



DIEFENBAKER'S STATEMENTS & PROMISES

1958

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MAY - 1ST



AGRICULTURAL PRICES

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AGRICULTURAL PRICES

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY, 1958

(Mr. Diefenbaker) said political opponents had dealt only with the measure's protection against "distress prices" -- its guarantee that for nine products the price would not fall below 80 per cent of the average price during the previous 10 years.

But its major benefit was that 12-month support prices would be established each year, in relation to a 10-year average base price, with supports bearing "a fair relationship to the costs of production."

CP Report in Windsor Daily Star, Feb. 14, 1958.

NIPAWIN, 15 FEBRUARY, 1958

The farm-price act provides for support payments based on production costs, he said, but warned that if the support price brought surplus production "naturally the price couldn't be as high the next year."

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 17, 1958.

RIMOUSKI, 26 FEBRUARY, 1958

The prime minister was in the course of pointing out that the Conservative government had put a new agricultural price support act through Parliament to provide farmers with higher incomes when he lightly dropped the suggestion, almost in an aside, that wood might also be brought under the protection of a subsidy.

"I hope, and representations have been made, that the advisory committee and the stabilization board (which will administer the act) will give consideration to including farmer-produced woods so they will know the lowest prices they will receive a year in advance."

It was presumed his reference was to pulpwood which normally is cut in heavy volume by Quebec farmers during the winter. This winter the demand for pulp has fallen off sharply as a result of the move by pulp and paper companies to reduce heavy pulp inventories.

Although pulpwood is not one of the nine products which must come under price supports, the act gives the price stabilization board wide powers to include other commodities.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 27, 1958.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY, 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker ... gave audiences at Charlottetown and Summerside an interpretation of the Agricultural Price Stabilization Act which would come as news to members of Parliament.

"The day will never come in Canada, no matter how great the crash (in agricultural prices) in other countries that prices will fall to the same level here," he asserted. "There is a distress price in Canada below which all agricultural prices cannot fall," he said at Summerside.

The Prime Minister maintained here and at Summerside that there was a provision in the bill to provide a minimum support price "under all agricultural products" of 80 per cent of the price over the previous 10 years.

The act introduced in Parliament by the Conservative government last year appeared to provide this protection by statute for only nine agricultural products, butter, eggs, cheese, hogs, sheep, cattle and non-prairie produced wheat, oats and barley.

Parliament was certainly never given the impression that the legislation would provide protection for all the commodities produced by the farmer in the event of the bottom falling out of the world market.

Last night, the Prime Minister charged the opposition parties with misrepresenting the Conservative farm bill. On the face of it, he appears to have been guilty of misrepresentation on his own account.

Yesterday at Rimouski, speaking of the same bill, Mr. Diefenbaker hinted that pulpwood cut by farmers might be eligible for price supports. Last night he indicated that producers of potatoes, a major crop here, might also apply to the price stabilization board to have supports put under that crop.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 28, 1958.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., 27 FEBRUARY, 1958

"Each year, before the crop season," said the Prime Minister, "the farmer will know the lowest price that he will receive."

That price, in order to insure the farmer of his fair share of the national income, is to bear a fair relation to the cost of farmers' production, said Mr. Deifenbaker, adding "that's what the farmers have been asking for."

Charlottetown Guardian, Feb. 28, 1958.

CHICOUTIMI, 3 MARCH, 1958

By its farm price supports bill, the Conservative government "has done more than the former Liberal government did in 22 years to help agriculture and assure the farmer a greater portion of our national income.

CP Report in the Montreal Star, March 4, 1958.

CHATHAM, 5 MARCH, 1958

At meetings in the rich Essex and Kent farm belts, the Prime Minister declared, to the accompaniment of a rousing ovation, "We will not allow the Canadian farmer to be sacrificed by dumping of agricultural products by the United States."

He told the audience at Chatham, centre of an important sugar beet growing industry, that sugar beets will be supported under a new stabilization act, which will assure fair returns for producers, based on costs of production in the country's four large sugar beet areas.

The prime minister said the new agricultural statute gives farmers prices determined by costs of production, determined before the crop season begins. He also mentioned a general increase in exports of beef, oil seeds and steel over the past year.

Windsor Daily Star, March 6, 1958.

Recalling that he had promised consideration for the industry in a campaign speech in Wallaceburg last May, Mr. Diefenbaker underlined tonight that in a matter of months his government had placed a \$13. a-ton support price under sugar beets.

Globe and Mail, March 6, 1958.

STEINBACH, MAN., 7 MARCH, 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker promised a big enthusiastic meeting in this farm district last night to probe into that "layer of fat" -- the difference between the price the farmer gets for his products and the amount the consumer pays.

If wholesalers and retailers are found to add "unfairly" to the price of farm products, "the necessary legislation will be brought into effect," Mr. Diefenbaker promised.

The Toronto Daily Star, March 8, 1958.

CHILLIWACK, B.C., 11 MARCH, 1958

After the price spreads commission reports, he said, the Conservatives "intend to bring in the necessary legislation to assure that the Canadian farmer shall be entitled to the greatest possible return."

Toronto Daily Star, March 12, 1958.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., 15 MARCH, 1958

The Prime Minister also promised that "sympathetic consideration" would be given to making deficiency payments to wheat, oats and barley growers so that their returns would bear a fair relationship to production costs."

Montreal Star, March 17, 1958.

WELLAND, 21 MARCH, 1958

The prime minister, well aware he was speaking in the Ontario fruit and vegetable growing areas, held out a promise of protection to growers against American dumping of surplus produce ...

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Mr. Diefenbaker voiced sympathy for the Canadian fruit and vegetable grower.

"I know your problems here. You find yourselves at the peak of the American harvesting season just putting your produce on the markets. You find United States agricultural products being dumped into Canada to force down the prices of your fruits and vegetables," he said,

"I do not intend, nor does my government intend, to allow Canadian agricultural producers to find their industry destroyed or undermined as a result of the U.S. dumping of fruits in Canada," the prime minister declared.

Under the Liberal government, he said, no adequate provision was made to preserve and protect, or to preserve and safeguard, the farmers.

He suggested that one way in which the fruit farmers might be protected would be by placing fixed values for dumping duties into effect at the earliest date that they would be effective.

"If the government is returned to power we shall act in order to preserve within our rights under the general agreement on tariffs and trade the existence and preservation of Canadian agriculture industry, including fruit, vegetables and tobacco growers," he promised.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES (5)

WELLAND (cont'd.)

He said the Liberals had not acted to protect the fruit and vegetable growers except in the case of strawberries. And that action was taken just before the last election.

"Our government will speak for you, and on behalf of you, to insure the preservation of the agricultural economy in this area," he told the Niagara fruit and vegetable farmers.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 22, 1958

SHERBROOKE, 23 MARCH, 1958

Sugar beets will be on the list of items to be protected under the new Agricultural Prices Stabilization Bill.

Montreal Star, March 24, 1958.

THE ARCTIC

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY, 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker promised an imaginative program of Arctic research, development of Arctic sea routes and increased self-government for the Northwest Territories.

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The Arctic Research program set out by the prime minister would involve air and ground exploration of the continental shelf in the Canadian far north. He mentioned a specific \$75,000,000 development at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island.

Development of atomic ice-breakers could be an important weapon in building up Arctic sea routes. Improved navigation facilities and ice-breakers are being used to extend the season on the St. Lawrence River at the Hudson Bay route.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 13, 1958.

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY, 1958

Turning to the North, Mr. Diefenbaker predicted Canada's population will reach between 40 million and 50 million by 1988, and development of the Arctic's resources must be speeded.

To aid this development, the government intended to build access roads and railroads into the North, and will provide \$15 million to the provinces to push this plan forward.

Winnipeg Tribune, Feb. 14, 1958.

VANCOUVER, 13 MARCH, 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker ... disclosed here Thursday that the justice department is considering a draft of a bill of rights for Canadians. It will first be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The bill would be limited to those fields within federal jurisdiction. It was the first time in his month-old campaign that Mr. Diefenbaker, a long-time advocate of such a move, had raised the subject.

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The prime minister explained after the mass meeting that the bill of rights, "a bill of fundamental freedoms for Canadians," would be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada in the form of a reference. In this way it will be left to the highest court in Canada to determine the subjects which could be placed in a federal bill of rights without infringing provincial constitutional powers.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 14, 1958.

The bill, he said, would "preserve and maintain those great things -- those things of the soul, those things of faith -- that are greater than any other consideration."

Vancouver Sun, March 14, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Where Caution Needed" in the Halifax Chronicle Herald of March 19, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Take it to Quebec" in the Vancouver Sun of March 21, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Between Two Stools" in the Victoria Daily Times of March 18, 1958.

C.N.R. PENSIONS

C-1
C.N.R. PENSIONS

MONCTON, N.B., 25 MARCH, 1958

He promised "full consideration" for the perennial demand of retired CNR employees for higher pensions.

Toronto Daily Star, March 26, 1958.

CLOSURE

WINNIPEG, PRESS CONFERENCE, 12 FEBRUARY, 1958

One of his (Diefenbaker's) first acts of the new session will be to put forward again his motion to abolish the rule of closure in Commons debates. He explained (that) other "emergency measures", including new federal-provincial tax-sharing legislation, kept him from proceeding with it before.

The Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 12, 1958.

COLUMBIA RIVER POWERVANCOUVER, 13 MARCH, 1958

He also referred, in his remarks, on a great national development plan, to the proposed development of the Columbia River -- a question involving the still-unsettled problem of what the U.S. should pay in return for benefits to downstream U.S. plants brought about by storage dams on the river in Canada. The prime minister recalled that when he was in Vancouver last year he had outlined what would be his policy on the Columbia.

That policy had not changed and now has become the policy of his government. He said his administration is prepared to co-operate with the B.C. government in the proposed development project. It would be a scheme of joint co-operation between Ottawa and the provincial government.

His government's policy was to get maximum benefit for Canadians from the development.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 14, 1958.

Basically his statement on the Columbia was a restatement of last election's pledge of co-operation with the B.C. government through "joint-investment" or "other sound financial assistance."

He said the U.S. should pay "reasonably" for the benefits it would receive from Canadian dams in irrigation, flood control, land reclamation and navigation.

He renewed his offer of aid to B.C. but he said his government could not reach a "position of finality" on Columbia plans until detailed engineering and hydraulic studies are completed in October.

Preliminary reports have been sent to Premier Bennett, he said.

"The technical problems are enormously complicated," he warned and "they will not disappear overnight."

Vancouver Sun, March 14, 1958.

QUEBEC, 27 MARCH 1958

" Les coopératives constituent un mouvement que le parti conservateur continuera de favoriser de toutes les manières; elles sont en effet à la base même de notre stabilité économique et sociale. Les coopératives ne sont-elles pas un excellent instrument de cette décentralisation économique dont Esdras Minville, l'un de nos économistes les plus avertis, disait qu'elle était l'un des plus grands besoins de Québec?"

L'Action Catholique, 28 mars 1958.

(TRANSLATION:)

Cooperatives are a movement which the Conservative party will continue to encourage in every way; they are in fact the very basis of our economic and social stability. Are not cooperatives an excellent instrument of that economic decentralization of which Esdras Minville, one of our best informed economists, said that it was one of Quebec's greatest needs?"

CROP INSURANCE

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CROP INSURANCE

STEINBACH, 7 MARCH, 1958

Now it is taking action to provide crop insurance as an added protection for the farmer, he said. This would be done in co-operation with the provinces.

The Ottawa Citizen, March 8, 1958.

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY, 1958

He promised that the Conservatives would start a \$100,000,000 road program for the Yukon and Northwest Territories to be tied in with a proposed \$75,000,000 joint federal-provincial program to build access roads into the northern areas of the provinces (x)

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The new roads program will open new mineral and oil areas. If all the provinces take advantage of the federal offer to share costs, final value of the program may be doubled from the present \$75,000,000 estimate.

His government, Mr. Diefenbaker added, will aid economically sound railway projects giving access to resources (y); it will press for the development of Columbia River power; it has in mind a second Trans-Canada highway route through Saskatoon to Edmonton; it will maintain a continuing inventory of power resources, strategic metals and other non-renewable resources.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 13, 1958.

(x) According to an editorial in the Globe and Mail of Feb. 14, 1958, Resources Minister Hamilton stated that his department was considering a road from the Keno Hill mining area in the Yukon to the mouth of the Mackenzie, and another connecting the mineral rich Great Slave Lake area with the Arctic.

