 15th, who will represent Saskatchewan at this Conference, and that decision is an important one. The Government of Saskatchewan has consistently pressed for a revision of the British North America Act, to be secured, not by "scrapping the Constitution", but by orderly and constitutional methods.

Perhaps no more important question has to be dealt with in the immediate future, and the Government will continue its effort to secure a revision of the Constitution of Canada which will make it possible for the Province to meet its responsibilities and provide the people with the highest possible standards of services and security.

Democracy vs. Socialism

The Government of Saskatchewan believes that the maximum standard of social and economic welfare is attainable under a system of government which gives the individual the largest measure of personal freedom and maximum opportunity for exercising his initiative and ability. Its policies have been, and will continue to be, based on this principle. During the war and in order to make possible a total war effort, the people of Canada have accepted a limited measure of regimentation. The object of the Government will be to have these restrictions removed as early as possible to the end that freedom of action, freedom of enterprise and freedom of opportunity will be restored, subject always to proper provision for the protection of the public interest.

The democratic system of government is the best system yet devised by the mind of man for the conduct of the affairs of

state. Under this system men have secured the greatest measure of personal freedom together with the highest standards of social and economic welfare.

The Liberal Party believes in the "four freedoms" and is absolutely opposed to any form or system of government which would substitute for democracy a dictatorship or collectivized state imposing on the people a regimentation regulating their every activity.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, said:

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official; a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges. I say 'try to build' because, of all the races in the world, our people would be the last to consent to be governed by a bureaucracy. Freedom is their life blood."

This statement is particularly appropriate to Saskatchewan at this time.

The Liberal Party has always stood for social justice and social reform, and believes that these objectives can be attained by orderly progress and continued advancement without destroying what has been accomplished to date, without forfeiting the liberty and freedom which form the keystones of our democratic system.

Conclusion

The Province of Saskatchewan has passed through difficult times. The measure of success achieved in overcoming these difficulties inspires us to face, with confidence and determination, the great tasks ahead. With faith and resolution we join our fellow Canadians in the immediate and most pressing task—the winning of the war. After the cessation of hostilities other serious problems will confront us. Solutions for some of these have been found; solutions for others are being developed.

To successfully meet and solve the whole complex of post-war problems it is imperative that the Government of the Province should be administered with care and prudence. This is not a time for experimentation with untried theories or for inexperienced hands in control of government; nor is it a time for discarding what has been established by experience and proved by practical test and application.

Only by the return of a Liberal administration can Saskatchewan be assured of efficient administration, sound progress, practical development and the maintenance of the largest measure of democratic freedom.



A. Patterson
Premier of Saskatchewan.

COVER

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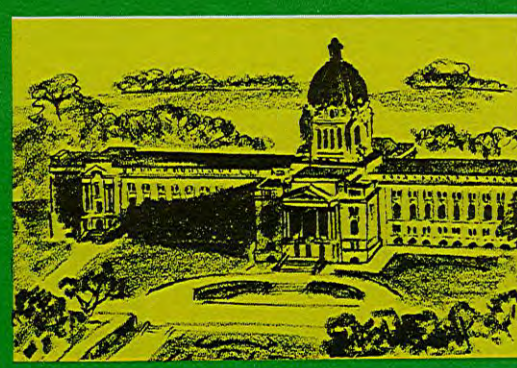
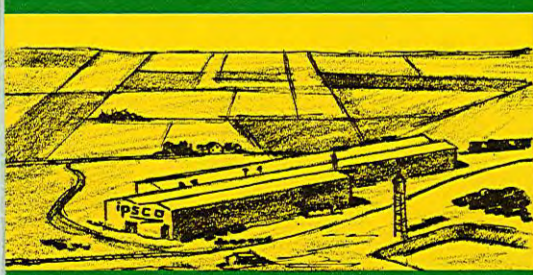
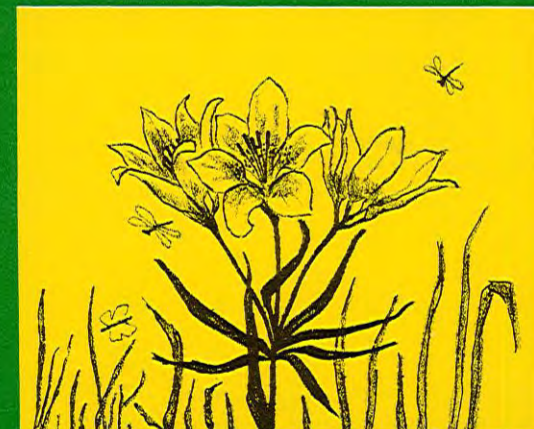
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CALENDAR FOR 1964

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
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1944 **CCF** 1964
 20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Calendar



It is not possible, in this message, to convey any adequate impression of all the physical changes in Saskatchewan during the past twenty years. It is even less possible to portray certain more subtle but probably more fundamental changes. Perhaps the best that can be done is to describe a basic change which has stimulated progress in Saskatchewan since 1944. That year brought not just another government. It brought a government with a new attitude regarding its responsibility for people and to people.

Government attitude, prior to 1944, had been a negative one. The government of that day viewed its responsibility as little more than the minimum mitigation of evil. If many people suffered, either from neglect or exploitation, then the government might provide some minimal level of public aid or set up some skeleton form of public service.

The people who elected a new kind of administration in 1944 saw government in a different light. To them, it was an instrument which should enable people to exert greater control over their destiny. They saw it as a government responsibility that opportunities should be expanded. They felt governments should undertake action so that the benefits of material and financial resources might be more fully realized for the benefit of all.

Government had been like a strand of barbed wire around a field, offering token resistance to enemies from without. It became a full line of tillage equipment able to bring the field into rich productive life.

This calendar will suggest some of the benefits that have accrued from that change. I suggest that these are but a beginning. The expansion of freedom and opportunity is a continuing task. Great though the progress of two decades has been, it represents little more than the initial harvest from a corner in our metaphorical field. There is more breaking to be done and richer harvests to be expected.

Premier of Saskatchewan

In 1944, Saskatchewan was still remembering the bitter years of the Depression and the spiritual frustration and economic losses of those years. One of the great failures of the 1930's was the inability of traditional thinking to avert economic disaster or to deal with it when it did occur. Many people lost faith in the power of democratic action to solve society's problems. Others realized that democratic governments had failed not because they were powerless of necessity but because they had forgotten that "the whole purpose of society in all its institutions is to nourish and enrich every human spirit".

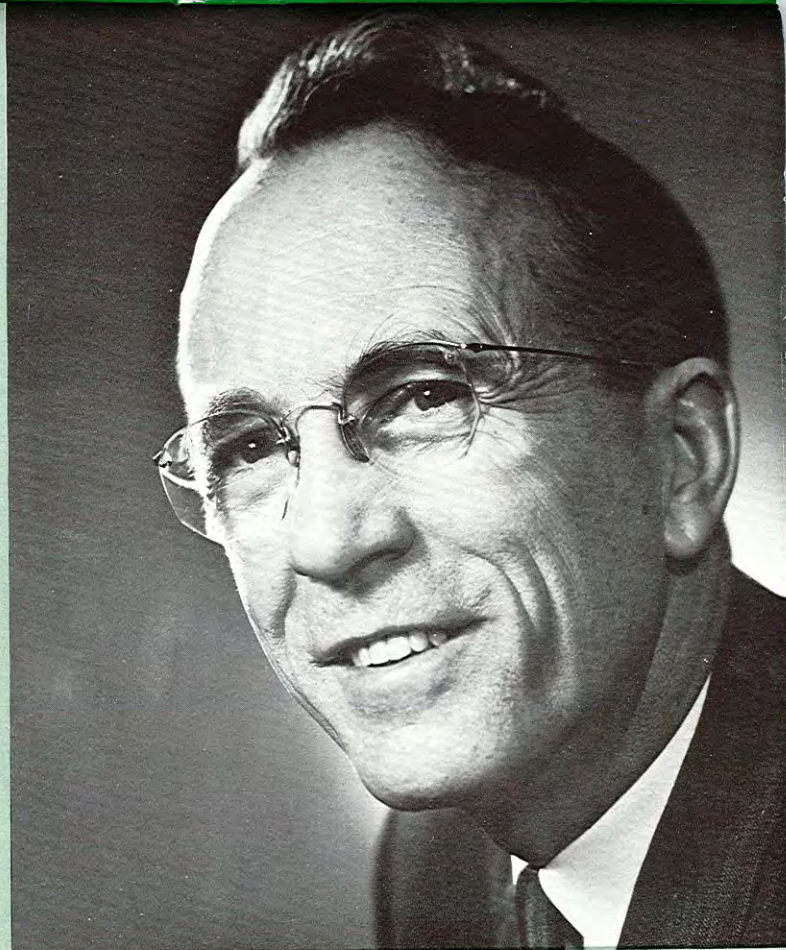
Saskatchewan has experienced tremendous progress in the past twenty years. We have lessened our dependence on the weather and the crops through steady industrialization. Today rural Saskatchewan has light to work by and to play by. Every young person in the province now may acquire a fine education to help him to take his place more meaningfully in society. We have pioneered new efforts to assure that every citizen may exercise fully his right to health. All this has been done to make Saskatchewan not just a place to live, but a place where, through true democracy, men may live well.

Our influence has not been confined to Saskatchewan. We have insisted that society and its governments must place paramount importance on the development of the individual and create institutions to further this develop-

ment. Today, people outside our province are beginning to accept the idea that human progress can be greatly aided by democratic social and economic planning.

Our fondest hope is that the lessons learned in Saskatchewan will become guidelines for national action and that the next twenty years will witness rewarding economic growth and true social justice for all Canadians.

Finally, we must remember our kinship with every man in this world and strive to bring peace to the world and security and happiness to all men.





THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, REGINA

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

"This then, Mr. Speaker, is the budget for the next fiscal year. It is a budget that expresses the pioneer spirit of Saskatchewan. It is a budget that provides for new horizons in the economic development of our Province. It provides new opportunities for our young people, help for the unfortunate, care for the sick, comfort for the aged and increased opportunity for good living for all. It is a budget, not of cold dollars only, but also of friendship, warmth and life."

Hon. J. H. Brockelbank, Budget Address, 1963

JANUARY – 1964 – JANVIER

When it comes to packing the soil - There is none better than Flexi-Coil!
Manufactured by
FLEXI-COIL LAND PACKERS LTD.
1025 Ave. P South, Saskatoon

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
As a new year begins I repeat a message I gave to the economically depressed people of Saskatchewan in 1930: "It is only by building a new social order without entirely wrecking the present one that the solution will be found." — M. J. Coldwell, Carleton University, Ottawa.			1	2	3	4
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Saskatchewan's farm industry is rated the most highly mechanized in the world. It produces more than 60% of Canada's wheat.

Since 1949 the Province has sponsored a Prospectors' Assistance Plan and asks no participation whatsoever in any find made or claims staked by those working under the plan.

Saskatchewan's beef cattle population is now the highest in history.

Saskatchewan was the first province in Canada to complete its section of the Trans-Canada Highway.