The program would mean jobs for "hundreds of thousands of Canadians" and would open the way for investment "by Canadian and foreign investors of hundreds of millions of dollars."

(CP Report in the Windsor Daily Star, Feb. 13, 1958.)

(y) The CP report in the Windsor Daily Star of Feb. 13, 1958, adds:
"such as the proposed line from Northern Alberta to Pine Point on Great Slave Lake."

John Diefenbaker pleaded with an overflow audience of 5,000 Wednesday night to help elect a majority Conservative government to carry out a long-range plan of national development, which he said would make jobs for hundreds of thousands of Canadians.

Total cost of the works program would be \$1,185,000,000.

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 13, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "It Isn't June" in the Winnipeg Free Press, of Feb. 13, 1958.

But the Conservative government had acted with a national program of public works "to provide for the future development of Canada and to assure jobs."

The works program would total \$1,185,000,000. of which \$270,000,000 would be spent in the first three months of the year.

CP Report in the Regina Leader Post of
Feb. 13, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "A Rip Van Winkle" in the Ottawa Citizen of Feb. 14, 1958.

PRINCE ALBERT, 14 FEBRUARY, 1958

The promise of new roads to the North under federal-provincial financing was presented (by) Prime Minister Diefenbaker Friday night to an audience of this northern Saskatchewan city, his home town.

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The Progressive Conservative leader gave further details of a program announced earlier: under which \$1,500,000 would be available to each province yearly for development roads provided the provinces match the federal money.

He said the government has in mind a 212-mile \$4,500,000 road from Prince Albert to Flin Flon, Man., and also a 550-mile road from Lac LaRonge, Sask., some 175 miles north of here, to Uranium City on Lake Athabaska.

There could be other roads to the North in the other Prairie Provinces.

The program was part of a plan to build roads in the Northern territories to develop wealth of mineral resources.

Prince Albert Herald, Feb. 15, 1958.

The roads program -- worth an estimated \$150,000,000 in federal spending -- will be one of the Conservative party's main pitches in the northern ridings of all four Western provinces.

Also in the cards for the Prime Minister's town is a new \$3,000,000 bridge over the North Saskatchewan River to break the bottleneck created by the present combined rail and highway bridge.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 15, 1958.

The Progressive Conservative leader gave further details of a program announced earlier: the offer of a five-year plan by which \$1,500,000 would be available to each province yearly for development roads provided the provinces match the federal money.

He said the government has in mind a 212-mile, \$4,500,000 road from Prince Albert to Flin Flon, Man., and also a 550-mile road from Lac La Ronge, Sask., some 175 miles north of here, to Uranium City on Lake Athabaska.

He said his government's "national development policy" would bring about settlement of northern areas "just as western Canada was settled by another national policy of an earlier day."

Canada must "assert" sovereignty over her northern territories which hold "untold riches" in natural resources. Besides accomplishing this, the national development policy would rapidly build Canada to a nation of 50,000,000 people, the prime minister said.

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 15, 1958.

NIPAWIN, 15 FEBRUARY, 1958

Naturally he spoke about his roads-to-resources program, specifying three that should be undertaken by a federal-provincial program. Costing a total of \$15,000,000, the roads would link The Pas and Hudson Bay, Lac La Ronge and Uranium City, and Nipawin to the Hanson Lake Road.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 17, 1958.

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY, 1958

"We will develop the country now from north to south through a policy of access roads, by rail to the north, by making available to private enterprise the vast resources awaiting, by processing in Canada the largest degree possible of our raw materials, instead of shipping them to the United States."

Hamilton Spectator, Feb. 18, 1958.

RIMOUSKI, 26 FEBRUARY, 1958

Speaking on his party's national development policy, the prime minister took the opportunity to tell Gaspésians further to the east he was aware "how important is the building of a railway from Matane to Ste. Anne des Monts(x) and of the needs of Chandler (a north shore port)(y) with regards to its wharf and its harbour. "

A large delegation from the Gaspé Peninsula had come to Ottawa to see him about the problem and he was much impressed by the force of their arguments, the prime minister continued.

"The Liberal administration has long neglected these matters. We shall study these questions seriously and you may be assured that all such matters will receive proper consideration. "

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 27, 1958.

(x) See note under heading RAILWAY FROM MATANE TO STE. ANNE DES MONTS.

(y) Chandler is on the Baie des Chaleurs -- not the North shore.

HAMILTON, 6 MARCH, 1958

His national development program, he said, would take five to seven years.

Toronto Daily Star, March 7, 1958.

EDMONTON, 8 MARCH, 1958

He also reiterated his program of northern development, and said it would include a railway to base metal deposits at Pine Point on Great Slave Lake, and a second Trans-Canada Highway through Edmonton from Winnipeg to the West Coast.

CP Report in the Gazette, March 10, 1958.

"Resources underground won't build Canada. Resources in the ground won't forge the shield of freedom. "

This Conservative policy was "not thought of in 1958 or 1957 -- it had been advocated through the years," he said, "The northland holds not only a treasure house, but also an area becoming more and more inhabitable," he said.

"I believe the time has come to construct highways in northern Alberta and the Territories, and to provide the necessary railway ... to bring about immediately ... to bring at the earliest possible date a second Trans-Canada Highway from Saskatoon to Edmonton and West."

Edmonton Journal, March 10, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Long Term Projects Launched" in the Winnipeg Tribune of March 17, 1958, which describes the projects to be undertaken in the north and gives the "primary objective" as the determination and extent of the resources in the area!

Cf. Editorial "Vision Alone" in the Winnipeg Free Press of March 18, 1958.

KENORA, 18 MARCH, 1958

He said that the establishment of proper airport facilities was a part of the national development program which he visualized coming into being under his regime if he is re-elected.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 19, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Mr. Diefenbaker's Hokum" in the Ottawa Citizen of March 22, 1958.

KAPUSKASING, 20 MARCH, 1958

The Conservative government had offered to finance half the cost of provincial roads to open up resources areas in the North. It also would support construction of railways where they were possible and economical. These would provide access to forest and mineral wealth and open up new areas to the tourist trade.

CP Report in the Gazette, March 21, 1958.

KINGSTON, 21 MARCH, 1958

The Prime Minister envisaged a "planned partnership" between federal and provincial governments for the development of "our landlocked resources" with special reference to power projects and the opening of the northland.

The federal government would assist the provinces in financing the construction of self-liquidating projects on an equal-share basis and would be primarily responsible for the development of "the great empire of the north".

Kingston-Whig-Standard, March 22, 1958.

See Also "TOURIST INDUSTRY" TO WHICH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IS TO APPLY

MONCTON, 25 MARCH, 1958

At Moncton, a major CNR centre, he promised \$17,000,000 for modernized freight yards as part of his "great and new" public works program which the Liberals were describing as "nebulous and non-existent."

Toronto Daily Star, March 26, 1958.

DIESEL FIREMEN

Prime Minister Diefenbaker said he expects the CPR and its firemen's union, to resume negotiations.

He promptly referred to Transport Minister George Hees a Montreal report that the CNR wants to cut down on its diesel firemen and that the possibility of a crippling firemen's strike looms for the two transcontinental lines.

The Ottawa Citizen, February 4, 1958.

Today, Prime Minister Diefenbaker expressed belief that the Union and the CPR will get back into negotiations, which were never resumed after the strike that ran from January 2 to January 11, 1957.

He also asked Transport Minister George Hees to look into the situation between the CNR and the firemen's union.

Talking to reporters after a Cabinet meeting, he said of the CPR situation:

"I would naturally expect that there would be negotiations".

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Mr. Diefenbaker said he understood there had been an agreement between the CPR and the union that they would resume talks after the Kellock report was delivered.

CP report in The Gazette, February 5, 1958.

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker last night promised that a Progressive Conservative government will bring in legislation to halt the "dumping" of textiles and other products in Canada.

Mr. Diefenbaker speaking to an audience of more than 2,300 in the armories of this textile centre, said Canada could not afford this and similar industries to be destroyed by dumping.

"We acted to protect the farmers of this nation against the dumping into Canada of agricultural products through the establishment of import controls", the prime minister asserted.

"Canada can not exist without the textile industry. Following the representations to the tariff commission and on the basis of the recommendations of the tariff board, such action will have to be taken as is necessary to ensure that no industry will be subject to dumping," he added, bringing a burst of applause from the audience.

Textiles, he continued, formed one of the great industries of Canada. "For too long has your industry been subject to the innuendo of inefficiency".

Toronto Daily Star, February 25, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker followed the announcement (about farm price supports) with a promise his government will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the textile and other essential Canadian industries from competition from cut-rate foreign goods -- an important issue in this textile manufacturing centre.

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Calling the textile industry "one of the great industries of our country", he said that in a foreword to one of the industry's publications last year, he had said the industry "had been subject too long to the innuendo of inefficiency" whenever it asked for better treatment.

The Tariff Board was studying tariffs on the importation of textiles, and there was no reason why the government, after receiving its report, should not take action to assure no vital industry would be subject to dumping of foreign goods -- the importation of goods for sale at prices below that in the country in which they were produced.

CP report in the Montreal Star, February 25, 1958.

Cf. Editorials: "The Prolific Protector" in the Winnipeg Free Press of February 26, 1958, and "Protectionist Diefenbaker" in the Regina Leader-Post of March 5, 1958.

CHATHAM, 5 MARCH 1958

See under the Heading "AGRICULTURAL PRICES" for promise of protection against the dumping of agricultural products.

In particular, he dwelt on sugar beets, a major local product, and recalled his party's efforts to gain protection for sugar beet growers against the importation of U.S. products.

Within three months of his formation of a government, he said, steps had been taken to protect Canadian agriculture against "the dumping proclivities of the U.S. agricultural industry" and to establish a floor price for beets.

Toronto Telegram, March 6, 1958.

Cf. Editorial: "Threat to livestock industry" in the Regina Leader-Post of March 8, 1958.

KELOWNA, B. C. , 10 MARCH 1958

John Diefenbaker promised Okanagan fruit growers Monday night that his government will act to stop dumping of American fruit in Canada.

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He said:

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3. The government will act within the limits of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to stop wholesale dumping of American fruits and produce into Canada at distress prices.

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"We do not intend to allow our great fruit and vegetable industry to be sacrificed in any way," he shouted. "We intend to act."

Ottawa Citizen, March 11, 1958.

.... The crowd of some 3,000 heard Mr. Diefenbaker pledge action to stop the dumping of low-priced U.S. fruits and vegetables in Canada.

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Then he swung to the tough topic of U. S. fruit and vegetables coming into this country. To the people of this region U. S. imports of fruit and vegetables represent "dumping" that slashes the prices they can charge and limits the markets they have for their products.

By Canadian law this isn't dumping, as Mr. Diefenbaker acknowledged, because the Americans were selling fruits and vegetables at the same price in the U. S. as in Canada.

But what makes the problem really tough is that to millions of Canadian consumers the lower-price U. S. products keep them from paying extremely high prices for the early Canadian product, prices that would prevail but for this competition from the U. S.

Toronto Daily Star, March 11, 1958.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker hinted here tonight that some action will be taken by his government to amend the anti-dumping law to prevent the United States flooding Canadian markets with low-priced fruits and vegetables.

The Prime Minister said nothing could be done at present because the depressed products are sold to Canadian consumers at the same price as to U. S. users.

"That is the law as it stands now," he declared. He assured his audience the government did not intend to allow the Canadian farmer to be sacrificed by having dumped on him agricultural products from any other market.

"Canadian farmers must not suffer", he declared, "from the chronic disability of having their harvest seasons begin later than those in the United States".

Globe and Mail, March 11, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Higher Prices?" in the Toronto Daily Star of March 12, 1958.

CHILLIWACK, B. C. , 11 MARCH 1958

But it was when discussing dumping by the United States that the prime minister got the most enthusiastic response from the crowd. His government had acted already to cope with dumping by the Americans. It had established import controls on skim milk powder, butter oil, fowl and turkeys.

"Turkeys were marching into Canada, tens of thousands of them", he said. "We stopped them". There were shouts of "bravo" and loud applause.

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"I am not going to see the turkey and fowl producers of this country ruined because there are surpluses in the United States", he declared.

"We have given assistance to protect the Canadian frozen pea industry from imports at abnormally low prices. Provision has also been made for guaranteed prices on Canadian No. 1 potatoes".

The previous government had refused to act when farmers had appealed to it for protection, he claimed.

"We have acted and all these things have been done in a few months."

Winnipeg Free Press, March 12, 1958.

SHERBROOKE, 23 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister, in his Sherbrooke speech, was given a noisy shouting ovation when he promised assistance for the hard-pressed textile industry.

Sherbrooke, a textile manufacturing city of 70,000, has been seriously hit by United States "dumping" of textiles and Mr. Diefenbaker made it plain this situation will not be permitted to continue.

"The textile industry has not always been treated fairly in the past", he declared in a searching denunciation of the former Liberal government. "Its requests for better treatment have much too long been neglected".

The textile industry is a major employer in Sherbrooke and in other Canadian cities, he said flatly, and the government has no intention of letting it be sacrificed by U. S. dumping.

Within the purview of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) "any injustices that might have been done will be rectified".

Toronto Telegram, March 24, 1958.

Speaking to representatives of the Eastern Townships textile industry, Mr. Diefenbaker said the government had instituted an investigation into the problems in this field. "The report will be ready soon and the Government will take immediate action to bring relief to this important segment of the Quebec economy".

He warned his government would not stand by and see either the textile industry or Canadian agriculture undermined by unfair

dumping practices.

The Gazette, March 24, 1958.

At Sherbrooke, where one-third of the working force is employed in the textile industry, the prime minister won a hand from 1,100 people when he said: "The textile industry has too long been neglected. The tariff board is now looking into the matter and as soon as it reports to the government we will study carefully its recommendations so that one of the main industries of Canada may be given all the attention it deserves".

Toronto Daily Star, March 24, 1958.

ARNPRIOR, 28 MARCH 1958

Again dealing with the Americans, Mr. Diefenbaker said his party, if necessary, would take steps to halt dumping that was harming the Canadian textile industry.

Ottawa Citizen, March 29, 1958.

The government intended to act to control dumping so that Canadian industry would not be in danger of being wiped out by acts contrary to international trade practices. The purpose is to provide jobs for Canadians in Canada.

Ottawa Journal, March 29, 1958.

OTTAWA, PRESS INTERVIEW, 29 MARCH, -1958

Mr. Diefenbaker declined to suggest a desirable length of time for a campaign. But he indicated that, if elected, he would take steps to revise election regulations to cut down on campaign time. The regulations now call for about 55 days between the time election writs are issued and election day.

The prime minister also indicated he intends to have a Commons Committee look into the subject of advance polls which now are provided only for commercial travellers, transportation workers, and armed forces and RCMP on duty.

"To restrict advance polls to the present three classifications does not seem to meet our democratic needs," he said.

Toronto Daily Star, March 31, 1958.

FARM CREDIT

F-1
FARM CREDIT

KELOWNA, B. C. , 10 March 1958.

He told a bone-chilled audience of 3,200 in the Kelowna Memorial Arena that long-term credit will be extended to help farmers plan for the future and action is being taken to "alleviate" discrimination in freight rate increases.

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He said:

2. "It is time to extend farm credit "legislation" to enable farmers to plan for the future."

Ottawa Citizen, March 11, 1958.

OTTAWA, 1 FEBRUARY 1958

The special assistance provided for the four Atlantic provinces amounting to \$25,000,000 a year for four years would be available to other provinces in a similar condition if this would help the development of Canada.

The Ottawa Journal, February 3, 1958.

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY 1958

..... Prime Minister Diefenbaker made a pointed reference to a Star-Phoenix editorial published several weeks ago. The editorial had noted that Mr. Diefenbaker, while leader of the opposition, had gone on record in support of the principle of equalization in Dominion-Provincial relations.

"In reply to the Star-Phoenix" he said, "I stated that the equalization principle would be preserved. I say it again and I repeat it now. The principle will be put into effect."

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, February 14, 1958.

TORONTO EVENING PARTY, 19 MARCH 1958

Premier Frost, introducing Mr. Diefenbaker at the night doings, said the \$22,000,000 additional tax revenue Ontario has received from the Diefenbaker government, must be regarded as a down-payment. Ontario had found it much easier to work with the federal Conservatives than with their predecessors - the Liberals.

"I've talked of \$100,000,000." said Mr. Frost. "I'm confident as I never was before that we're going to produce a new deal."

Mr. Diefenbaker, without committing himself, said he was sure Mr. Frost would ask nothing more than fairness and justice.

Ottawa Citizen, March 20, 1958.

The Premier said the Diefenbaker government was producing "a new deal for the people of Canada" and referred to the October provincial-federal tax meeting as proof.

"After years of getting nothing from Ottawa we came back from

.... 2.

that conference with a down payment of \$22,000,000 in Federal money, which we returned to the municipal tax payers of this province, he said."

The Ottawa Journal, March 20, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Millions More-Or Less" in the Winnipeg Free Press of March 22, 1958

MONCTON, 25 MARCH 1958

The prime minister pointed out New Brunswick was getting an extra \$2,236,000 annually for the next four years in federal tax-rental grants.

This was much better, he claimed, than Mr. Pearson's promise to base the grants on the per capita income of the richest province - Ontario - rather than on that of Ontario and British Columbia as at present.

Mr. Pearson's offer, he said, would mean only an additional \$458,000 annually for this province.

Toronto Daily Star, March 26, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Mr. Diefenbaker's kettle" in the Regina Leader Post of March 29, 1958.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

He told the audience of more than 1,100 which crammed the hall above the Roloway Bowling Club that the government was now considering providing the same kind of price support legislation for the fishing industry as it had for the farmers, although he acknowledged there were "difficulties in the way".

Toronto Daily Star, February 28, 1958.

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH 1958

His government, he told the audience, was moving to stabilize prices for farm produce, and consideration is now being given to bring about "the application", on a similar basis, of this measure as it affects fish products.

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 25, 1958.

YARMOUTH, 25 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker today promised Federal price supports under fish and a firm stand on protection of Canadian inshore fisheries against foreign trawlers.

Angling for votes in this fishing area - one of two Nova Scotia Constituencies retained by Liberals in last year's election - the Progressive Conservative leader said there is need of fish price supports, similar to those provided under farm products. They would relate prices to fishermen's costs of operation.

"We want to do that if you want it", he told an afternoon audience of 1,500 that jammed a theatre in this town of 10,000.

Mr. Diefenbaker spoke sarcastically of a speech given here by Liberal Leader Lester B. Pearson, and touched on an issue that Mr. Pearson dealt with. The situation whereby foreign trawlers can fish up to the recognized three mile limit of territorial waters while Canadian deep-sea fishing boats are required to stay 12 miles offshore.

He said Mr. Pearson had promised to press for a 12-mile limit of territorial waters even if Britain and the United States didn't go along with Canada's position.

A conference at Geneva, sponsored by the United Nations, now was studying the problem of how far international sovereignty extends offshore.

"But Mr. Pearson says now he's going to do it on his own".

The Conservative government had taken "the first strong step" in the matter. It was proposing that national jurisdiction be extended 12 miles offshore only in regard to fisheries matters.

"It is the intention of this government to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen."

The Conservative leader also said that under the former Liberal government Canadian markets in the United States for fish had been plagued by import embargoes.

CP report in The Gazette, March 26, 1958.

"The great difficulty for the fisherman", he said, "is that the price of things he must buy is going up, while the price of what he has to sell is not keeping pace. We have in mind to provide for the fisherman, legislation similar to that provided for agriculture." Under the latter program, he said, a floor price was decided in relation to the farmer's costs.

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 26, 1958.

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker said that last year he had criticized general railway freight rate increases as being unfair to the Western provinces.

"Did we act?". The government had "held up" a 3.8 percent railway freight rate increase allowed by the Board of Transport Commissioners earlier this year.

"We said it could not at this time be justifiably brought into existence".

CP report in Windsor Daily Star, February 14, 1958.

On freight rates, Mr. Diefenbaker spelled out for the first time his government's apparent intention on the increase granted in January by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

"We said before we were in power that freight rates were unjustifiably high when raised horizontally", he said.

"Did we act? When the board allowed an increase, we held it up because it couldn't be justifiably brought into existence on the basis the increase was provided".

Winnipeg Tribune, February 14, 1958.

Speaking to reporters concerning further postponement of the freight-rate increase, Mr. Diefenbaker said briefs would have to be prepared and arguments submitted to the Cabinet.

"It could conceivably be postponed again in the event the full presentation has not been made".

The prime minister expressed no direct opinion of the issue -- whether the railways could charge as an expense an accelerated rate of depreciation on their equipment.

He spoke forcefully, however, of "discrimination" which such horizontal rate increases cause in the Prairie and Maritime provinces and of what he said was the necessity of equalizing freight rates across Canada.

He said rates in the Prairies and Maritimes are higher than in Ontario and Quebec. The 3.8 percent increase "simply would increase

"the degree of discrimination as between these areas".

CP report in Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, February 15, 1958.

OTTAWA, 26 FEBRUARY 1958

Proposed increases in freight rates throughout Canada and in Ontario-Quebec phone rates have again been deferred by the Cabinet until May 1 -- well beyond the March 31 general election date.

(A full report appears in

The Gazette, February 27, 1958.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., 1 MARCH 1958

Present freight rates discriminated against the Atlantic Provinces and the West, he said. The Government had held up the four per cent increase to be assured grounds for it were reasonable.

Telegraph Journal, March 3, 1958

KELOWNA, B. C., 10 MARCH 1958

He told a bone-chilled audience of 3,200 in the Kelowna Memorial Arena that long-term credit will be extended to help farmers plan for the future and action is being taken to "alleviate" discrimination in freight rate increases.

.....

He said:

.....

4. The government has "more than asked" the board of transport commissioners to bring forward "at the earliest possible date" recommendations on equalization of freight rates to alleviate discrimination against B. C. and the Maritime provinces.

The Ottawa Citizen, March 11, 1958.

DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, 17 MARCH 1958

The prime minister said the government had suspended a recent

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FREIGHT RATES

FREIGHT RATES

3.6 per cent railway freight increase authorized by the board of transport commissioners, and unless reasons for the boost were "established properly" before the Cabinet "we do not intend to allow it".

Mr. Diefenbaker described the proposed increase as the latest step in a round of postwar raises which discriminate against the Prairies.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 18, 1958.

WINNIPEG, PRESS CONFERENCE, 12 FEBRUARY 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker said, for instance, full examination and discussion of the government's use of governor-general's warrants to provide money for carrying on the government during February and March will be assured as soon as parliament can be called again into session. Liberals and CCF had mounted a severe attack on the government for its resort to these warrants. Mr. Diefenbaker said he, himself, will move to amend the Financial Administration Act to make it mandatory that warrants be approved by parliament.

Toronto Star, February 12, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker emphasized strongly in his press conference that parliament will have "complete opportunity" to review the 'emergency' spending his government is planning during the election campaign.

"The spending will be authorized meantime by governor-general's warrants. But it will be confined, he said, to "emergent unforeseen expenditures not provided for by parliament".

And there will be a "special and early debate" when the House of Commons reassembles "to satisfy the desire of members to scrutinize expenditures and approve or disapprove them".

Ottawa Citizen, February 12, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker said he feels an amendment should be made to the Financial Administration Act which now requires only that the government table a report of expenditures made under warrants. Such an amendment would remove any "ambiguity" in the law and "restore what I have always stood for -- control by Parliament over the public purse".

.....

Mr. Diefenbaker said one of the first things he will do at the new session will be to provide an opportunity for "full consideration and examination" by the Commons of expenditures made by the government under governor-general's warrants.

The Ottawa Journal, February 12, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker said he would move to amend the Financial Administration Act to remove present ambiguities and make it mandatory that warrants be approved by Parliament.

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The amendments would reinforce the full control of Parliament over the public purse.

The Globe and Mail, February 12, 1958.

Cf. Editorial "Mr. Diefenbaker Repents" in Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, February 14, 1958

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

For a large part of his text last night, he took an editorial in the island's Evening Patriot, which suggested that there were many questions he could not or would not answer when he arrived here.

The editorial suggested that Mr. Diefenbaker would not explain why his government had failed to bring down a budget.

In answer, the prime minister maintained that the last session of Parliament was merely the continuation of that opened in January, 1957, for which a budget had already been introduced by the Liberal government.

"There was no unusual reason for a budget because the only changes made were some reductions in the income tax and the excise tax".