SASKATCHEWAN AIR AMBULANCE

1944 CCF 1964

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Dramatic expansion of health services after World War II began with provision of cancer and mental health services for all at public expense, followed by provision of health services for public assistance recipients, old-age and blind pensioners and their dependents, families of disabled or absent breadwinners, and dependent and neglected children, now a group of 35,000 persons.

The first hospital insurance program of its kind on the continent was initiated in 1947 and the next major step was the medical care insurance program launched in 1962. The air ambulance service to transport emergency patients began in 1946. Programs for the prevention of heart disease, dental disease, occupational illness, accident prevention, rehabilitation of the disabled, and advanced mental treatment in hospitals and clinics were also begun and are now well established.

FEBRUARY - 1964 - FEVRIER

When it comes to packing the soil - There is none better than Flexi-Coil!

Manufactured by
FLEXI-COIL LAND PACKERS LTD.
 1025 Ave. P South, Saskatoon

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
For the last nineteen years Saskatchewan has been far in the forefront of progress affecting the wage earner. The labour legislation introduced since 1944 includes such provisions as: Three week's annual vacation with pay, after five years' service with same employer. Two weeks each year, starting with the first year of service. • An extensive apprenticeship training program with reasonable travel and subsistence allowances to trainees. • Highest Workmen's Compensation benefits in Canada. • Equal pay for equal work done by women. • Right of all employees, including government employees, to organize into trade unions. • Eight statutory holidays with pay each year.						1
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The Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office is a large commercial enterprise owned by the people of the province. It offers a career and means of livelihood to the 430 employees on its payroll totalling \$1,700,000 annually. It is represented by 587 insurance agencies covering the entire province.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation's new hydro-electric generating station at Squaw Rapids will deliver 201,000 kilowatts to the provincial system when complete in 1964.

Saskatchewan was the first province to make wide use of the Salk vaccine against polio, and the first to use the Sabin vaccine which was distributed to 83% of the population in 1962.





THE COURT HOUSE, SASKATOON

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The Saskatoon Court House built by the Department of Public Works is a splendid example of the social investment made in public structures by the Saskatchewan CCF Government since 1944.

Up to the end of 1962 the CCF Government had spent more than \$60 million in constructing new, or purchasing older buildings, for many important purposes. Of this amount, \$23 million had been spent for buildings and equipment on the University of Saskatchewan's Saskatoon campus. Every penny of this \$60 million was paid in cash!

In contrast, the very heavy debt charges of long-term borrowing are evident in Government building under old party governments prior to 1944.

The many useful buildings erected in Saskatchewan since then will not constitute a debt burden for the future.

MARCH - 1964 - MARS

When it comes to packing the soil - There is none better than Flexi-Coil!
Manufactured by
FLEXI-COIL LAND PACKERS LTD.
1025 Ave. P South, Saskatoon

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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"Men think there are circumstances when

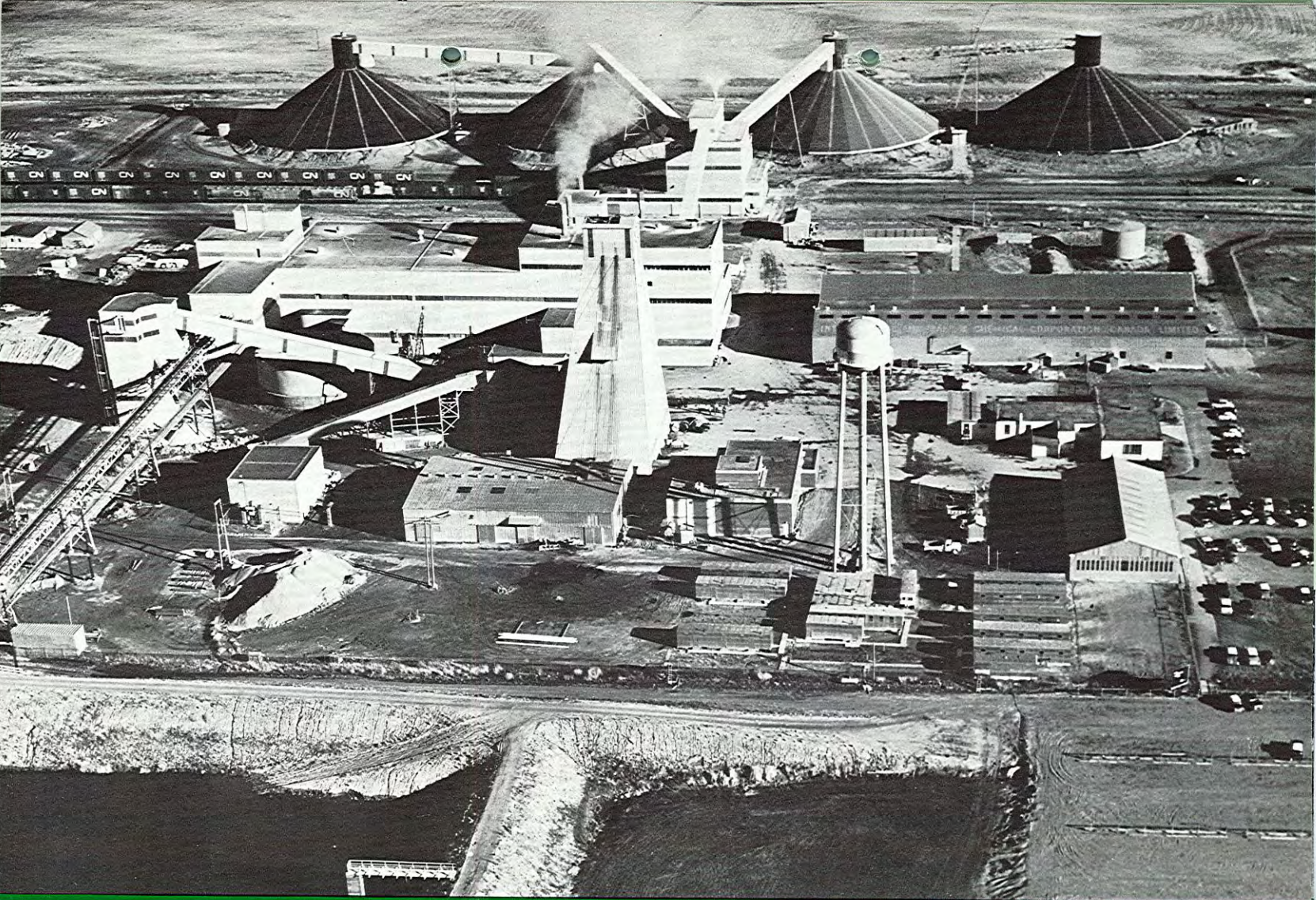


As a result of long-term policies pursued, Saskatchewan farmers now enjoy greater productive and income stability.

In 1944, there were only three co-operative, municipal and provincial pastures. There are over 143 in 1964.

Over 26,000 Saskatchewan farmers have received benefits of Crown land administration on an individual lease basis or from community projects involving Crown land.

Holbein forestry camp is operated in conjunction with Prince Albert Correctional Institution for inmates who have a major drinking problem and a sincere desire to master it.



POTASH MINE AND REFINERY, ESTERHAZY

1944 **CCF** 1964

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

A picture of the potash plant at Esterhazy shortly after it was officially opened in September 1962. Potash is another example of industry-government co-operation. This industry will result in a further diversification of the Province's economy and thus make for more stability.

Since 1944 Saskatchewan has lead all other provinces in the rate of Mineral Development and Production growth. The value of all mineral production in the Province in 1944 was just under 22 million dollars and in 1962 in excess of 236 million dollars. Revenues increased from less than \$240,000 in 1944 to over \$24,000,000 in 1962—a 100-fold increase.

APRIL — 1964 — AVRIL

PARKVIEW DEVELOPMENT LTD.
BUFFALO POUND LAKE
George S. Franks
Moose Jaw
Box 134 693-2108

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Is it true that what we desire for ourselves, we wish for all? If so, then surely for most of us, the best way to make this desire effective, is to take part steadily in the work of the New Democratic Party. —Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth, Box 62, RR2, Ottawa			1	2	3	4
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Conaratlutions

The \$40 million potash mine and refinery of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Ltd. is the largest and most modern in the world. Located in Southeast Saskatchewan near Esterhazy, it is capable of producing over a million tons of product annually. Production from IMC's mine and refinery will add 10% to the Free World's supply of potash.

Within recent years the Saskatchewan Department of Highways has erected outstanding bridge structures over the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert and Petrofka.

Saskatchewan leads Canada in having 54% of her elementary school teachers qualified by two or more years of training in addition to senior matriculation.





JACK LADDER AT THE BIG RIVER MILL

1944 CCF 1964

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Department of Natural Resources activities in Saskatchewan during the past twenty years have been divided into two phases.

The first phase was concerned largely with an inventory of the renewable resource base of the province following the heavy utilization of this base during World War II.

The second phase has been devoted largely to the implementation of programs based on this research whose purpose is to improve the resource base to facilitate increased utilization.

This has involved the creation of an adequate fire control network, the development of a forest roads network, the implementation of fisheries and wildlife management schemes and the creation of a provincial parks system.

MAY - 1964 - MAI

THE ARROW CONFECTIONERY	
616 - 33rd Street West, Saskatoon	Phone 244-9164
Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. Daily	

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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Of the 299 agricultural co-operatives incorporated in Saskatchewan, there are over 120 co-operative pastures; 34 feeder co-operatives; 58 feeder and fodder co-operatives; 21 artificial breeding co-operatives; 19 co-operative farms; 11 tree planting co-operatives, and 14 watershed co-operatives.