The prime minister also denied there was anything unusual in the fact he was using over \$500,000,000 in Governor-General's warrants to provide funds to carry on the business of government until the end of the present fiscal year on March 31.

Last night he told the audience here that "no expenditure made under Governor-General's warrants during this period of time will be denied examination by Parliament, for the first thing we intend to do when Parliament resumes is to place before it these items."

Toronto Daily Star, February 28, 1958.

NANAIMO, B. C. , 12 MARCH 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker said current government expenditures have to be made under Governor-General's warrants because the government spending program was only partly approved by Parliament before the election was called.

He promised that each of the expenditures made under warrant would be submitted to the new Parliament "for ratification, consideration, amendment or defeat".

Toronto Daily Star, March 13, 1958.

IMMIGRATION

ARNPRIOR, 28 MARCH 1958

Entry of immigrants to Canada will be slowed down to the country's capacity to absorb them.

Ottawa Citizen, March 29, 1958.

PEMBROKE, 28 MARCH 1958

He told his Pembroke audience his government had moved swiftly to cut immigration last July in order to ease the unemployment problem.

Toronto Daily Star, March 29, 1958.

INTEREST RATES

CALGARY, 14 MARCH 1958

He claimed that interest rates had fallen sharply as a result of government action since last June -- from a high of 4.33 percent to 2.89 percent in recent weeks.

Winnipeg Tribune, March 15, 1958.

His government had put \$300,000,000 new money into house-building and its policies since taking office had reduced the interest rate from 4.3 percent to 2.89 percent, he said.

Calgary Herald, March 15, 1958.

SELKIRK, MANITOBA, 17 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister was outlining Progressive Conservative accomplishments since it assumed office and one of these, he declared, was to "ease" the tight money situation inherited from the former Liberal administration.

This has been done by releasing \$300,000,000 for new housing, launching a vast public works program and by reducing taxes. Interest rates, as a result, had dropped.

Toronto Telegram, March 18, 1958.

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH 1958

Referring to finances, Mr. Diefenbaker said his government reversed the "tight money policy of the Liberals". Interest rates had been decreased from 4.3 percent to 2.8 percent. As a result of the \$300,000,000 provided for housing loans there were more housing starts on homes "for average Canadians" than ever before.

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 25, 1958.

MARITIME FREIGHT RATES

M-1

SAINT JOHN, N.B. , 1 MARCH 1958

Addressing a public meeting at the Saint John High School, Prime Minister Diefenbaker gave a hint of a new promise for the Maritime Provinces. He said his government was considering additional freight rate assistance for the area to spur industrial development.

.....

Mr. Diefenbaker's reference to consideration of new freight rate aid for the Maritimes involved the Maritime Freight Rates Act, a 1927 statute under which rates on goods moving between the Maritimes and Central Canada were set at a below-average level.

He said the government is studying the possibility of broadening the basis of aid and changing the present formula to remove discriminations.

Telegraph Journal, March 3, 1958.

MONT JOLI AIRPORT

M--2

MONT JOLI, 26 FEBRUARY 1958

He told the people of Mont Joli that his government would study their request to have this community once again become the jumping-off point for aircraft to the DEW line.

For three years this was the case, but with the completion of the DEW line a year ago, Montreal has become the centre from which northbound aircraft now fly. The switch was made because it was found less costly to fly supplies from Montreal.

Toronto Telegram, February 27, 1958.

OTTAWA, 7 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker said this afternoon the government is willing to hold an informal conference with representatives of Canadian municipalities.

.....

The prime minister said the informal meetings, to be scheduled later, would enable the municipalities to set out in full their problems and recommendations.

Ottawa Citizen, February 7, 1958.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker said today he plans to call an informal federal-municipal conference this year to discuss the financial plight of Canadian municipalities.

.....

He told reporters he has in mind an informal conference attended by federal and municipal representatives at which the municipalities could outline their problems.

.....

Mr. Diefenbaker said the informal conference certainly would take place this year. However, it would not be held until after the March 31 general election.

CP report in The Gazette, February 8, 1958.

The prime minister was asked whether the talks will be held before or after the next federal-provincial fiscal conference.

"I am not going to fix dates", Mr. Diefenbaker said.

The Halifax Chronicle-Herald, February 8, 1958

Voir "M. Diefenbaker et les provinces" éditorial dans le Devoir de fevrier 10, 1958.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 19 FEBRUARY 1958

The prime minister told them he will call an "informal" conference with the municipalities this summer or fall to find ways of

.... 2.

easing their financial burden.

Out of it, he expected, would come "alternate sources of revenue" -- a clear indication of direct financial aid -- and some relief for homeowners from high taxes on real estate.

Indications are the prime minister has in mind a scheme to provide long term low-interest loans to municipalities, similar to a plan launched by the former Liberal government before World War II.

Toronto Star, February 19, 1958.

HULL, 25 FEBRUARY 1958

He also indicated prompt action on holding an "informal" meeting between the Federal government and municipal representatives -- he said it would occur after the election -- to hear municipal views on their financial problems.

Such a meeting, he said, would allow the Federal Government to draw up proposals to present to the next Federal-provincial conference for easing "excessive" municipal real estate taxes.

CP report in the Montreal Star, February 26, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker announced that he proposed to call a federal-provincial-municipal conference in the near future. He recognized that the municipalities come under the jurisdiction of the provinces, but saw advantages of having them represented at an informal conference which would give them opportunity to put forward their own proposals and to explain their needs. Out of such a conference, he said, might come some plan to ease the "excessive" municipal tax burden on real estate.

Ottawa Journal, February 26, 1958.

M. Diefenbaker a déclaré que le gouvernement comprend la situation financière difficile dans laquelle se trouvent les municipalités du pays. "Nous verrons à leur accorder une part raisonnable des impôts, a-t-il dit, afin qu'elles puissent faire face aux besoins nouveaux suscités par leur croissance rapide."

D'après M. Diefenbaker, ce partage devra faire l'objet d'une étude sérieuse entre les gouvernements concernés. Le gouvernement est prêt à adopter un plan d'aide aux municipalités, à la lumière de cette étude et des recommandations des gouvernements provinciaux.

Le Droit, 26 fév. 1958.

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(TRANSLATION:

Mr. Diefenbaker stated that the government understands the difficult financial position of the municipalities of the country. "We shall see to granting them a reasonable share of taxes", he said, "so that they will be able to meet the new needs arising from their rapid growth".

According to Mr. Diefenbaker, this division should be the subject of a serious study by the governments concerned. The government is ready to adopt a plan of municipal aid, in the light of such a study and the recommendations of the provincial governments.

END OF TRANSLATION)

Mr. Diefenbaker said he was aware that municipalities were in need of a greater share of the tax dollar.

Winnipeg Free Press, February 26, 1958.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker emphasized the special grants of \$25,000,000 a year for four years which his government is providing to the four Atlantic provinces. Prince Edward Island will receive \$2,500,000 a year and the other three provinces \$7,500,000 each.

He said the provincial governments should be able to use the money to help municipalities and hard pressed municipal taxpayers.

CP report in The Gazette, March 1, 1958.

FORT WILLIAM, 19 MARCH 1958

Although the fiscal agreements with the provinces still had four years to run, the government had voluntarily made an extra \$87,000,000 available to equalize opportunities in all provinces.

"We raised the standards" he continued. "We didn't have to do it but we did it to make possible a reasonable equalization of opportunity and to assist the municipalities which can now receive additional funds from the Provincial Government".

Globe and Mail, March 19, 1958.

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY 1958.

Later this year, a Conservative government will convene a national conference on conservation to map a national conservation policy. He pledged his government to maintain a continuing study of soils, land use and water conversation.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 13, 1958.

The principles of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation plan, begun in the 1930's in the west, would be extended to all of Canada.

CP report in the Regina Leader Post, Feb. 13, 1958.

cf. Article entitled "PM Has Eye on Future of Canada Food Supply" by James McCook, in the Ottawa Journal of Feb. 14, 1958.

EDMONTON, 8 MARCH 1958

The prime minister said his government would call a national conference on conservation, its purpose would be to map out a national conservation policy; to carry out an imaginative program of development which would capture the imagination of Canadians.

Globe and Mail, March 10, 1958.

OTTAWA, 1 FEBRUARY 1958

The government wanted a mandate to proceed with a great national development plan, including the construction of roads built in co-operation with provinces.

The Ottawa Journal, Feb. 3, 1958.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker also told a meeting of some 2,400 here last night, that he hopes that the Borden Commission on Energy Resources will approve the export of Canadian natural gas to the United States. He said his government would act immediately after the Commission brought down its recommendations in an interim report.

Mr. Diefenbaker added, however, that his government was determined to see that gas prices charged in Canada were not used to subsidize gas sales at cheaper prices to the United States.

On the question of gas export, Mr. Diefenbaker noted that the U.S. also had to approve through the agency of the Federal Power Commission. He said the case was now being argued before the FPC -- "They've got 200 lawyers on the case, so that'll give you an idea of how long it will take," he told the audience amid laughter.

The Prime Minister said it would be a matter of exporting gas "surplus to Canada's own requirements". He would not forecast the findings of the Borden Royal Commission.

But he added: "I want to assure you of this: If the Commission justifies this course, as I hope it will, we will not hold up this export, once it has passed the various Canadian and United States regulatory boards."

In the printed notes Mr. Diefenbaker stated: "Let me say this -- and it is a fact that cannot be refuted -- that no transmission company has yet achieved that position which would enable it to ask the Federal government for an export permit. All three companies who have indicated their desire to export gas from Canada must first receive authority from government agencies outside our jurisdiction. I hope that fact is now clear to everyone, and I want to emphasize again that it is unrealistic and false to suggest that we have in any way delayed the export of gas."

Montreal Star, March 15, 1958.

ST. JOHN'S, NF LD., 19 FEBRUARY 1958

He made these other points:

1. -----
2. That Newfoundland might be eligible for low-cost federal loans for hydro power projects. He acknowledged the province isn't much interested in getting federal aid for coal-fired thermal power plants as provided under a new Atlantic provinces power bill passed in Parliament last session.
3. That Premier Smallwood's request in his letter for federal aid in building local power distribution lines -- as distinct from aid to main transmission lines provided in the bill -- would receive "the most serious consideration".

The Evening Telegram, St. John's, Feb. 20, 1958.

PROCESSING OF CANADIAN RAW MATERIALS

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY 1958

"We will bring in legislation to assure an increase in the processing of raw materials in Canada."

Winnipeg Tribune, Feb. 13, 1958.

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker said, "The United States closes doors to our manufactured goods, but they make entry free for our raw materials."

Mr. Diefenbaker said Canada would export 10 million tons of iron ore (annually) to the United States in the next 10 years. That fact didn't make sense for Canadians and "we'll make sure of processing our own raw materials to provide jobs for our own people."

Mr. Diefenbaker said, "We want to give to Canadians that equality of opportunity without which freedom is meaningless."

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Feb. 14, 1958.

The time has come for Canada to process all of its own raw materials, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker told a packed audience in this wheat-belt centre last night.

.....

"Ten million tons of Canadian iron ore must not be shipped abroad over future years to provide industrial employment abroad.

"It should provide employment here, as should processing of all our raw materials."

To accomplish the program that will make that possible, the Conservatives need a clear mandate from Canadians, he declared.

Toronto Telegram, Feb. 14, 1958.

The Conservatives, he said, are the party of "national destiny" and their policy is to assure that "to a major extent, Canadian raw materials will be processed in Canada to provide employment for Canadians.

CP Report in the Montreal Star, Feb. 25, 1958.

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY 1958

(See under "DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM")

HALIFAX, 21 FEBRUARY 1958 (Press interview)

Replying to reporters' questions, Mr. Diefenbaker said his government favoured a reduction in shipment of raw materials to such countries as the United States and supported a policy of increased processing of Canada's own raw resources to boost employment.

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, Feb. 22, 1958.

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

He promised that a Conservative government would see to it that the north was developed.

"Today we have a new vision of a developed northland, a country rich in minerals," he said.

He promised that all such minerals would, to a major extent, be processed in Canada rather than exported in a raw state to another country to provide jobs in that other country for processing the minerals.

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 25, 1958.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

"It has never made sense to me why our raw materials should be shipped across to the States to be manufactured there to make jobs for other people when we should be doing this work in Canada".

Charlottetown Guardian, Feb. 28, 1958.

COXHEATH, N.S., 28 FEBRUARY 1958

"We intend to encourage the processing of our raw materials in Canada and lay the foundation for a plan that will make a kind of Canada our resources can secure us."

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, March 1, 1958.

KITCHENER, 6 MARCH 1958

He spoke of the development of natural resources planned by his government. The aim will be to keep these resources in Canada and have the manufacturing done here wherever possible, thus providing more work for Canadians. This was preferable to continuing the huge flow to other countries where they are converted into manufactured products and provide vast employment for people of other lands.

The London Free Press, March 7, 1958.

EDMONTON, 8 MARCH 1958

"It doesn't make sense to me that the Liberal party by 1959 planned to be able to ship 10,000,000 tons of iron ore annually into the United States there to provide jobs in the manufacture of articles to be shipped back to Canada to increase the trade deficit with that country."

If this complaint against shipping iron ore from the Canadian mines, like Steep Rock, Labrador and the new properties in Ontario, presages action by the Conservative government, it might make U. S. and other interests cautious about proceeding with their development plans.

Toronto Daily Star, March 10, 1958.

CHILLIWACK, B.C., 11 MARCH 1958

Again he said the former Liberal government's plans for exporting iron ore to the U.S. "didn't make sense" to him. "We intend, in our policy for further encouragement of the processing of raw materials in Canada, to ensure jobs for Canadians in the future". He didn't say how this would be done.

Toronto Daily Star, March 12, 1958.

MOOSE JAW, 15 MARCH 1958

The prime minister said his government would stop shipping of raw materials to countries outside of Canada to provide jobs for people of those countries. His remarks were directed to the United States and he said that had the Liberals remained in power they planned to ship 10,000,000 tons of iron ore in 1959, there to be manufactured and returned to Canada for sale.

Globe and Mail, March 17, 1958.

SELKIRK, MAN., 17 MARCH 1958

In a 39-minute speech, Mr. Diefenbaker declared the time had come for Canada to process its raw materials at home to alleviate unemployment rather than ship them to the United States.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 18, 1958.

KINGSTON, 21 MARCH 1958

A Conservative government returned to office, he said, would make certain that Canada's natural resources were used to benefit all Canadians. Processing of raw material in this country would be encouraged in order to provide jobs for Canadians in Canada, he indicated.

Kingston Whig-Standard, March 22, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Vision or Mirage" in the Toronto Daily Star, March 25, 1958.

PROMISES

MONTREAL, 18 FEBRUARY 1958

P-5

He made it plain, at the outset, that the Conservatives have only started to embark on their program. "There is much more to come," he said, "and all the promises we made prior to last June's election will be carried out in full".

Toronto Telegram, Feb. 19, 1958.

COXHEATH, N.S., 28 FEBRUARY 1958

He appealed for a new mandate on the basis that his government "has fulfilled every promise made the electorate." I now ask for a working majority so that together we can go forward into the future and build a great Canada."

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, March 1, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Promise and Deficit" in the Toronto Daily Star of March 4, 1958 -- a good view of the Conservative accomplishments.

cf. Editorial "Fulfilled and Unfulfilled" in the Halifax Chronicle-Herald of March 4, 1958.

CHATHAM, ONT., 5 MARCH 1958

The Conservative government, in its brief history has "implemented its promises to a degree that heretofore has never been seen in this country by any government at any time".

London Free Press, March 6, 1958.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., 12 MARCH 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker declared no government in Canada's history had in so short a time carried out so many of its promises as his government elected last June.

Globe and Mail, March 13, 1958.

ST. HYACINTHE, 23 MARCH 1958/

Speaking in French at St. Hyacinthe to an afternoon audience of more than 2,000 he said his party had created and would preserve "the constitutional rights of minorities and provinces".

Ottawa Journal, March 24, 1958.

MONTREAL, 26 MARCH 1958

In addition to holding out the hope, to the Montreal crowd, that there might be more French-speaking members in the cabinet, the prime minister gave his assurance that his government would protect Quebec's constitutional rights.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 27, 1958.

QUEBEC, 27 MARCH 1958

He renewed his pledge to preserve Quebec's rights:

"Rights were guaranteed to the province under the Constitution of Canada. We shall protect these rights. No matter what politicians may tell you, those rights will be sacred and faithfully preserved by us." he said.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 23, 1958.

OTTAWA, 4 FEBRUARY 1958

THE BRONSON BRIDGE, OTTAWA

The Prime Minister announced today that the Dominion Government has agreed to contribute 40 percent of the cost of the new Bronson avenue bridge and its approaches and ramps, together with the revision in the Driveway which this will make necessary.

The bridge will be built under contract and although the Prime Minister did not mention cost, it has been estimated at about \$1,900,000. The Dominion share on this basis would be about \$700,000.

Ottawa Journal, Feb. 4, 1958.

OTTAWA, 5 FEBRUARY 1958

CAUSEWAY BETWEEN P.E.I. AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker today announced that the Federal government has ordered an immediate engineering study of the proposed causeway between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The preliminary engineering study for the P.E.I. causeway -- which would turn the island into a peninsula when built -- will cost an estimated \$200,000.

The first study will determine the effect of the causeway on tidal conditions and fisheries.

An investigation carried out in 1957 by the federal public works department established that there is enough suitable rock at Cape Tormentine, N.B., within a short haul of the ferry terminal to provide core material for the project.

ST. JOHN'S, NF LD. PORT

The Prime Minister also announced that the cabinet has given approval to the federal department of public works to undertake the development of the port of St. John's, Nfld., which is expected to cost an estimated \$12,000,000.

According to the Halifax Chronicle-Herald of Feb. 6, 1958:

Mr. Diefenbaker said the initial development at St. John's is part of a master plan for future harbour expansion "which will remove the major obstacles now hampering healthy development of this port".

cf. Editorial "Mr. Diefenbaker's Public Works" in the Ottawa Citizen of Feb. 7, 1958.

The St. John's project will be covered by 1958-59 estimates of the public works department so that work can start without delay, the Prime Minister's office said.

The development includes construction of large modern terminal wharf, with extensive storage and handling facilities, a marginal wharf for coastal shipping, access roads to relieve traffic congestion and other improvements.

In addition the DOT will construct a new marine agency with wharf and buildings at St. John's which is expected to be completed in two to three years.

The modifications will save an estimated \$1,000,000 annually at the present volume of shipping.

They are designed to speed the loading and unloading of ocean-going ships.

REFERRING TO BOTH PROJECTS

Mr. Diefenbaker described the prospective works as a great national program which will swing into action immediately and will be part of his party's "national development policy" promised to the electorate in the last general election campaign.

"It is a very extensive and challenging program," the Prime Minister said.

"For the moment" he said, "the first stages of the program will be financed strictly by the Federal government."

Montreal Star, Feb. 5, 1958.

PRINCE ALBERT, 14 FEBRUARY 1958

A NEW RAILWAY STATION AT PRINCE ALBERT

"During the last few days I have had conversations with the railroad officials and they have agreed to build a new station here. This is part of my desire and ambition to develop the north country and Saskatchewan".

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Feb. 17, 1958.

OTTAWA, 18 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced today expected expenditures by government departments and agencies on works projects totalling \$280,000,000 during the first quarter of 1958 and \$1,185,000,000 for the full calendar year.

The announcement was made after a meeting of the cabinet. The totals include projected expenditures for new construction and maintenance, alteration and repair of existing works.

CP report in Montreal Gazette, Feb. 19, 1958.

This program, he said last night, was "to ensure development of our country and to provide as well help to Canadians, work to Canadians and an opportunity for the better things of life.

Montreal Star, Feb. 19, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Something Old, Something Borrowed" in the Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 20, 1958.

HULL, 25 FEBRUARY 1958

In Hull, last night, at a regional Conservative rally, Prime Minister Diefenbaker made a definite commitment on the part of his government to pay one-third of the cost of a proposed highway bridge across the Ottawa river, linking Hull and Ottawa.

The multi-lane high level bridge is estimated to cost in the vicinity of \$12,000,000.

The Prime Minister's pledge that the Conservative Government would contribute one-third of the cost of the bridge was conditioned on one-third each being paid by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The provinces, he said, could make arrangement for the payment of their one-third share in any manner they might see fit.

Ottawa Journal, Feb. 26, 1958.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has promised that the federal government is prepared to contribute \$4,000,000 toward the cost of a new Ottawa-Hull interprovincial bridge.

He emphasized, however, that Quebec and Ontario, Hull and Ottawa would have to work out a cooperative arrangement for the remainder of the cost.

Mr. Diefenbaker estimated expenditure on the bridge would be \$12,000,000.

He said he had long been aware of the inadequacy of the bridges connecting Ottawa and Hull. Better facilities would have to be established to assure a federal district worthy of the National Capital.

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 26, 1958.

cf. Editorial "Public Misled" in the Regina Leader Post of Feb. 28, 1958, which contains a good analysis of the \$1,185,000,000 public works program.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

The Prime Minister stated that after 22 years of discussing Prince Edward Island needs by the Liberals, the Conservative government had taken the first steps in instituting a full scale scientific and engineering survey of causeway possibilities costing \$200,000.

Charlottetown Guardian, Feb. 23, 1958.

LONDON, 6 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker stopped briefly in London yesterday and indicated that the \$10,000,000 Upper Thames River Conservation Authority will get Federal aid, provided it can be shown that the work is in the national interest and not merely a provincial or municipal responsibility.

London Free Press, March 7, 1958

cf. Editorial "You Can't Fool All the People All the Time" in the Toronto Daily Star of March 20, 1958.

KENORA, 18 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker disclosed here Tuesday, that if he is re-elected, he will establish a semi-judicial body to govern the operations of private and publicly-owned radio and television in Canada.

He said that the governing body would be similar to the board of transport commissioners.

The prime minister made the surprise disclosure during his political speech at Kenora after he referred to the needs of that area for a television station.

Mr. Diefenbaker also promised that the Fowler Royal Commission report on radio and television will be brought before Parliament "at a very early date". He did not indicate what recommendations, if any, of the report will be acted upon.

Later in an interview he declined to elaborate.

"I have read and studied the report," he told the Free Press, "I found it most interesting. When we bring it before Parliament, then you will know how we intend to act in regard to its recommendations."

He seized the opportunity to discuss his government's policy with respect to radio and TV. He said one of the first responsibilities of any government will be through the Canadian Broadcasting corporation, or through private stations, to expand television to make television reception possible in areas where it is not available.

"We intend to bring in legislation for a semi-judicial body similar to the board of transport commissioners so that radio and television will have that justice which is the essence of our system."

"The time is long overdue to assure private stations in competition with the publicly-owned national organization, that their cases shall be judged by an independent body instead of as in the past by those in national competition, acting as judge and jury," he told his applauding audience.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 19, 1958.

Mr. Diefenbaker received one of the loudest rounds of applause when he virtually promised this area a television station.

CP report in the Gazette, March 19, 1958.

cf. Editorial "A Needless Crusade" in the Toronto Daily Star, of March 20, 1958.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

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YARMOUTH, 25 MARCH 1958

He made reference to the recent announcement that a CBC television satellite was to be established in the Yarmouth area and later in the speech referred to an election broadcast on television, "which, of course, you can't see here".

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, March 26, 1958.

MONT-JOLI, 26 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker campaigned in the heart of the Lower St-Lawrence River area today and promised "the very warmest consideration" to building a 47-mile railway line into the Gaspé Peninsula ,

He made the promise before a mid-afternoon audience of 450 at Mont-Joli, 20 miles northeast of here (Rimouski).

The line in question would be a 47-mile extension into the Gaspé area from Matane to Ste-Anne-des-Monts. The Canada Gulf and Terminal Railway now operates a 40-mile line from the CNR at Mont-Joli to Matane.

Mr. Diefenbaker said the line is "the type of project that we have in mind for opening up Canada the type of project that should receive first consideration in any national development program."

CP report in the Gazette, Feb. 27, 1958.

PEMBROKE, 28 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker bluntly warned the U.S. last night that Canada would not allow any domination, which is "at variance" with this country's sovereign rights.

He announced that Canada intended to "investigate fully" the recent U.S. action which prevented a Canadian subsidiary of an American Company from selling 1,000 motor vehicles to Communist China.

Toronto Telegram, March 29, 1958.

For a fuller report see The Gazette, March 29, 1958.