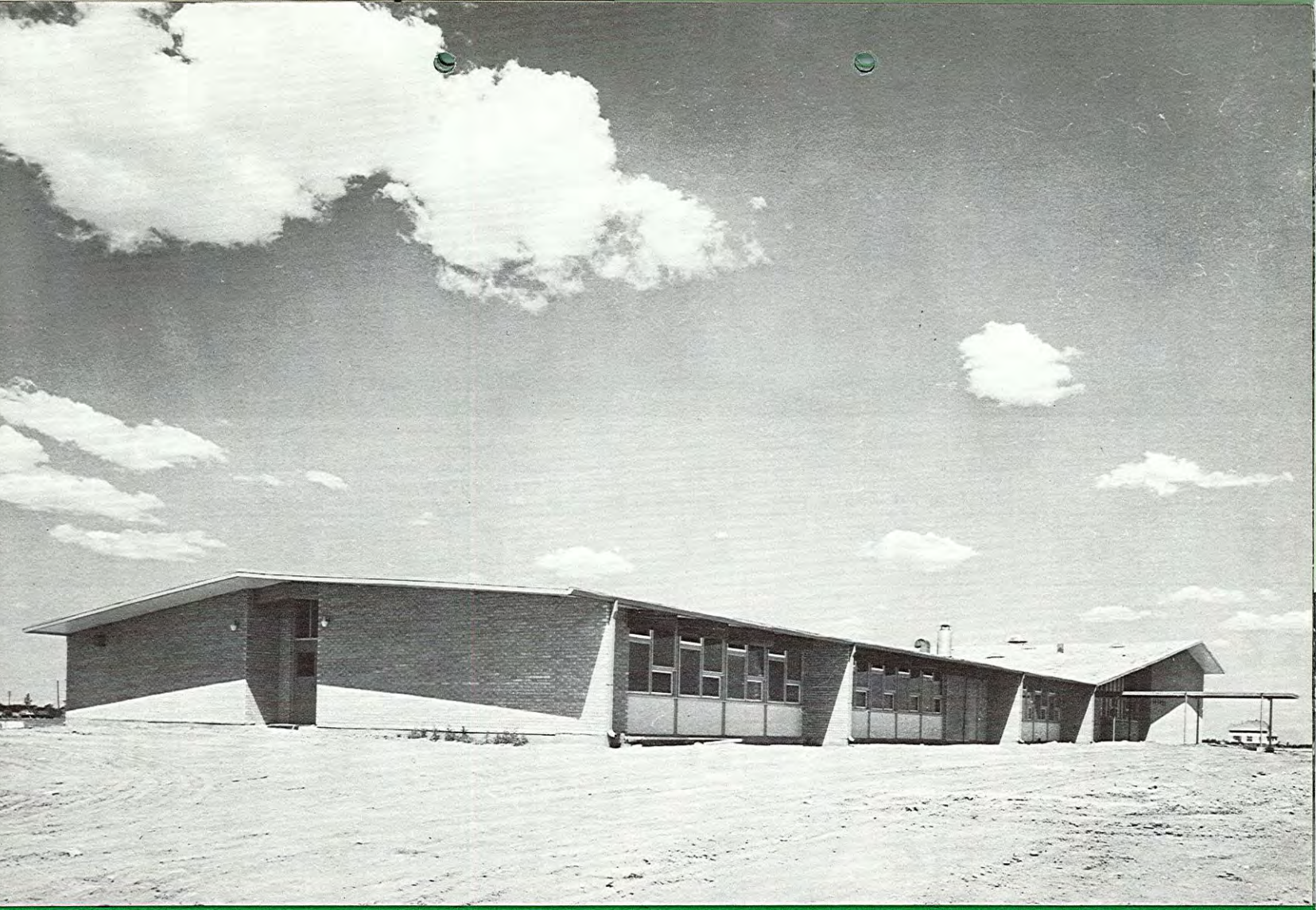
The Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation is the official guardian of more than 2500 children.

The Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation is required by legislation to contact every unmarried woman who becomes a mother to make sure that her plans for the child are adequate.

Registrations of motor vehicles in Saskatchewan now exceed 370,000 and total travel within the province is approximately 2.7 billion miles per year.

Ninety-five percent of its surplus and reserve funds of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office amounting to \$12,600,000 are invested in Saskatchewan securities. Municipal tax grants and provincial premium taxes paid in 1962 amounted to \$225,000.





THE NEW DELISLE COMPOSITE HIGH SCHOOL

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The CCF has endeavoured throughout the years to provide greater equality of educational opportunities for all the children of Saskatchewan and we believe that the school units have done much to further this objective. In larger units the centralization of classrooms was facilitated by conveyance grants and by better roads for school buses. As centralization developed, curriculum offerings were expanded and composite high schools came into being in which students were directed not only to university or college but also into the vocations and the trades. The Desisle Composite High School is one of over 50 such institutions and offers a wide variety of courses to 335 town and rural students.

JUNE – 1964 – JUIN

"I believe that no individual can live to himself, or that no nation can live to itself. Self-sufficiency, independence, sovereignty and isolationism belong to the past."
—J. S. Woodsworth
Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moats, Regina.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Best wishes for continued progress in the years ahead. Gravelbourg Const. CCF Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6
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A TRIBUTE TO J. S. WOODSWORTH

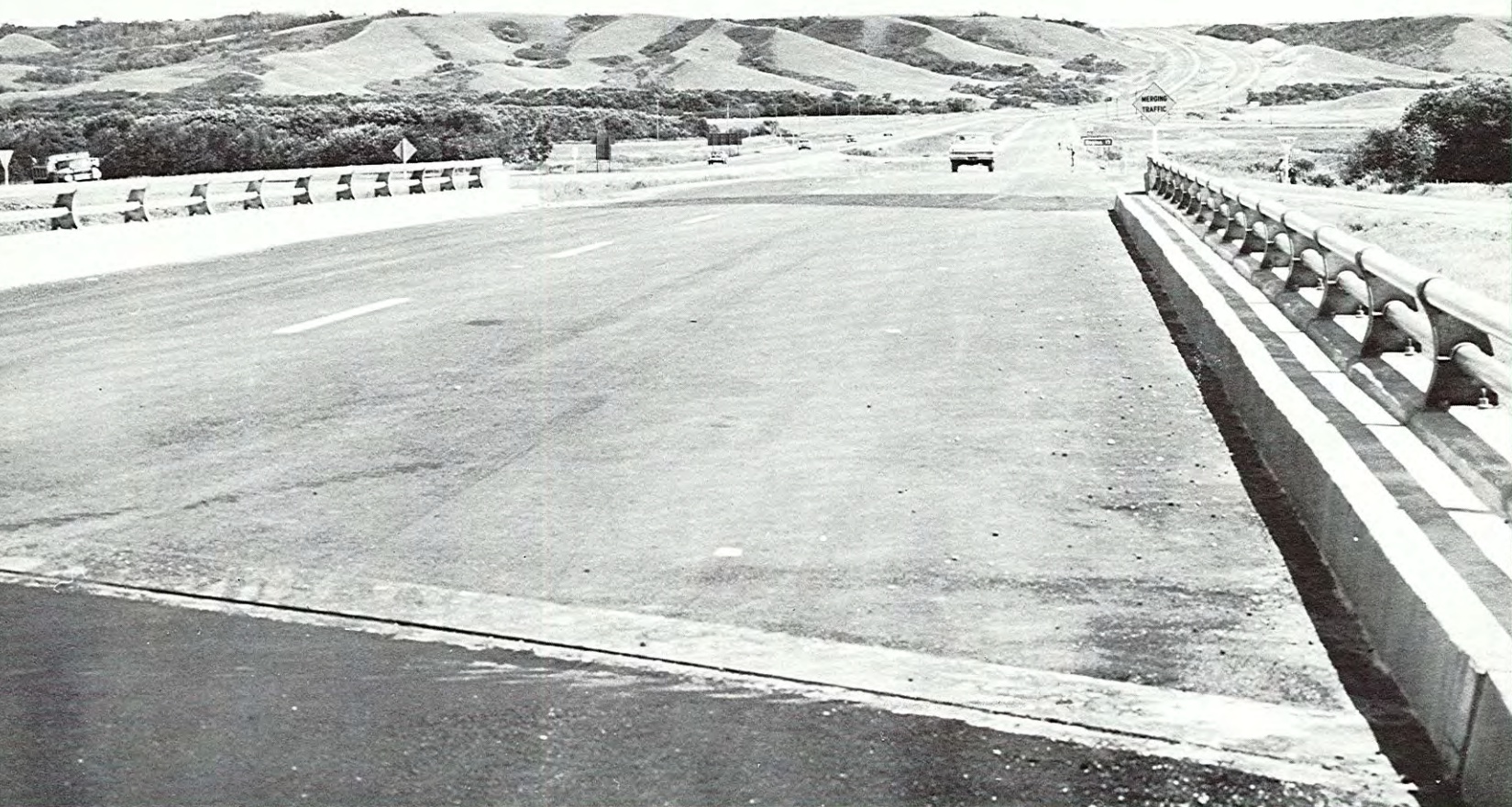


In 1962, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation served 286,000 customers, 198,000 electric and 88,000 natural gas.

Saskatchewan has proven recoverable oil reserves of 1.153 billion barrels.

Saskatchewan has 38,000 square miles of commercial forest, enough to support several pulp mills with a daily total of 1,800 tons of product.

While the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation has about 750 approved foster homes in rural and urban locations there is always need to find more parents who can open their homes and their hearts to children who are not their own.



OVERPASS BRIDGE, 4-LANE No. 11 HIGHWAY, LUMSDEN VALLEY

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

A major objective of your government is to provide a modern highway system for citizens in every part of the province, a system that will make driving increasingly safe, pleasant and economical. Today our highways are among the finest in the nation, despite the fact that we have the second largest highway system of any province. Whereas in 1944 we had only 132 miles of blacktop, now 3,121 miles or more than one-third of the total of 8,301 miles in the system have a dust-free driving surface.

JULY — 1964 — JUILLET

"I believe that not guns, not tanks, not atomic bombs, but rather the extent to which we can abolish misery, poverty and starvation will settle the peace of the world."
—M. J. Coldwell
Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moats, Regina.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
We would remember the early five Farmer-Labour elected members of 1934 (The Quints) who set the stage for the 1944 victory of the CCF. Mrs. Geo. H. Williams — Saskatoon			1	2	3	4
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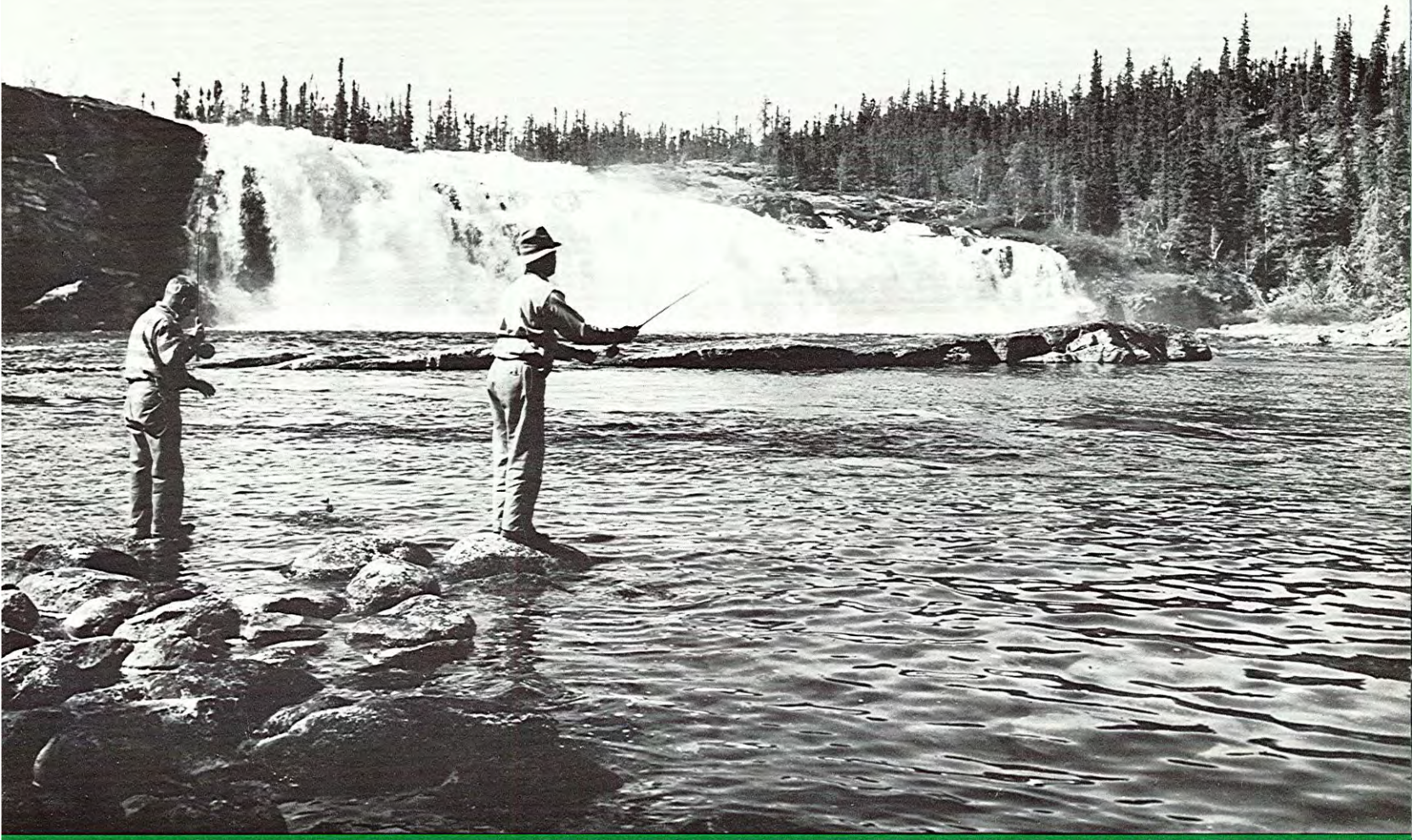
Saskatchewan has led the provinces of Canada for many years in the development of educational facilities for children of Indian ancestry in the Northern Areas.

With mineable lignite reserves of 10 billion tons, Saskatchewan provides one-fifth of Canada's coal production.

Saskatchewan is the centre of a large, growing western market — an expansive climate for industry.

In 1944 Saskatchewan had 2,514 miles of earth highways. Today this figure has been reduced to 44 miles.





FLY-CASTING FOR ARCTIC GRAYLING, NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

In the past two decades, Saskatchewan's tourist industry has come of age. With greatly improved facilities in Saskatchewan, visitors from other parts of Canada and the U.S. come in their thousands to see our famous fishing lakes, provincial and regional parks, resort areas and historic sites. The provincial Travel Bureau, which plays a large part in promoting our ever-growing tourist trade, handles more than 40,000 letters of enquiry each year. Almost a million individual pieces of tourist literature are distributed annually by the Bureau. As well as by new provincial roads, the great growth in tourism has been aided by new lodges and camps, new motels and resort facilities.

AUGUST – 1964 – AOUT

20th Anniversary GREETINGS from Provincial Headquarters
CCF (Sask. Section) NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY
Coldwell Building, 1630 Quebec St., Regina, Sask.
Les Benjamin, Prov. Secretary Phone 522-7379 - 522-9182

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
The past twenty years have seen our municipalities assume the responsibility of providing for their people a higher standard and greater range of local services. To assist municipalities in meeting new and increasing demands, the Department of Municipal Affairs has had to change its concept of administration techniques by increasing its technical and financial assistance through its various branches and agencies dealing with local governments. Changes in both our rural and urban environment have also necessitated a continued appraisal of the desirability of revision of the forms, responsibilities and financial resources of municipal govts.						1
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Saskatchewan is Canada's newest and most exciting vacation-land — 18,000 square miles of unexcelled fishing waters.

In 1962 Saskatchewan produced 63 million barrels of oil, valued at \$140 million.

The Family Farm Improvement Branch has assisted 6,000 farmers to install farm water and sewerage systems.

Non-agricultural production in Saskatchewan has been steadily rising, and in 1962 reached \$571,000,000.

Net value of mineral production in Saskatchewan topped \$180,000,000.





A SWATHED GRAIN FIELD WEST OF MOOSE JAW

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The prime objective of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture since 1944 has been directed towards productive stability, higher income and improved rural living for Saskatchewan farmers. To this end, increased services and financial assistance have been provided for new soil and water development programmes, veterinary services, incentives towards livestock production, farm management services, a new Agricultural Machinery Testing agency, and the Family Farm Improvement Branch to bring modern amenities and better farm living to Saskatchewan farmers.

SEPTEMBER—1964—SEPTEMBRE

"Man has grown up, technologically and scientifically. It now remains to be seen whether he has grown up morally, socially and spiritually."
— T. C. Douglas

Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moats, Regina.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
"What is hurtful to yourself do not to your fellow man. That is the whole of the Torah and the remainder is but commentary." — Talmud		1	2	3	4	5
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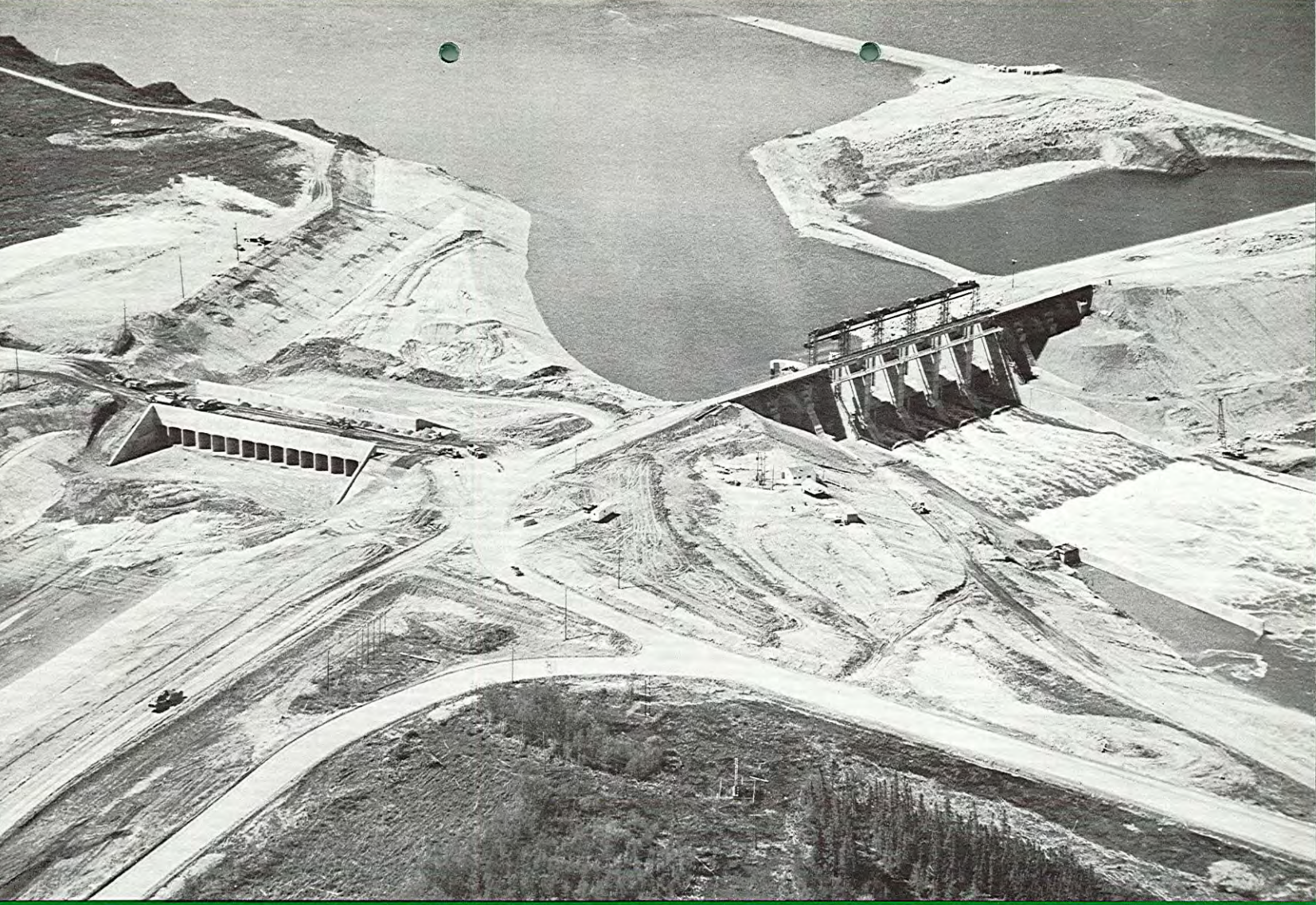
"GRACE BEFORE MEAT" — J. S. Woodsworth

Since 1953 the Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources has conducted a Prospectors' School at La Ronge, Saskatchewan, which is on the edge of the Precambrian.

When an adoption arranged by the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation is finalized by court action the child is as legally one of the family as if he had been born so.

An original expenditure for public buildings of \$24,700,000 before 1944, financed by borrowing, had debt charges to that year alone of \$24,300,000. And the Province still owed in that year, on public buildings \$23,419,000. The CCF government has paid in cash for its public buildings.





SPILL, DAM AND POWER CANAL ENTRANCE, SQUAW RAPIDS

1944 **CCF** 1964

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Since the Saskatchewan Power Corporation superseded the Saskatchewan Power Commission in 1949, the use of electricity in the province has grown dramatically, increasing eightfold in 14 years. The number of electrified farms increased from less than 1,200 to more than 60,000, with electrical power now available to all settled areas of the province.

During 1963, the first of a series of hydro-electric generating stations to be built along the Saskatchewan River went into operation at Squaw Rapids.

Natural gas has been an important source of energy during the past decade. At the end of 1962, 140 communities in Saskatchewan, including all cities and most major towns, were being served.