ARNPRIOR, 28 MARCH 1958.

At Arnprior the prime minister raised the question of Canada's international trade and the American company's veto on the shipment of the vehicles to Red China. He said the Canadian government would have approved the export.

"While we in Canada would have been prepared to grant the permit for these shipments, they were denied because the parent company did not believe there should be that kind of expansion of trade. We intend to have that matter fully investigated", said Mr. Diefenbaker.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 29, 1958.

TORONTO, 8 FEBRUARY 1958

His party, Mr. Diefenbaker said, planned to aid small businesses. Minor tax concessions had been made, but he indicated there would be greater assistance.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 10, 1958.

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY 1958

The government also would establish a small business advisory committee to provide a liaison between small business and the government and provide financial aid to enable their expansion.

CP report in the Regina Leader Post, Feb. 13, 1958.

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY 1958

He pledged creation of a small business division of the federal administration to advise wholesalers and retailers and act as liaison between them and the government.

The new division would also look into creation of small business loan fund to provide low interest loans where needed.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 18, 1958.

The government will set up a "small business section" to make representations and receive advice from retailers and wholesalers for legislation to meet their problems.

Ottawa Journal, Feb. 18, 1958.

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

"Small business," he said, "was crucified by the Liberal policy of tight money -- but his government intended to establish a small business advisory committee in the Department of Trade and Commerce, to aid in the expansion of small businesses in Canada -- the major source of jobs in the nation."

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 25, 1958.

HULL, 25 FEBRUARY 1958

Small business was the principal victim of the tight money policy, he asserted. In order to assist this part of the economy, "the back-bone of every community," a business advisory committee will be set up to provide it with a "share of national government business and provide the financial assistance which will allow for expansion and development".

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 26, 1958.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., 27 FEBRUARY 1958

He announced that if his government is re-elected, it is their intention at the first session of Parliament to give consideration to a system whereby small business may be able to expand on reasonable terms, and have available to it a system of financing which is being considered to enable small business to meet its responsibility in expanding and assuring extra jobs. A community will continue to prosper and expand if small business expands, he said.

Charlottetown Guardian, Feb. 28, 1958.

HAMILTON, 6 MARCH 1958

The government planned to set up a department to give advice to small businesses and to aid them

Hamilton Spectator, March 7, 1958.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., 12 MARCH 1958

Government help to small businessmen seeking credit was promised by Prime Minister Diefenbaker Wednesday.

He told 1,100 people in a Port Alberni audience that a special branch of the department for trade and commerce would be set up to supervise small business credit.

The prime minister promised the small businessman "credit so he can expand" without spelling out the details of any proposal he will make to parliament.

The Province, March 13, 1958.

SELKIRK, MAN., 17 MARCH 1958

And to help small businesses, the government would set up a special branch to help small firms obtain a fair share of government contracts and financial aid to expand.

CP report in the Montreal Star, March 18, 1958.

YARMOUTH, 25 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister said his government was planning to provide financial assistance for the small businessman, "who had found himself hampered by tight money". An inter-departmental committee in Ottawa was presently studying the problems of small business, he said and "the next step" would be a program making available financial assistance for this type of business.

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, March 26, 1958.

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY 1958

----- Mr. Diefenbaker took his social security program one significant step further. Until now he has promised only a study of the U.S. social security system.

Tonight, he pledged: "We will bring about in Canada a rounded and effective contributory social security plan over and above -- and I emphasize this -- that which already exists".

Such a plan would provide Canadians with social security payments in addition to the \$55 now paid under the old age pension plan.

Referring to the report his government has ordered, he said he had asked that it be made within the next few months so the government would be in a position to have parliament consider the expanded plan.

He reviewed the social security accomplishments of the past few months -- higher pensions, doubled grants to hospitals, an earlier start on hospital insurance -- and promised: "As long as I am prime minister the welfare of the average Canadian will not be forgotten."

Globe and Mail, Feb. 13, 1958.

HULL, 25 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker ----- has hinted at speedy action to broaden Canada's social security system.

"I believe it will not be very long before we will be in a position to introduce in the new Parliament a contributory social security system," he said here last night.

Last month he appointed Dr. Robert F. Clark, University of British Columbia economist, to make a study of the United States social security program.

The prime minister told his Hull audience of some 850 persons that some features of the American plan would have to be altered before it could be fitted on top of the present Canadian program of \$55 monthly pensions paid to all at 70.

He detailed the payments which he said are made under the U.S. plan to those on average incomes: between \$88.50 and \$98.50 a month for single workers retiring at age 65; \$132.80 a month for a husband and wife retiring at age 65; death benefits of \$255; disability payments starting at age 50.

He said these payments, made without a means test, are financed wholly by contributions from employers, employees and self-employed. The cost per person was less than the present Canadian plan.

CP report in the Montreal Star, Feb. 26, 1958.

EDMONTON, 8 MARCH 1958

His party, said Mr. Diefenbaker, "is not satisfied social security legislation in this nation is what it should be. "The Conservatives are studying the American social security scheme, he said, and hope to introduce "an effective and rounded social security plan" which would give Canadians, on retirement at 65, a monthly income about the same as under the U.S. scheme -- \$88.50 to \$98.50 a month.

Edmonton Journal, March 10, 1958.

CHILLIWACK, B.C., 11 MARCH 1958

There was a whispering campaign underway, he said, that sought to give the impression that the Conservatives would reduce old-age pension and old-age security payments. It was being "whispered" that the Conservatives planned such cuts after they set up the new social security contributory plan based on the American system.

The plan we propose is over and above the present pension payments. There will be no cuts, "nothing of the kind", he emphasized.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 12, 1958.

NANAIMO, B.C., 12 MARCH 1958

At Nanaimo he pledged that in the next Parliament the Conservatives will introduce a voluntary contributory old age pension plan over and above the present old age pension plan. It would be, he said, "for everyone in Canada who chooses to belong to it".

Toronto Daily Star, March 13, 1958.

MONTREAL, 26 MARCH 1958

"As long as I am Prime Minister", he said, "our system of social security will receive special attention and there will be no reduction in existing measures."

His audience applauded vigorously when the Prime Minister referred to his party's study of the U.S. social security system and the proposal of its adaptation to Canada.

Montreal Star, March 27, 1958.

SASKATOON, 13 FEBRUARY 1958

Referring to the South Saskatchewan River power-irrigation project - a prime political issue in the province for years -- he said negotiations are proceeding for a joint federal-Saskatchewan undertaking "and I hope that before long we can announce agreement with Saskatchewan on its construction".

The Conservative government was one which carried out its promises.

CP report in Windsor Daily Star, February 14, 1958.

Cf. Mr. Diefenbaker's promise to undertake the South Saskatchewan River dam within six months after being returned to power, Saskatoon, March 25, 1957, as reported in the Prince Albert Herald of March 26, 1957.

Dealing with another sore point in Saskatchewan, Mr. Diefenbaker reiterated a start on construction of the South Saskatchewan River Dam will be made soon.

The federal government and the "Douglas government" of Saskatchewan -- he avoided mention of the name CCF - are in complete agreement that the dam must be built, he said. The two levels of government were now "proceeding to arrive at a conclusion" and he hoped it would not take long.

Winnipeg Tribune, February 14, 1958.

OTTAWA, 18 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker Tuesday night dangled an \$8,000,000 carrot in front of the Saskatchewan government's eyes in the form of funds for starting the South Saskatchewan River project this summer.

The \$8,000,000 item - for a project on which Saskatchewan has not yet signed an agreement with Ottawa -- was included in a \$1,185,000,000 "projections of expected expenditures" announcement.

The formal statement by Mr. Diefenbaker was made following an afternoon cabinet meeting and said in one paragraph the bottom-dollar total was for "work projects". Elsewhere maintenance and alteration were lumped in.

.....

Following the announcement Agriculture Minister Harkness told this newspaper the \$8,000,000 item for starting the dam was to cover the necessary construction townsite, access roads and the beginning of the excavation for the dam.

This, he said, was the amount PFRA engineers felt was necessary for the first year of construction of the dam.

Asked if the federal government had now reached an agreement with Saskatchewan to start construction, the agriculture minister said there was "no agreement but we expect we'll get an agreement".

.....

Other government sources here said federal studies have not yet been completed on Saskatchewan's submission for a low-cost \$100,000,000 power loan, which would include funds for the hydro-power aspects of the Outlook scheme.

Regina Leader-Post, February 19, 1958.

MOOSE JAW, 15 MARCH 1958

He also announced that all the major matters of cost-sharing concerned in an agreement between the federal government and Saskatchewan to build the South Saskatchewan Dam and irrigation project had been settled.

Mr. Diefenbaker said that \$8,000,000 to start work on the project had been put in the spending estimates for 1958-59. Only one or two minor matters remained to be smoothed out.

"The major decisions have been made" he said. "We have decided it is economic to be proceeded with at once. Agreement will not be long delayed with the Douglas (provincial CCF) government.

The Montreal Star, March 17, 1958

Agreement has been reached, he announced, with the Saskatchewan CCF government on a division of costs for the \$170,000,000 hydro irrigation project, and construction will start "at the very earliest date".

He would not go into details explaining they must come from provincial authorities. But touching briefly on the "long and confused history of broken faith and cynical promises" surrounding the dam, he reported:

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DAM

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"Great progress has been made; cooperation has been accomplished. The major decisions have been made, and we have decided it is economical and is to be proceeded with".

Eight million dollars have been put in the estimates this year to get the project rolling. The federal share of the completed works may go over \$130,000,000.

The plan will irrigate half a million acres of arid farmland and create a lake more than 100 miles long behind the dam.

Hamilton Spectator, March 17, 1958.

TAXATION :

WINNIPEG, 12 FEBRUARY 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker said his government would pursue taxation adjustments to put Canadians on a more equal footing with foreign investors. Foreign firms would be encouraged to permit Canadians to buy equity stock and appoint Canadians to executive positions.

They would be asked to give their Canadian subsidiaries a larger share of their export business and to give Canadians more information about their operations in this country.

Globe and Mail, Feb. 13, 1958

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker last night dropped a clear hint that the taxes on cigarets, cigars and tobacco soon may be cut.

He told an audience of 1400 that no industry in Canada suffers a greater degree of taxation than the tobacco industry.

Tobacco growers, he said, are the one segment of agriculture that has not received the attention it deserves, although growers long have clamored for government aid.

The Prime Minister added: " We want to give them this assistance. We are having a study made of this industry to see what action is needed to give tobacco growers a reasonable return and some security for their efforts."

The tax on a 33-cent pack of cigarets now is about 18 cents, made up of an excise tax, and excise duty, and a 10% sales tax.

The study probably will be made by the department of Finance and any ensuing tax cut could be introduced in time for the 1958-59 federal budget expected in May.

To the Brantford audience, living on the northern fringe of Ontario's tobacco belt - where production has jumped from 63000 acres in 1943 to 120,000 in 1956 - the Prime Minister's hint appeared an effective vote catcher.

Mr. Diefenbaker left himself lots of leeway, however, by avoiding a clear-cut promise of a tobacco tax cut.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 18, 1958

EDMONTON, 8 March 1958

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker indicated here Saturday that if re-elected he will make drastic changes in taxation treatment of oil companies.

He promised " tax adjustments to put Canadians in a more equitable position compared with Americans in exploration and development."

He said later he was referring to the depletion allowances treatment accorded firms under Canadian tax laws, and the allowances permitted against earned income to offset unsuccessful wells.

If the U.S. system were adopted here, it would mean millions of dollars to Canadian investors in oil companies.

cf. Also reported in Vancouver Sun, March 10, 1958
Toronto Daily Star, March 10, 1958

SELKIRK, MAN., 17 March 1958

..... Mr. Diefenbaker promised that Canadians would be given opportunities equal to foreign investors in developing the country's natural resources.

Until now, he said, Canadian investors had found themselves at a disadvantage but this would be changed by tax revisions.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 18, 1958

He promised tax changes to give Canadians equal opportunities with foreign investors in developing natural resources. United States oil companies operating in Canada received special treatment under U.S. tax laws which was not available to Canadian firms.

CP report in the Montreal Star,
March 18, 1958

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH, 1958

He said the government also intended to make available to Canadians tax adjustment policies which would " place them on an equal footing with foreign investors."

" We welcome foreign investment," he said, but added his government believed foreign companies should make equity stock available to Canadians " and we believe plants in the export business should not deny to their Canadian subsidiaries a fair share of foreign business, wherever and whenever it is available."

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 25, 1958.

THERMAL POWER

T-3
THERMAL POWER

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH 1958

On the matter of thermal power stations in the Maritimes, Mr. Diefenbaker said he wished to "underline that we are asking, we are demanding that coal be utilized." He was answering Liberal statements that there was no assurance that coal would be used.

Halifax Chronicle Herald,
March 25, 1958.

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH 1958

Federal assistance to the Atlantic provinces " so they can increase and expand the tourist opportunities that are available " was pledged last night in Halifax by Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker.

He told a capacity crowd of 1,980 at the Capitol Theatre that the premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had asked that roads to tourist and recreational areas be included in the " roads to resources " program.

" We believe that in this development policy we can and should offer assistance to these provinces," he said. The tourist industry was a "major industry" - one that had been estimated would reach a value of one and a half billion dollars a year by 1980.

.....

Mr. Diefenbaker said the government had received letters from all provinces, asking for a national conservation conference on " renewable resources" and added that the premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had asked that roads to tourist and recreational areas be included in the " roads to resources " program.

"We believe that in this development policy we can and should offer assistance to these provinces," he said, " as the tourist industry was a major industry, one that had been estimated would reach a value of one and one-half billion dollars a year by 1980."

" We intend to make available assistance to the Atlantic Provinces so they can increase and expand the tourist opportunities that are available."

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 25, 1958
cf. Editorial "A Natural" in the Halifax Chronicle Herald of
March 25, 1958.

YARMOUTH, 25 MARCH 1958

He said the government had already considered the " magnificent tourist potential " of the area and " we intend to give favorable consideration, in opening up this country, to assistance to this province and other provinces, in providing tourist opportunity roads and help attract thousands more than now come into the area. " All you are now asking," he said, " is something of the transportation facilities that, because of limited taxation possibilities, provincial governments have been unable to provide."

Halifax Chronicle Herald, March 26, 1958

TORONTO, 8 FEBRUARY 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker said Saturday in Toronto his government would seek to extend Commonwealth trade links at a Commonwealth economic conference to be held next September in Ottawa or Montreal, and switch some of Canada's "trading eggs out of the U.S. basket."

Globe and Mail, Feb. 10, 1958

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY 1958

The Commonwealth Conference in Montreal this fall, he said, is "designed to extend and expand trade - to recapture markets that have been lost."

Mr. Diefenbaker said the Liberals "admit today but denied in the past" that Canada's imbalance of trade with the U.S. is a serious matter.

"We say let us restore our markets with the United Kingdom, let us give the British people an opportunity for trade in Canada and assure them the necessary Canadian dollars to buy our products - for trade must be in both directions."

The Conservative government's success in its trade promotion "cannot be challenged," he said.

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 18, 1958

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

"We've acted," he said. "We've called a Commonwealth trade and economic conference that will tackle the problem of currency convertibility, and provide us with markets that have been lost - that will mean jobs."

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 25, 1958

TORONTO, TELECAST, 4 MARCH 1958

The Conservatives had brought about similar reversals of trends in the field of trade, he said. In January, 1958, Canada's trade deficit with the United States had been cut in half in comparison with the previous January. In actual goods and services, last December had been the greatest trading month in Canadian history, he said.

The Globe and Mail, March 5, 1958

CHATHAM, ONT., 5 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister spoke with satisfaction at what he said were his government's accomplishments in increasing trade and beginning the shift away from an overwhelming percentage of Canadian purchases in the United States.

In December, seven months after the Conservatives had taken office, he said, Canada had increased its exports to the United States, cut its trade deficit

with that country and increased its imports from the United Kingdom.

The Globe and Mail, March 6, 1958

HAMILTON, 6 MARCH 1958

On trade, Mr. Diefenbaker said his 15 per cent switch has been criticized. He termed it a "diversification of trade" and said that the trade deficit with the U.S. has been cut by \$300,000,000 in 1957 and that in January it was half what it had been in the same month a year ago.

Toronto Daily Star, March 7, 1958

Already the trade policies of the government had brought about substantial increases in imports from Britain, and a reduction in imports from the U.S. Trade missions from Canada would be going to European and other countries in the future.

The Hamilton Spectator, March 7, 1958

"Well, our exports last December were more than \$40,000,000 greater than in December 1956."

"And our exports of steel, of importance to this city, totalled \$13,800,000 in 1957 compared with \$8,600,000 a year earlier."

Exports of nickel had risen in the same period by \$31,000,000, farm implements from \$1,500,000 to \$8,000,000 -- "and these are records these are the facts."

The Hamilton Spectator, March 7, 1958

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., 12 MARCH 1958

Eleven hundred grown-ups and school students packed the hall of a Port Alberni high school to hear him make his only real news of the day : an enunciation of Diefenbaker government policy on the recognition of Red China.

His answer : Trade with the Chinese Communists, but no recognition. Formal diplomatic acceptance of the Red regime, he said, "can be dealt with in due course."

The recent deal to sell wheat to China, the Prime Minister added, "is the beginning of what we believe will be extra trade, without in any way recognizing that country."

Ottawa Citizen, March 13, 1958

NANAIMO, 12 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker forecast here Wednesday that Canada would soon have an expanding trade with Communist China without recognizing that country diplomatically.

" We have laid the foundation for an expanding trade with China by the sale of wheat. This is a prelude. It will increase materially in the days ahead. There are many things they are prepared to take that are not strategic materials," the Prime Minister said amid resounding applause.

Victoria Daily Times, March 13, 1958

cf. Editorial " That's Our John " in the Toronto Daily Star of March 19, 1958, which reproduces a telling editorial of the Wall Street Journal.

FREDERICTON, 24 MARCH 1958

Defending trade policies of his government, particularly the plan to divert 15 per cent of Canada's imports from the United States to the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister said that, contrary to claims of some political opponents, trade has been expanded under the present regime.

" We have a real plan worked out in detail in order to give opportunities to provide markets. In 1957 our export trade was greater than in the history of this country, and that is continuing in 1958. We shall achieve markets on behalf of fishermen, farmers and industry."

Saint John Telegraph-Journal,
March 25, 1958

OTTAWA, 1 FEBRUARY 1958

On trade, he said there was a record trade deficit with the U.S. when he came into office. He claimed there had been an attitude of caution within the government for fear that the U.S. might resent Canada "speaking up" to the American government.

He declared that he had changed all that.

"Look at the newspapers today. An influential member of the U.S. Senate foreign relations committee has admitted that the U.S. has too long disregarded Canada; that it was time for a greater realization in the U.S. that there is a Canada."

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 3, 1958

The Liberals had lost markets for agricultural products in the United States and elsewhere. The Canadian market for U.S. exports was left with little protection while U.S. restrictions on Canadian goods were imposed whenever there was interference with domestic interests there.

The Ottawa Journal, Feb. 3, 1958

NIPAWIN, 15 FEBRUARY 1958

In his speech here, dealing largely with agricultural matters, he said the former Liberal government "backed down" in dealing with the United States on trade. It had allowed U.S. import quotas to be set on Canadian farm product exports.

But the Conservative government had persuaded the U.S. to drop its practice of tying up future export markets in the world through the operation of the U.S. agricultural surplus disposal program.

The Ottawa Journal, Feb. 17, 1958

cf. Editorial "Dollar Decline" in the Toronto Daily Star of Feb. 19, 1958.

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

The Prime Minister, blaming the Liberals for tying a disproportional amount of Canada's trade to the U.S., said the natural result was that when there was a recession south of the border "it will intensify the recession here."

He said that there are now around 4,800,000 unemployed in the U.S., "and the numbers are increasing," from which it might be inferred that the Prime Minister considered unemployment would also become progressively more serious in Canada.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 25, 1958

"The Liberals say they believe in increasing exports to the United States. Why didn't they do that when they were in power?" he asked. "Our exports went down and imports increased when the Liberals were in."

The London Free Press, March 7, 1958

OTTAWA, 1 FEBRUARY 1958

Topping the Prime Minister's campaign list was his promise to spend \$286,000,000 in the first six months of 1958 to provide work projects for the nation's increasing numbers of unemployed.

.....

Canada is in for deficit financing, according to the Prime Minister. He said that his government would not allow the possibility of deficits in the national budget to stand in the way of providing work projects to try to take up the slack in employment.

The Prime Minister said that the Liberals and other opposition groups had tried "to saddle them with the unemployment problem." But he said there were 245,000 (y) unemployed when his government took office. He did not mention how many unemployed there are today. (x)

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 3, 1958

- (x) June 22, 1958, the day after the Conservatives took office, the number of persons "without jobs and seeking work" was 162,000 not 245,000 as asserted by Mr. Diefenbaker, while the number of "live applications for employment" with the National Employment Service for June 1957 was 266,000.
- (y) The Ottawa Journal reports Mr. Diefenbaker as saying 125,000.

PRINCE ALBERT, 14 FEBRUARY 1958

The Prime Minister said here Friday night his Conservative government inherited the unemployment problem from a Liberal administration which "failed to act when it was warned."

"We are defeating the problem," he said. Figures for the last few weeks showed a slower rate of increase in unemployment.

"Where did unemployment come from? In the first place because we tied our economy too closely to the United States, losing our markets everywhere else. Secondly, because small businessmen were strangled by the tight money policy of the former government."

The Conservative government reduced taxes, had provided \$300,000,000 in money for house-building mortgages, cut off the free flow of immigration last summer, increased social security payments and provided cash advances to farmers.

Some Liberals were saying unemployment was 800,500^(z). Not so, he said. The present figure is about 400,000 (x).

Unemployment was 379,000 in February 1955, and 308,000 in February 1956, under the Liberal government.

" Did they talk about that then ? Did they act ?"

The only difference today is that unemployment is about 14 per cent higher than in that previous period (y) " but we have acted."

" As long as I am Prime Minister, no man or woman is going to suffer from unemployment so long as public works will provide them the assistance they require."

The government had launched a public works program which would total \$270,000,000 in the first three months of the year and \$1,185,000,000 for the whole year.

CP report in the Ottawa Journal,
Feb. 15, 1958

- (x) In fact the DBS figures, made public on Feb. 18, showed that in January 1958, there were 520,000 persons without jobs and seeking work, while the DBS figures for the week ending Feb. 15 - made public on March 18 - revealed that there were 555,000 persons without jobs and seeking work.
- (y) Percentagewise unemployment for January 1958 was 72% higher than in January 1957, and 82% higher than in January 1956; while for February 1958 it was also 72% higher than in February 1957 and 80% higher than in February 1956.
- (z) Registration at National Employment Service offices were as follows:

December 12, 1957	570,674
January 16, 1958	816,982
February 13, 1958	854,257

Canada, he said, was experiencing unemployment because its economy was so tightly tied to that of the U.S. which also was suffering from an economic decline. No Canadian government could exert influence over the U.S. economy. But the Liberals were partly to blame for binding Canada's economy so closely to that of the U.S.

The Liberals when in power had lost most of Canada's traditional export markets, except the U.S., leaving the Canadian economy vulnerable to the fluctuations of the U.S. economy, he said.

The Liberals also had contributed to unemployment by failing to cut taxes and by strangling Canada's commercial and industrial life through their tight money policy.

"What did we do ?" he said. "When we got into office, we loosened the tight money policy. We provided \$300,000,000 for housing loans, revitalizing the construction industry and creating 75,000 jobs."

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 15, 1958

BRANTFORD, 17 FEBRUARY 1958

He charged the Liberals were trying to "fills Canadians with fear" by saying there were 800,000 Canadians out of work. The actual number (a), he contended, was only half that.

There were 160,000 jobless when the Liberals left office last June 21. Yet the former government had taken no action to meet the problem.

He recalled Hon. Lester Pearson, Liberal Leader, had told a press conference at the start of the election campaign that the Conservatives could not be blamed for unemployment.

.....

Like Mr. Pearson, the Prime Minister said he does not regard the unemployed as mere statistics. He knew how grim unemployment was from personal experience.

"The humblest of our people will not be forgotten," he promised. "The people who are unemployed will not be put in the false position of being put on relief."

Instead, he said, they would be given an opportunity to earn wages - through a nation-wide program of works projects which would involve a federal expenditure of \$1,185,000,000.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 18, 1958

(a) The actual number was much higher - see note (x) above.