OCTOBER—1964—OCTOBRE

SERVICE PRINTING CO.
Letterpress and Offset Printing
1630 Quebec St., Regina Phones: 522-5385 - 527-5239

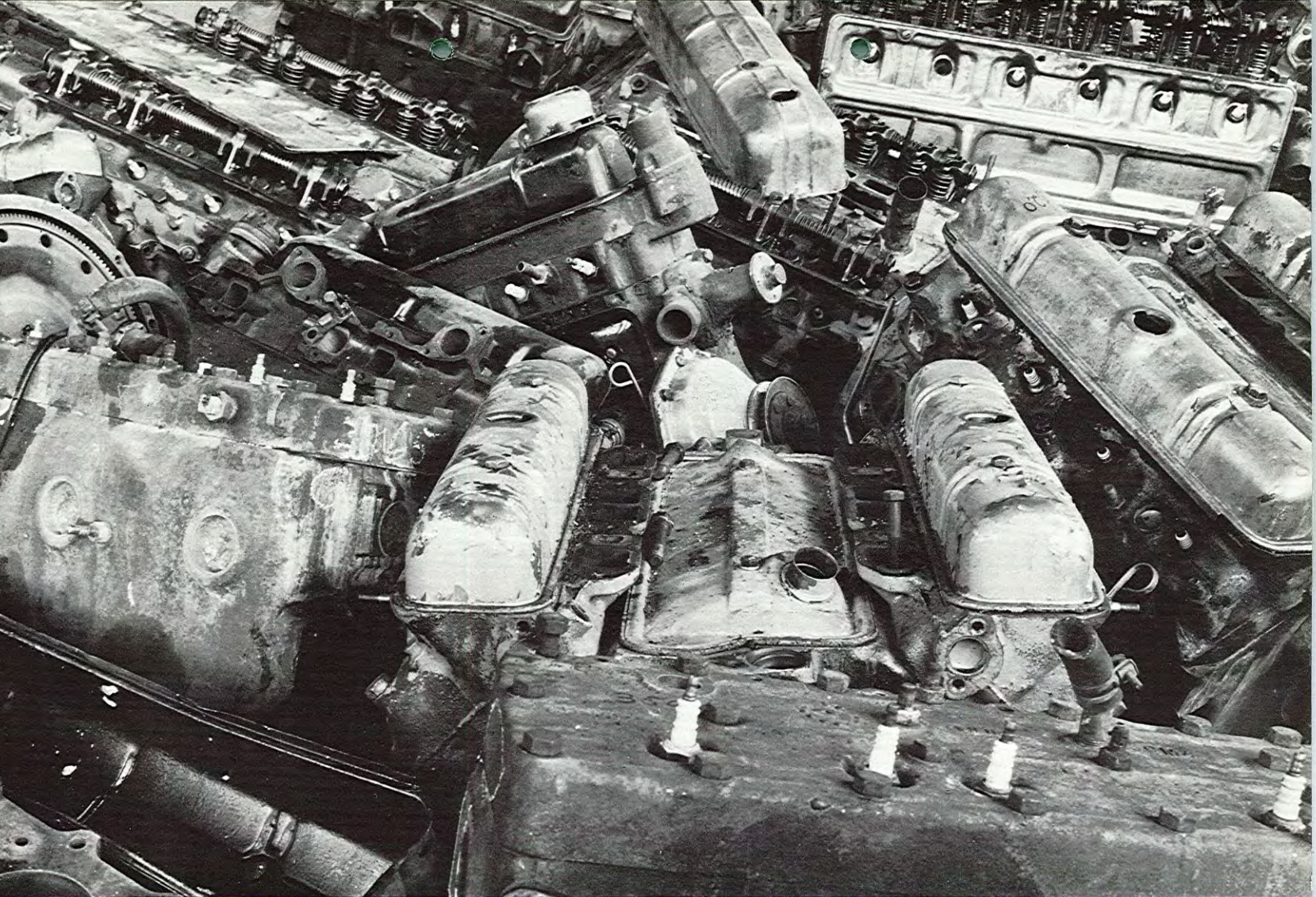
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
GREETINGS						
KELSEY Pres. J. Stewart Ross, Hudson Bay M.L.A. Hon. J. H. Brockelbank, Deputy Premier and Provincial Treasurer	CCF-NDP PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY ASSOCIATION in the land of Farms, Forests and Streams Sec. Mrs. Helen Olnick, Chelan			1	2	3
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New mines in the Precambrian pay no royalty for the first three years or until net profits exceed two million dollars, whatever is the sooner.

The Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation will provide qualified speakers, on request, to address service clubs and other organized groups interested in aspects of social welfare in Saskatchewan.

Long distance telephone calls have increased from 2.8 million per year to over 10.5 million per year. Microwave system provides long distance service and TV network programs. Telephone rates are among the lowest in Canada.





AUTO ENGINES — SGIO GARAGE, N. BATTLEFORD

1944 **CCF** 1964

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Saskatchewan Government Insurance believes in prevention as well as protection. Through grants to the Saskatchewan Highway Safety Council it assists in courses to train courteous and safe drivers. This picture of stacked engines from wrecked cars is mute testimony to this need. Saskatchewan Government Insurance insured these as well as 55% of all other vehicles in Saskatchewan. From a staff of 1, Government Insurance now has 430. These people are involved in writing all types of Auto, Fire and Casualty Insurance. In the span of 18 years S.G.I.O. has grown from assets valued at \$12,000 to today's assets valued at \$17,800,000. This crown corporation has been able to return profits of over four million dollars to the provincial government.

NOVEMBER—1964—NOVEMBRE

"If we are to conquer misunderstanding and bitterness in our communities, we must conquer it in ourselves first."
— W. S. Lloyd
Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moats, Regina.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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The Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation gives generous assistance to enable qualified young men and women interested in social work as a profession to take post graduate studies leading to a degree from any school of social work in Canada.

During the past 10 years, over 4,000 miles of trees have been planted in fields or along roadsides.

The Automobile Accident Insurance Fund is administered by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office on behalf of the provincial government. A grant of \$100,000 made available from this Fund, enables the Saskatchewan Highway Safety Council to operate a High School Driver Training Program unsurpassed in Canada.





THE GERIATRIC CENTRE, MELFORT

1944 **CCF** 1964
20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The keynote of Saskatchewan social welfare policy since 1944 has been that social and economic security are the fundamental right of every individual. Helping those in need, which for ages had been a charitable obligation, thus became a social responsibility assumed by the province and its people.

Welfare services — financial, consultative or preventative—singly or collectively are extended to needy people of every age. The underlying purpose of all welfare services, however, is to help the needy individual make the utmost possible use of resources within himself and in the community to better life for himself and his dependents.

DECEMBER—1964—DECEMBRE

THE COMMONWEALTH
1630 Quebec St., Regina, Sask.
has been proud to play a part in Saskatchewan's great advance.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
May the hope of Christmas, peace on earth, remain with us as a goal in the years ahead. Sandy Nicholson, Art Stone, Gladys Strum Saskatoon M.L.A.'s		1	2	3	4	5
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We wish to express our thanks to the

Saskatchewan provides free treatment for tuberculosis, mental illness, cancer and venereal diseases.

The projected cottage-type regional psychiatric hospital at Yorkton will be a radical departure from the facilities located at Weyburn and North Battleford. It is hoped that the proposed cottage units, each for 30 patients will provide a milieu for closer relationships between staff and patients, and one in which the patient can be brought gradually into the assumption of a full role in society.

Saskatchewan has extensive deposits of high-grade iron ore. A steel rolling mill, pipe mill, steel fabricating plants and associated industries are included in Saskatchewan's growing steel complex.



BILLION DOLLAR PROVINCE

KEEP SASKATCHEWAN AHEAD

Authorized by the CCF Saskatchewan Section
of the New Democratic Party — March, 1964
PRINTED BY SERVICE PRINTING CO., REGINA, SASK.

What Others Are Saying—

"Investors have shown no hesitancy in moving into Saskatchewan and industry that has moved in from other provinces and the United States has had good results."

—*Manager of one of Canada's banks, March 21st, 1962.*

"How lucky we were to find an appreciation in your wise government of the economic laws with which a company must operate. How fortunate we were to find understanding and a sound gauge of the risks we had to take—to be encouraged to take this very long-term gamble, with special financial consideration that was given—with the wisdom and the care and judgment and experience that your government here in Saskatchewan provided and, too, to realize a host of services from your government in many other ways."

—*President of potash company.*

Charges that political climate in Saskatchewan had turned chilly have been refuted completely by this evidence of such close collaboration with the reasoned opinion of industry leaders. The provincial government has given the industry what it said it needed for incentive to go ahead in Saskatchewan.

—*Oil in Canada, Aug. 22, 1963.*

"... that the incentives for operating and for continuing to operate in Saskatchewan include favorable prices for that province's crude, a healthy market and," in direct quotations, "good governmental atmosphere."

—*Clyde G. Kissinger, President of Kissinger Petroleum Limited.*

MAN OF THE YEAR



Woodrow S. Lloyd

In less than three years Woodrow Lloyd's outstanding leadership has gained recognition far beyond Saskatchewan's borders. No one need have been surprised.

He was only 21 when fellow teachers elected him to their provincial council. Their president at 27, he served so well that he held the office until his cabinet appointment made resignation necessary.

When appointed Minister of Education he was Canada's youngest cabinet minister.

As Premier, Woodrow Lloyd has demonstrated personal qualities of leadership, statesmanship, strength of character and compassion. Continued progress for Saskatchewan is assured so long as his talents are available to the people of the province.

Economy Strong

In 1963, for the first time, Saskatchewan farmers produced over \$1 billion in farm products.

In 1963, for the first time, Saskatchewan workers produced over \$1 billion in other products.

In 1963, for the first time, Saskatchewan consumers purchased over \$1 billion of retail goods.

Farmers, the back bone of our economy, produce half of our gross income and stimulate other economic activity as a result of their demands for machines, supplies and fuels. Construction workers in 1963 produced homes, factories, schools, hospitals and other buildings valued at over \$400 millions. Miners and oil workers produced a record \$280 millions in minerals. Factory workers achieved a production record in commodities valued at \$400 millions.

These figures reflect wealth available to our citizens and a high rate of employment. Saskatchewan enjoys a rate of unemployment far lower than does Canada as a whole.

The Provincial Treasurer in the Budget Address of 1964 said, regarding these achievements, "They are attainable as long as we have a government which is prepared, in partnership with the people of this province to innovate and to strive for an ever improving way of life. These things are the pride of this Province — the boldness, the optimism, the robustness of our people. Take these away and Saskatchewan becomes just another small and unimportant jurisdiction in Canada."

Care of Aged Brings Dignity

Saskatchewan has an enviable record in the care and assistance which has been provided for senior citizens.

Saskatchewan had the first geriatric centre in Canada. With the completion of the Swift Current Geriatric Centre in 1963, at a cost of \$1,300,000, there are now over 650 geriatric care beds in the province.

But senior citizens who are well require aid and comfort as well. This province has cooperated in providing accommodation for nearly 5,000 of these people who have earned dignity and decency in their old age. The province assists municipal, religious and charitable organizations to provide these facilities. It is the only province in Canada to guarantee loans obtained from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It provides good grants for maintenance of the facilities.

Nowhere on earth is the good life more evenly distributed between rural and urban citizens than it is today in Saskatchewan.

Star Weekly
November 23, 1963

Potash Capital of World



World's largest and most modern Potash Mine and Mill — Esterhazy, Saskatchewan. Total investment for the province in potash will soon top \$175 million.

Sask. Urban Population Growth Second Highest In Canada

Industrial development has stopped the flow of population from this province which started in the thirties.

A drop in population at that time was inevitable, as people left the farm. The province was not developed industrially. There were no alternative occupations.

So people left—in large numbers in the thirties—in reduced numbers in the forties. In the fifties, when the balancing of our economy began to take effect, the trend was reversed.

Critics of this province persist in comparing our population experience with that of other provinces. This is unrealistic. The economy of Saskatchewan is unlike the economy of any other province in Canada. A fair comparison is with North and South Dakota where resources, climate and settlement patterns are similar to ours. The population growth rate in the fifties compares as follows:

	% Increase 1950-60
North Dakota	2
South Dakota	4
Saskatchewan	11.2

However, the indicator of economic development, is urban population. The rate of popula-

tion growth in Saskatchewan's urban communities is the second highest among all the provinces, as follows:

	COMMUNITIES	
	OVER 1,000 1951-1955	OVER 5,000 1956-1961
Alberta	41.1	26.2
Saskatchewan ..	27.5	21.2
Ontario	21.5	20.5
Canada	21.5	16.0

Investment Shows Confidence

A good indicator of progress is in the money invested in our development.

Back in 1948 investment averaged only \$288 per person — sixth among the provinces, twenty per cent below the national average. In 1963 the average was up to \$833 per person, or a total of \$777 million dollars.

Here's how we compared:

Alberta	\$911
Saskatchewan ..	833
B.C.	797
Manitoba	725
Ontario	683
All Canada	665

Did you know? You pay twice as much in taxes to the Federal Government as you do to the Provincial Government. The per capita tax to the Federal Government is \$268.18; to the Saskatchewan Government \$124.44.

Mining Increase Highest In Canada

From 1944 to 1960 Saskatchewan's increase in mineral production was the greatest in Canada—916 per cent. Alberta was closest with 779 per cent. The increase for all Canada was only 374 per cent.

We're recovering well from a poor beginning. In 1944 we were in sixth place among the provinces. By 1955 we moved up to fifth. Here's the standing today:

Ontario	\$876.6 million
Alberta	635.0 million
Quebec	529.4 million
Saskatchewan ..	280.0 million
B.C.	260.7 million
Manitoba	176.0 million

It took us from 1886 to 1958 to produce our first billion dollars worth of minerals. It took only five years, to 1963, to produce the second billion. The third billion will be produced in three years—by 1966.



Farm Life Has More Comforts

Living on Saskatchewan farms and in towns has been enhanced by government development in electrification, natural gas, roads and sewer and water. Specific benefits include rural and urban electrification, provision of natural gas in small and large urban centres, the main market grid road program, family farm improvement, and municipal water assistance for towns and villages. Many of the programs have been a joint undertaking of provincial and local governments.

These programs have raised levels throughout the province and have reduced the traditional difference between farm and non-farm dwellers and between small and large urban communities. Modern plumbing, modern heating equipment, television, all-weather roads have all been made available to a large portion of Saskatchewan's population.

For example:

- the 12,000 mile grid road program will be completed by 1965.

EMPLOYMENT RISES

North Battleford:

February unemployment 19 percent less than a year ago!

Swift Current:

Unemployment in February down 18 per cent from last year!

Churchbridge:

No unemployment in Saskatchewan's newest town!

Saskatchewan:

The lowest unemployment rate in all of Canada.

1956-1961:

Employment in Canadian manufacturing industry down by 76,000 — Manitoba down by 2,000 — Alberta up 100 — Saskatchewan employment rose over 500!

- 160 towns and villages have received water assistance grants.
- electric power is available to 90 per cent of our farmers.
- modern plumbing has been brought to 11,400 farms.
- 1,000 communities are now served with electric power.
- 150 communities have natural gas systems.

At the present rate of development, very few Saskatchewan residents will be without access to all of these vital elements of modern living within a few years.

Crown Corporations Aid Economic Growth

Saskatchewan's growth in recent years has been supported by necessary public services. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation has increased its output of electrical energy five fold in the last ten years. Economical and reliable power has made it possible for industries to come to Saskatchewan and to produce in competitive markets.

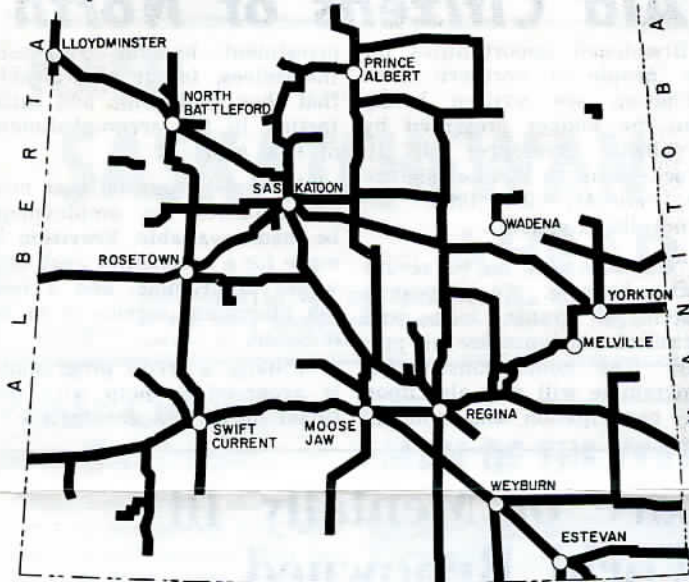
Economic supplies of natural gas help attract new industries such as steel, potash and petrochemicals, heavy fuel consumers.

A transportation and communication network is vital to industrial development. Government programs in highways grid roads, telephones, transportation, have provided these arteries for industry.

Basic studies of available resources are another ingredient for industrial development. Through efforts of the resources departments, the University, and the Saskatchewan Research Council, industries now have available a great deal of information on which to plan development.

Services related to agriculture are assisting our basic industry to grow and adjust. Farm sewer and water opens new possibilities in livestock production. Community pasture development facilities increased cattle production and helps to stabilize farm income. Public investment in drainage and flood control makes more land available.

HIGHWAY MAP Speaks Louder Than Words



Total dust-free surface at end of 1963 . . . 3,961 miles

Alberta Medicare Plan Cannot Compare With Ours

In neighbouring Alberta 1963 saw the introduction, with appropriate fanfare, of a program dubbed Manningcare which had the full support of the medical profession. How well has it been received by Albertans, and how does it compare in cost with Saskatchewan medical care insurance?

By mid-January 1964, less than 15 per cent of Alberta's population had registered under the plan. Even those families which qualify for the maximum subsidy—families which earn so little they pay no income tax—must pay \$72 per year out of their own pockets to get coverage in Alberta.

For families not eligible for subsidy, the cost of insurance in Alberta can range as high as \$159 per year. This would apply, for example, to a family of four with an income of \$4,000.

This same family in Saskatchewan would pay an annual premium of \$12. In addition, they would pay in their medical care portion of sales tax about \$24, based on taxable purchases of \$1,600. The surcharge on income tax would come to not quite \$10. This family's total contribution would thus be \$46—about one-third the cost of comparable coverage in Alberta.

Sask. Leads In Health Care

In 1962 Saskatchewan led the way for North America with a Medical Care plan—a publicly administered, universal coverage, comprehensive program.

Once again, we pioneered—as we have with:

- free tuberculosis treatment
- free cancer treatment
- air ambulance service
- free mental health care
- free health services for senior citizens and others
- hospitalization
- health regions for preventive health
- training schools for mentally deficient citizens
- polio mass immunization
- regional community mental hospitals
- AND NOW MEDICARE!

This is an outstanding record of performance for a province considered a few years ago as a "poor cousin."

MEDICARE FACTS

- Total payments for 1963 — \$19.7 million—less than estimated.
- Per capita cost estimated for 1964—\$23.75.
- 80 per cent of the people pay less for medical care than they did before.
- Saskatchewan has more doctors today than ever before. In April 1962 there were 899 doctors registered. In January 1963 there were 951.
- Enrolment at the University College of Medicine is highest in history, in every class. First-year enrolment increased 25% in 1963. 24 scholarships and 102 bursaries worth \$87,000 were awarded to medical students in 1963. This will rise to \$150,000 in 1964.
- The Medical Care Commission pays bills faster and more accurately than any other prepayment plan in Canada. Costs of administration are lower than for either of Saskatchewan's voluntary plans prior to 1962.

Education Top Priority

An expanding economy demands imaginative leadership in education to prepare young people for a useful and satisfying life.

Total government expenditures on education have tripled in nine years.

Grants to local school authorities this year will total \$42 million, equal to 30 mills of municipal taxation.

Grants this year will reach 48 per cent of total local costs of education. Grants are provided on an equalization basis and reach as high as 80% in some areas.

\$7 million is now committed to development of the Regina Campus of the University.

The operating grant to the University is now over \$6½ million — an increase of \$1½ million this year alone.

Scholarships, bursaries and loan funds available to students now ensure that no student will be deprived of an education because of lack of funds.

Vocational and technical education facilities are being rapidly expanded. Over \$10 million has been devoted to this in five years.

MEDICARE EASES MINDS FOR THE SICK!

The real benefits of Medicare are not dollars or doctors. They are the right to health care without financial worry. They are human dignity, independence and peace of mind.

Here are true stories—without names—of what Medicare and Hospital Insurance have meant to three Saskatchewan families.

• Mr. T— now in middle life, had been deaf since childhood. A year ago he found he had a good chance to regain his hearing if he would under-

go delicate and complex surgery. He agreed, and the operation was successful.

On a subsequent visit to his doctor for a checkup he was told that, without Medicare, the operation would have cost him \$1,000. His comment: "No it wouldn't—I'd still be deaf. I could never have afforded it."

• Mr. and Mrs. S— own a modest farm in which nearly all their savings are invested. In early 1963, Mrs. S— was stricken with an illness which required lengthy hos-

pitalization and a team of doctors. Her husband says that, had it not been for Medicare and Hospitalization, his only recourse would have been to sell a quarter section—land without which his farm would cease to be an economic unit.

• In May, 1962, Mrs. F— gave birth to a baby suffering from a congenital difficulty so severe it was given only a small chance to survive. Through medical skill this baby is now on his way to recovery and a normal life, but only after con-

stant care and recurrent hospitalization.

Mrs. F— herself recently underwent an operation, and a second child has required extensive medical care. In all, since July 1962, Medicare and Hospital Plan payments on behalf of this family total almost \$6,000.

Says Mrs. F—: "What happened to us could happen to anyone—and we don't have that kind of money. I think the story of what Medicare has meant to us should be told."

Libs Want Semicare —Not Medicare

As the election approaches, the leaders of the Liberal Party are redoubling their efforts to project an image of whole-hearted support for Saskatchewan's Medicare Plan. 'Twas not always so.

As recently as October 28, 1963, the Regina Leader Post reported a speech by Ross Thatcher in Wynyard in which he said the Liberals would have a plan but it "will be formulated by experts and will operate with the co-operation of the medical profession." This statement came only two weeks after the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons had again repudiated the Saskatchewan plan and called for an Alberta-type "semicare" program. It is quite clear Mr. Thatcher wasn't supporting the Saskatchewan plan five months ago.

Here are the major jumps in the Liberals' pogo-stick policies on Medicare:

- In 1961 they supported the plan "in principle."
- In 1962 they organized the KOD to stop the plan.
- In 1963 "experts" were devising a new plan.

—In 1964 they "guarantee" the existing plan.

Where will the Liberals land on the next jump?

Personal Income All Time High

Personal income is calculated by taking the total income for the province, and dividing by the number of people.

In the early forties it varied in Saskatchewan from \$300 to \$800. See how it has grown in the last four years:

1960	\$1,448
1961	1,184
1962	1,690
1963	1,929

But, how do we compare with other provinces?