He said that last spring the Liberal administration had been told "that unless action were taken to loosen tight money and reduce taxes as an incentive that unemployment would increase."

"What did they do with the report? They hid it. They kept it from the Canadian people. They said all was well."

Ottawa Journal, Feb. 18, 1958

MONTREAL, TELECAST, 18 FEBRUARY 1958

On the live telecast, Mr. Diefenbaker said he would take any practical step to ease unemployment in addition to his billion-dollar public works plan.

Unemployment reached a postwar record of 520,000 in mid-January.

"As long as I am Prime Minister of Canada," he said in a live telecast, "everything that can be done - everything without regard to limit - will be done to the end that no one will suffer."

Montreal Star, Feb. 19, 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker acknowledged unemployment was currently a serious problem but he scoffed at Liberal claims that the number of jobless now stood at about 800,000. The actual figure was about 400,000 (b), he said.

"As long as I am Prime Minister of this country I am not going to blame anyone for unemployment," he said. "But of course the old government failed to do anything about it after they had been warned. They hid the record and pretended all was well."

The Prime Minister offered a few words of comfort directly to the unemployed. He said, "I want you to know everything that can be done will be done, without regard to limit, so that no one who is unemployed will have to suffer unduly."

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 19, 1958

(b) The January figures - 520,000 without work and seeking jobs, and 816,982 registrations with the National Employment Service - had been published earlier on February 18th.

cf. Editorial "News from Three Rivers" in the Victoria Daily Times of Feb. 25, 1958

CORNWALL, 24 FEBRUARY 1958

The Conservatives had launched a winter works program and were putting forward a huge public works program to take up some of the slack in unemployment.

"We have acted. We are meeting unemployment. We have given young Canadians the hope. We have given them the vision," Mr. Diefenbaker said.

Winnipeg Free Press, Feb. 25, 1958

HULL, 25 FEBRUARY 1958

Mr. Diefenbaker recalled that the Conservative government had extended seasonal unemployment insurance benefits to run from Dec. 1 to May 15, an increase of six weeks over the term provided for by the Liberal government.

"If necessary, legislation might be introduced in Parliament to extend these benefits for another six weeks," he asserted.

Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 26, 1958

Listing a number of the pledges which the Conservative government had made and kept, the Prime Minister gave special emphasis to the Conservative program of public works and national development which he predicted would provide hundreds of thousands of jobs all across the country. He conceded that unemployment in Canada was a serious condition and declared his party was doing all in its power to find jobs for the jobless.

Ottawa Journal, Feb. 26, 1958

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27 FEBRUARY 1958

Discussing unemployment he said it could not be denied that it did exist in some parts of Canada, for which the Liberals were to blame because of their tight money policy and the dependence on U.S. trade. But he continued, unemployment in March 1955 stood at 9.5 per cent ^(c) of the working force, which was a higher percentage than exists today.

.....

" I make this promise. We acted. My pledge is to every man and woman in this nation who is unemployed -- so long as I am Prime Minister no one will be allowed to suffer in this nation."

Toronto Star, Feb. 28, 1958

- (c) The percentage of " persons without jobs and seeking work " - (i.e., those the Prime Minister now regards as unemployed) - never exceeded 7.4% of the labour force. This was for March 1955, the highest point since 1939.

COXHEATH, N.S., 28 FEBRUARY 1958

The Liberals are frightening people about unemployment, he told 1,600 people at nearby Coxheath, " and they are pretending that the responsibility was ours."

" They would have you believe they never saw unemployment." But in March 1955, unemployment had been 9.5 per cent of the working force ^(d) -- " a larger percentage than today."

Mr. Diefenbaker said two of unemployment's major causes were Liberal actions in tying Canadian trade too tightly to the United States and in continuing the tight money policy for too long.

CP report in The Montreal Star,
March 1, 1958.

- (d) See note (c) above. In fact, though the figures for the week ending Feb. 15, 1958, were published only on March 18, the numbers of those then without jobs and seeking work represented 9.5 per cent of the labour force. If the National Employment Service figure be used, that is, 854,257, the percentage would be 14.6%

Touching on unemployment the Prime Minister repeated what he has said earlier in this campaign: " that no Canadian without work would suffer as long as I am Prime Minister, regardless of whether we have deficit financing or not."

Toronto Telegram, March 1, 1958

TORONTO, TELECAST, 4 MARCH 1958

Referring to other government actions aimed at easing unemployment, he said the government, " will not hesitate to budget for a deficit this year."

" As long as I am Prime Minister, this government will not rest while one Canadian remains out of work. No one will be allowed to suffer!"

CP report in the Montreal Star,
March 5, 1958.

CHATHAM, 5 MARCH 1958

Of the 35 pickets from the full employment committee of the Windsor District Labor Council who marched with placards blaming his government for inaction, Mr. Diefenbaker said: " I saw them today as they met outside the place where I was having dinner. My heart went out to them. I know what unemployment is."

" But I say to them, unemployment is less today than in 1953, 1954 and 1955, in relation to the entire labour force (e). I know the needs of the humble and as long as I am in power, no person is going to suffer because of the inaction of the government."

Toronto Daily Star, March 6, 1958

(e) The percentages of unemployed, i.e., persons without work and seeking jobs, maximum and minimum, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
1953	3.6 %	1.6 %
1954	6.1 %	3.1 %
1955	7.4 %	2.3 %

The percentages for recent Months :

December 1957	6.5 %
January 1958	8.8 %
February 1958	9.5 %

cf. Editorial "They Want Jobs Not Sympathy" in the Toronto Daily Star, on March 6, 1958.

EDMONTON, 9 MARCH 1958

Unemployment has now reached its winter peak in Canada and will start to decline, he told an overflow crowd of more than 5,000.

.....

The Prime Minister said, "The worst has taken place in regard to unemployment in this country and we are now on the way back."

He added: "When I give you the facts they are the truth."

Winnipeg Free Press, March 10, 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker says his government's actions have brought about a decline in unemployment.

"In my opinion as a result of our actions the worst has taken place and we are now on the way back," he said here Saturday night.

CP report in the Ottawa Journal,
March 10, 1958

PORT ALBERNI, 12 MARCH 1958

The Conservative leader told the Port Alberni crowd that when the government came to power last June "there was the greatest unemployment in Canada's history." He probably intended to qualify that statement but didn't.

.....

"I'm giving you the facts," he said. "We have passed the peak of unemployment in this country."

He didn't give the figures but merely talked about the percentage of unemployed being less.

Toronto Daily Star, March 13, 1958

NANAIMO, B.C., 12 MARCH 1958

Unemployment - Canada has passed the peak of unemployment, "due to Conservative policies" and today on a percentage basis there are fewer unemployed in Canada than in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

The Vancouver Sun, March 13, 1958

Up to Jan. 15 the Prime Minister said, "the percentage of unemployment is less than it was in 1953 and 1954."

The Province, March 13, 1958

cf. Editorial "Mr. Diefenbaker Disappoints" in the Vancouver Sun, March 15, 1958.

VANCOUVER, 13 MARCH 1958

He said latest unemployment statistics show "we now can see light through this problem." The rate of increase in unemployment was tapering off.

Ottawa Journal, March 14, 1958

cf. Editorial "Tory False Promises Hoax Unemployed Now" in the Toronto Daily Star, March 15, 1958.

SELKIRK, 17 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister declared that "no matter how the Liberals and the Liberal press try to hide the facts," unemployment began rising in Canada in October 1956, and continued to rise because the then government refused to act although they had been warned "over and over again". When the Conservative government took over, he said, there were 160,000 unemployed.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 18, 1958

FORT WILLIAM, 18 MARCH 1958

Unemployment in Canada had reached its peak and the trend is now downward, Prime Minister Diefenbaker told a cheering crowd of 2,200 here last night.

The man the pollsters predict is going to win the March 31 election in a breeze, backed up his claim by referring to the latest government statistics of Canada's jobless released yesterday.

These statistics, he declared, showed that unemployment totalled 555,000 at mid-February -- an increase of only 35,000 from January 15.

The jump between mid-December and January 15 had been about 99,000.

"We have come to the crest," he said flatly, as applause rang through the Coliseum here, "and it's in reverse now."

Toronto Telegram, March 19, 1958

cf. Editorial "The Persian King" in the Toronto Daily Star of March 19, 1958

cf. Editorial "The Story for Outsiders" from the Winnipeg Free Press of March 20, 1958, which shows how unreal "the tight-money policy" was a cause of unemployment.

cf. Editorial "Cause of the Recession" from the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix of March 22, 1958.

KINGSTON, 21 MARCH 1958

Turning to the unemployment problem, the Prime Minister said his government's first act had been to order a slow-down in immigration - "no greater harm can be done to Canada than to bring in people from other lands when there are no jobs available for them."

.....

It could now be said, Mr. Diefenbaker told his audience, that the increase in unemployment had been reduced "very perceptibly," was over the peak and would be reduced to the average of the last two or three years.

Kingston Whig-Standard, March 22, 1958

He moved on to the unemployment situation and quoted figures to show that under the Liberals in 1939 unemployment was higher than it is at present.

Ottawa Citizen, March 22, 1958

WELLAND, 21 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker today promised jobs - not relief payments - for Canada's unemployed

"We don't want relief - that's why we launched this public works program," the Progressive Conservative leader said, referring to the works program the government says will total \$1,185,000,000 this year.

The apex of winter unemployment had been reached.

"I hope that by June or July the application of our policies will have met the problem, through loosening tight-money and through public works, so that no one will be suffering from unemployment."

CP report in the Gazette, March 22, 1958

SHERBROOKE, 23 MARCH 1958

He said the worst of the unemployment crisis was over, thanks to the policies of his government, and he expected an upturn in the economy by mid-June or July.

Toronto Daily Star, March 24, 1958

HALIFAX, 24 MARCH 1958

His government was launching "one of the greatest public works programs this country has ever seen" in order to stimulate employment. "I am able to tell you that we're over the peak as the result of our policies. I can see the light ahead and employment reasonable and complete, over the next few months."

" I know what unemployment is. They don't have to tell me second hand," he added. " But as long as I am Prime Minister, deficit or no deficit, no man or woman is going to be allowed to suffer because of unemployment," he pledged.

Halifax Chronicle-Herald, March 25, 1958

QUEBEC, 27 MARCH 1958

Discussing unemployment, Mr. Diefenbaker said he could tell his audience that as a result of actions by his government " we have gone over the top and now are on the way down." He was referring to the total number of unemployed in Canada.

Winnipeg Free Press, March 28, 1958

That had been done by reducing taxes, increasing social security and "the largest public works program in Canada's history".

Ottawa Journal, March 28, 1958

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, March 28, 1958

PEMBROKE, 28 MARCH 1958

The Prime Minister said the Liberals were saying unemployment was still on the increase. But figures from the National Employment Service showed registrations for unemployment insurance, which had been mounting steadily all winter, were finally going down. (f)

Registration, he said, had gone up 10,000 in the first half of March. But in the week beginning March 20 there had been a drop of 3,120, an indication Canada's unemployment crisis was over the hump.

Toronto Daily Star, March 29, 1958

(f) The figures for March, published late in April, revealed for the week ending March 22 there were 590,000 persons out of jobs and seeking work or 10% of the labour force, and 883,660 applications for employment registered with the National Employment Service.

CALGARY, 14 MARCH 1958

Prime Minister Diefenbaker says a Conservative government will give "high priority" to the question of whether western oil should be shipped to the Montreal market.

.....

Mr. Diefenbaker, in printed notes for the press on which the remarks in his Calgary speech were based, said:

"You are, of course, familiar with the circumstances in which the Pacific northwest area of the United States, once an oil deficit area, has now become an oil surplus area. The result of this transition has brought about restrictions against all foreign importing countries, including Canada."

(In his speech Mr. Diefenbaker emphasized that all exporters to the U.S. had been subjected to the same restriction.)

"We still have every hope that we will be able to convince the United States that Canada should be permitted to retain this important market. If we are not successful, we will then have to examine the possibility of obtaining alternative markets in cooperation with the oil producing provinces and the petroleum industry."

.....

"The Conservative government has had under active consideration the matter of finding alternative markets in consultation with the provincial governments concerned and the oil industry. We have received reports on our surveys made with respect to the development of the Montreal market for western Canadian oil. After this government is returned on March 31, this question will be given high priority by this government.

Montreal Star, March 15, 1958