In the early forties we were below the Canadian average. In 1962:

Ontario	\$ 1,938
B.C.	1,896
Manitoba	1,698
Saskatchewan	1,690
Alberta	1,687
All Canada	1,658

The estimates for 1963 indicates that Saskatchewan will be second only to Ontario.

Gas Brought to 156 Centres

Natural gas has been a real money-saver to Saskatchewan people.

When this resource was discovered the Government gave the Saskatchewan Power Corporation the responsibility to develop it for the benefit of the people. A program was started to bring natural gas to all cities and to expand from there to the smaller centres. All cities are now serviced along with 145 other centres. Over

twenty more centres will be serviced in 1964.

An idea of the tremendous savings for Saskatchewan families is obtained by comparing the cost of heating a Regina home and a Winnipeg home for one year:

	Regina	Wpg.
Home heating	\$127	\$154
Water heating	12	20
Total	\$139	\$174
A saving of 20 per cent—\$35 per home per year.		



A network of parks and campsites provide relaxation and enjoyment for citizens and visitors.

Housing, Jobs, Credit, Aid Citizens of North

Broadened opportunities for the people of northern Saskatchewan are written boldly into the budget presented by Provincial Treasurer J. H. Brockelbank to the Legislature on February 21, 1964. Mr. Brockelbank stated:

"A basic need is to secure better housing. We propose a system of grants, loans and technical assistance for this purpose. The home construction programme will rely also upon the participation and nominal

investment by the residents themselves, for it is desirable that they find pride and satisfaction in the accomplishment of new goals.

"It is also essential that new opportunities for employment be made available. Provision is made for a substantial work and wages programme, and a new job placement service is to be initiated.

"Finally, a credit programme is proposed to help with the financing of new enterprises."

Care of Mentally Ill World Renowned

Maintaining good mental health is an increasing problem all over North America.

Saskatchewan's approach to this problem has been unique, progressive and pioneering.

This was the first province to provide free care and treatment for mental illness. Recently Nova Scotia and Manitoba followed suit. In every other province people must still bear the financial burden for mental health care.

Pioneering methods of treat-

ment of mentally ill in the two Provincial Hospitals has met with great success. The length of stay of patients has been reduced, the discharge rate has increased.

Saskatchewan now has a network of mental health clinics which treat problems at an early stage in the community setting. The new hospital at Yorkton, providing continuing care in a comprehensive and friendly environment is our most recent contribution to greater advance in this field.

KEEP SASKATCHEWAN AHEAD

Saskatchewan has come a long way!

Today, Saskatchewan stands on the threshold of a new era. The basic services—power, gas, roads—are here. The industrial and economic growth of the past ten years attests to this fact. Now we don't need to "catch up" any more. Evidence of this is that Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada in which the Federal Government has said "there are no underprivileged areas here."

The social services—services for the farmers and workers—are here too. More than in any other part of North America.

Freedom is the keynote in Saskatchewan—freedom of people to enjoy the products of their inheritance.

Saskatchewan people look on their past with justifiable pride. They look to the future with confidence.

In the coming election we all have a great responsibility. We should remember that the wise leadership of the present government has played an important role in achieving the accomplishments outlined in these pages.

We would urge you to support the Lloyd government so that we may go forward together to even greater accomplishments.

1960 CCF PROGRAM for More Abundant Living

During the next term of office the CCF will provide:

1. Medical care for every citizen.
2. Continued increase in provincial share of education costs.
3. Expansion of social welfare benefits.
4. More senior citizens' housing.
5. \$125,000,000 for provincial highways.
6. Further development of provincial and regional parks.
7. A sewer and water program for farm homes.
8. Assistance for sewer and water systems in towns and villages.
9. Natural gas to at least 100 additional communities.
10. \$6,000,000 each year for municipal roads and bridges.
11. Assistance to improve rural telephone service.
12. A crop insurance program.
13. Rapid development of the South Sask. River project.
14. Continued development of mineral and forest resources.
15. A vigorous program to attract additional new industries.
16. Further improvement of working conditions for wage earners.
17. Continued leadership in the farmer's struggle for a fair share of the national income.

Support the Party that makes promises . . . and KEEPS them.

Humanity First!

KEEP SASKATCHEWAN IN THE LEAD
VOTE CCF!



Authorized by the CCF Saskatchewan
Section of the New Democratic Party
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We Proudly Present . . . [1960]

CCF Platform Cards Since 1944

The CCF is the only party that dares to talk about the promises it made in previous elections.

1944 CCF PROGRAM

THE NEW ORDER

Everyone Talks About It
THE C.C.F. WILL BUILD IT!

*Victory
For Democracy*

**SECURITY FOR THE
PEOPLE**

Saskatchewan's Contribution
toward this end is the
establishment of
**A Co-operative Commonwealth
HERE and NOW!**

A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan Will Give . . .

1. Security in your home.
2. Real debt reduction.
3. Increased Old Age Pensions.
4. Medical, dental and hospital services, irrespective of the ability of the individual to pay.
5. Equal educational opportunity for every child in the province.
6. Increased Mothers' Allowances, Maternity Grants and care for the Disabled.
7. Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion.
8. The Right of Collective Bargaining.
9. Encouragement to the Co-operative Movement.

A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan Will Consistently Fight For . . .

1. PARITY PRICES FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS.
2. INCREASED OLD-AGE PENSIONS AT SIXTY-FIVE.
3. AN ADEQUATE HOUSING PROGRAM.

1952 CCF PROGRAM For Progress

An expanding economy guaranteed by the continuing development of gas, oil and mineral resources and by steadily improving agricultural production will enable a C.C.F. government during its next term of office, to provide the following:

1. A \$75,000,000 highway and market road program.
2. Power to 40,000 farms and all towns and villages.
3. Continued development of Saskatchewan's oil and mineral resources.
4. Natural Gas in larger cities and intermediate points.
5. Construction of the South Saskatchewan Dam in co-operation with the Federal Government.
6. Reclamation and settlement of new Northern areas.
7. Abolish the Public Revenue Tax December 31, 1952; assist municipalities on basis of need.
8. Increased grants for education.
9. Extension of medical care program.
10. Extension of Social Welfare benefits.

GET THINGS DONE! — VOTE CCF!

IN 8 YEARS "THE BEST GOVERNMENT SASKATCHEWAN EVER HAD" HAS PROVIDED:

1. North America's Finest Hospitalization Plan.
2. The World's Best Automobile Insurance Plan.
3. An Advanced Health Program with Free Treatment for Cancer, Mental Illness and for Needy Dependent Groups.
4. A Humanitarian Social Welfare Program.
5. An Improved Educational Program with 300% Increase in Grants.
6. Security of Farm Tenure and Real Assistance to Agriculture; Cancellation of Relief and Seed Grain Debts.
7. Improved Financial Position of the Province with Greatly Reduced Public Debt.
8. The Finest Highway and Municipal Road System in the History of the Province.
9. A Province-wide Power System and Rural Electrification Program.
10. A Fair Deal for Labour.
11. Vastly Increased Development of Oil, Gas, Minerals and Other Resources.
12. Industrial Development with Economic Stability and Greatly Increased Employment Opportunities.

**AN UNEQUALLED RECORD OF
ACHIEVEMENT & EFFICIENCY!**

1956 CCF PROGRAM For Prosperity

During the next term of office the CCF will:

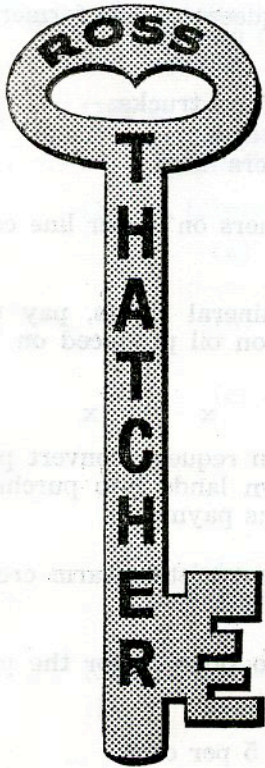
1. Spend \$100,000,000 on a Provincial Highway Program.
2. Contribute an average of \$3,000,000 a year for Municipal Roads.
3. Increase substantially the Provincial Government's contribution to the cost of Education.
4. Bring up to 65,000 the farms supplied with electricity and double the generating capacity of the Province.
5. Bring Natural Gas to all cities and intermediate towns and villages.
6. Continue the rapid development of oil, mineral and forest resources.
7. Expand existing drainage, irrigation and reclamation programs.
8. Extend Hospital Plan to include out patient and other health services.
9. Expand Social Welfare benefits.
10. Continue to attract new industries to provide employment and create local markets for farm products.
11. Protect and improve working conditions of wage earners especially those in low income brackets.

FOR STABILITY IN AGRICULTURE

12. The CCF will fight for a fair share of the national income for farmers. In particular the CCF will continue to urge the Federal Government to:
 - (a) establish parity prices for farm products bearing some relation to farm costs
 - (b) provide cash advances on farm stored grain paid through the Wheat Board as a permanent feature of an orderly marketing system
 - (c) Sell Canadian wheat and other farm surpluses by accepting partial payment in currencies of other countries as well as by barter and bi-lateral trade agreements
 - (d) establish a National Livestock Marketing scheme and set up a Board of Livestock Commissioners
 - (e) begin immediately the construction of the South Saskatchewan Dam.

KEEP SASKATCHEWAN IN THE LEAD

VOTE CCF!



THE
KEY
TO
PROGRESS
THE
LIBERAL
PROGRAM

**THE LIBERAL FOUR YEAR
PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS**

A Liberal government will provide efficient and businesslike administration, will encourage and promote private enterprise investment to develop our natural resources and will seek to promote the economic advancement and social progress of farmers, workers and all sections of the people.

Agriculture

In order to help combat the cost price squeeze on the farmer, a Liberal government will:—

- (1) Permit the use of purple gas in farm trucks.
- (2) Repeal the mineral tax on farmers' land.
- (3) Refund payments made by farmers on power line construction.
- (4) Where the Crown owns the mineral rights, pay the farmer a share of the royalty on oil produced on his farm.
x x x x x x x
- (5) A Liberal government will, upon request, convert present cultivation leases on Crown lands into purchase agreements, crediting all previous payments.
- (6) A Liberal government will revise existing farm credit legislation to provide:—
 - (a) More generous loans to farmers for the purpose of acquiring land.
 - (b) Interest not exceeding 5 per cent.
 - (c) Loans up to 80 per cent of the value of the farm.
 - (d) Repayment over 25 years.

Education

- (7) The Liberal Party believes that a much larger share of educational costs must be provided by school grants rather than by present excessive taxes on land and property.

A Liberal government will, therefore, as provincial revenues permit, steadily and substantially increase school grants.
- (8) A Liberal government will provide worthwhile grants and loans to needy students taking approved courses in higher education and advanced technical training.

Health and Welfare

- (9) A Liberal government will hold a plebiscite on the introduction of a province-wide plan of prepaid medical insurance.
- (10) A Liberal government will include interest payments on hospital capital as operating costs to be paid by the hospitalization fund.
- (11) A Liberal government will:—
 - (a) Liberalize the existing vicious C.C.F. means test for supplementary allowances.
 - (b) Increase the maximum supplementary allowance to old age pensioners by 50 per cent.
 - (c) Pay supplementary allowances to eligible pensioners in the 65 to 69 age category and to eligible recipients of blind and disabled persons allowances.

Highways and Roads

- (12) A Liberal government will:—
 - (a) Carry out a reclassification of highways and grid roads, with the object of placing many of our grid roads in the secondary highway system. These would then become the responsibility of the provincial government.
 - (b) Pay 75 per cent of the cost of constructing grid roads.
 - (c) Pay a minimum of 50 per cent of grid road maintenance, regravelling and snow removal.
 - (d) Pay the total cost of construction and maintenance of provincial highways within the boundaries of towns, villages and hamlets.
 - (e) Reimburse the rural municipalities 50 per cent of any grant paid by municipalities to snow plow clubs up to a maximum municipal grant of \$20 per snow club member.
 - (f) Pay the full cost of building each municipal road bridge with a span of 20 or more feet.
 - (g) Pay 50 per cent of the cost of paving the main streets in towns and villages.

Provincial-Local Government Relations

- (13) A Liberal government will call a provincial-local government conference to discuss the reorganization of the whole field of provincial-local government responsibilities and finances.
- (14) A Liberal government will make no changes in local government area boundaries unless such changes are approved by votes of the ratepayers concerned.
- (15) A Liberal government will establish a revolving loan fund with a low rate of interest to assist municipalities in financing capital costs of such undertakings as schools, hospitals, roads and sewer and water systems, with priority given to small urban centres.

Industrial Development

- (16) A Liberal government will adopt all practical and feasible methods to encourage investments in industrial enterprises in Saskatchewan including:—
 - (a) Creating a political and economic climate favourable to investment in industry.
 - (b) Industrial loans for sound business or industrial ventures in all parts of the province.
 - (c) Power and gas rates competitive with other provinces.
 - (d) Co-operation with municipal governments to provide land at cost, and sewer and water on a local improvement basis.
 - (e) Tax concessions where necessary during the period of establishment.
 - (f) Removal of unfair competition from government subsidized Crown corporations.

Power and Natural Gas

- (17) A Liberal government will extend natural gas lines to as many towns and villages as possible, and power lines to all farmers where feasible.

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315 McCalum Hill Bldg., Regina Sask.

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1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.



THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

- 1.** Create 80,000 new job opportunities for Saskatchewan young people in four years through a dynamic industrial development program.
- 2.** Reduce the retail sales tax immediately to four percent and make every effort to reduce it to three percent within four years.
- 3.** Provide farm loans at low interest and long terms of repayment.
- 4.** Permit use of purple, tax-free gas in farm trucks.
- 5.** Increase grants to schools and municipalities to reduce municipal taxes.
- 6.** Change local government boundaries only where approved by votes of rate-payers.
- 7.** Maintain medical care insurance and extend it to cover major drug costs.
- 8.** Launch a \$175 million, four-year high-way program.
- 9.** Pay half the cost of paving main streets in towns and villages.
- 10.** Provide free text books for all students in grades one to twelve.
- 11.** Maintain and improve workers' wages, vacations, hours of work, compensation and trade union rights and security.

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XII.214

1964 ?

WHY

VOTE

LIBERAL

To Develop Our North

The new Liberal government will institute vigorous policies to bring the production of great wealth in mineral and forest resources in Northern Saskatchewan.

It will institute a policy which is positive enterprise private business and investment and government agencies will be given fair and equal treatment.

It will institute programs which assist and economic development will be encouraged and other by improving living conditions and employment opportunities for our northern residents.

It will create access roads and other transportation facilities.

It will provide financial assistance to companies prepared to make investment in exploration and production.

The Liberal Candidate in Your Constituency

There are some of the measures a new Liberal government will take in its first year of office. They are measures derived from the need for a new deal for Saskatchewan.

Every Liberal candidate in Saskatchewan is dedicated to the principle that the people of Saskatchewan deserve better than a doubtful future. They know that the present conditions people who have left Saskatchewan in the past 20 years under the present government did not become opportunities did not exist for them. This the Liberal Party is committed to do and happen today when we once again give the birth of a new dawn in Canada.

The Liberal candidate in Saskatchewan is your best choice because you deserve a fair share of the riches of Canada.

AUTHORIZED BY THE SASKATCHEWAN LIBERAL ASSN.

The Saskatchewan Liberal Party dedicates itself to the task of revitalizing the economy of Saskatchewan.

A new Liberal government will enact the following measures to get Saskatchewan moving.

To Develop Our North

The new Liberal government will institute vigorous policies to bring into production the great wealth in mineral and forest resources in Northern Saskatchewan.

It will institute a policy where co-operative enterprise, private business and investment and government agencies will be given fair and equal treatment.

It will institute programs where social and economic development will complement each other by improving living conditions and employment opportunities for our northern residents.

It will create access roads and other transportation facilities.

It will provide financial assistance to companies prepared to make investment in exploration and production.

The Liberal Candidate In Your Constituency

These are some of the measures a new Liberal government will take in its first term of office. They are measures derived from the need for a new deal for Saskatchewan.

Every Liberal candidate in Saskatchewan is dedicated to the principle that the people of Saskatchewan deserve better than a doubtful future. They know that the quarter-million people who have left Saskatchewan in the past 20 years under the present government, did so because opportunities did not exist for them. This, the Liberal Party is convinced, must not happen today when we once again are on the brink of a new boom in Canada.

The Liberal candidates in Saskatchewan deserve your support because you deserve a fairer share of the riches of Canada.

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To Give New Life to Municipalities

A new Liberal government will immediately rectify the present situation which not only threatens the existence of many municipalities, but has also left them unfairly burdened with a massive tax load.

It will, for example, establish a branch of government to provide financial help and training to people interested in setting up or expanding small businesses or industries in smaller urban centres.

It will give more generous financial aid for education, roads and other municipal services.

It is determined to bring new life to many towns and villages by giving them a fairer share of government agencies and buildings.

It will make no change in the form of local governments without approval by vote of the ratepayers concerned.

To Meet the Challenge In Education

A new Liberal government will concern itself with the need to provide an education more suited to the needs of the society in which we live. This objective, plus the need for reform in the financing of education, will be given top priority by a new Liberal government.

It will increase school grants.

It will provide more scholarships for deserving students in university and advanced technical courses.

It will make available authorized textbooks to all students from grade I to grade XII.

It will work to revise school curricula so that our system of education will be more suited to meet modern problems.

It will provide approved private high schools with financial assistance.

It will, finally, increase pension payments to those civil servants and teachers who retired before the most recent increase was made in superannuation payments.

To Develop Our Industries and Create Jobs

A new Liberal government will turn its energies to the creation of 20,000 new jobs in manufacturing in its first four years in office. It has also developed a program to create 60,000 additional jobs in other fields.

It plans to accomplish this by providing tax concessions to new industries or mines moving into Saskatchewan, giving incentive that does not now exist.

It will reduce hydro power and natural gas rates to levels comparable to other provinces.

In co-operation with the municipalities, it will provide land at cost to new industries, and provide sewers and water on a local improvement basis.

It will make long-term loans available to new and expanding industries.

It will work to decentralize industry by providing technical and financial aid to those wishing to expand or establish industries in smaller urban centres.

To Lighten Our Tax Load

A new Liberal government will first set up an independent body to uncover the inefficiencies in the operation of the Saskatchewan government and its agencies, and to recommend ways of saving valuable tax monies now being wasted.

It will immediately cut the 5 per cent sales tax to 4 per cent, with a further objective of reducing it to 3 per cent.

It will give to each newly wed couple an exemption from the entire sales tax on the first \$1,000 they spend on household goods.

It will lengthen the list of goods now exempt from the sales tax to include such essentials as children's clothing and shoes.

It will permit farmers to use tax-free (purple) gasoline in their farm trucks.

It will initiate a study to find ways of reducing land and property taxes.

It will establish means of reducing personal income taxes to a level comparable to those paid by Canadians in other provinces.

To Increase Farm Income

A new Liberal government will immediately enact short and long-term measures to give Saskatchewan farmers a fairer share of the income in a new, re-invigorated economy.

It will immediately revise the present legislation on farm credit to give a square deal to young people wishing to start farming, and to small farmers wishing to enlarge and improve their farm operations.

It will make loans to these people at a low rate of interest, covering 80 per cent of the farm's value, with 30 years to repay. At the present time, Saskatchewan farmers are forced to pay the highest interest rates of farmers anywhere in Canada.

It will remove grazing leases from the political arena by establishing an independent board to allocate all such leases on crown lands.

In order to establish more economic farm units it will release for sale Saskatchewan Crown land now under cultivation leases. Claims of present lease holders will be given first consideration.

It will greatly reduce taxes on farm lands and property. These taxes have been increased four-fold in the past 20 years. It will remove the mineral tax from farms where no minerals are being produced, and establish a formula to reduce the unfair burden of taxation farmers now pay.

It will increase the province's reserves of fodder and feed by promoting and assisting stockpiling in good years to meet emergencies in drought years. It will also encourage higher production of feed grain and forage crops.

It will halt the flow of farmers from the land by expanding irrigation and water conservation projects. It will also work to aid in diversifying our farming, by promoting expansion of the livestock industry — especially cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. It will also conduct intensive research into the feasibility of establishing community pastures for sheep production.

It will also work for the expansion of activities of 4-H Clubs to promote interest among young people in agricultural developments.

To Relieve Hardship and Suffering

A new Liberal government will review our entire program of social welfare services with two goals in mind: firstly, to ensure that needless hardship and suffering is ended in a province as potentially productive as Saskatchewan; secondly, to assist individuals to become self-supporting, useful members of society.

It will work to improve and expand the Medical Health Insurance program.

It will institute a Drug Insurance program to care for major drug costs.

It will increase the grants to religious and community organizations for capital costs of homes for the aged and infirm and homes for the mentally retarded.

To Modernize Our Highway System

A new Liberal government will overhaul and quickly step up Saskatchewan's road building program throughout the entire province. In a province where transportation is of key importance, we can no longer afford to smugly view the progress we have made, with no thought to the need that still exists for a vastly improved highway network in all parts of the province. A new Liberal government will therefore take immediate steps to remedy this.

It will invest a minimum of \$175 millions on a much-needed highway and road program during its first four years in office.

It will begin immediate paving of at least three additional highway entrances linking the American border to the main highway system, to encourage a step-up in tourist traffic.

With the assistance and advice of municipal officials, a Liberal government will re-classify the grid road system placing those roads now bearing a high percentage of provincial traffic, as compared to local traffic, in the highway system of the province.

It will accept the responsibility for paying 50 per cent of the cost of paving main streets in towns and villages.

It will immediately negotiate with the Federal government the construction of a second Trans-Canada Highway.

It will establish a more generous program of grants to local governments to cover costs of road construction, maintenance, re-surfacing and snow clearance of local roads.