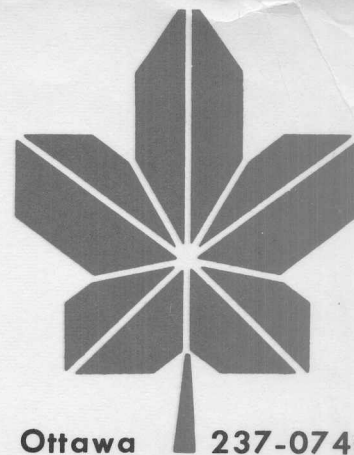


Election



Fédération Libérale/Liberal Federation

251 Cooper Ottawa 237-0740

LIBERAL PARTY POLICY STATEMENT

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A UNITED CANADA

National unity is the concern of all Canadians.

Your Liberal party has clearly stated its basic goals - equal treatment and equal rights for all Canadians. They must apply to any Canadian who feels alienated from the main flow of community life. The goal of this government is to force one strong Canadian community and to make the federal government a major focal point of Canadian life.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

Strong forces are straining against the present division of powers between federal and provincial governments. We have made it clear that strict boundaries of power must be recognized.

These are:

- Our ability to manage the economic affairs of Canada.
- The indivisibility of our international presence and the necessity for Canada to speak with one voice in international affairs.
- Our ability to act in the national interest on matters that affect all Canadians, while respecting the rights of the provinces.

To safeguard those powers, your government will:

- Proceed without delay to a full revision of the constitution and will clarify those areas where jurisdiction is uncertain. But the new Liberal government will continue to insist on retaining in federal authority all the powers necessary to ensure a prosperous economy, equality of opportunity for all Canadians, and the integrity and unity of Canada in all its aspects.

- Increase provincial participation in federal institutions and activities of interest and concern to the provinces. We favor a review of our constitution to develop a new federalism in which all provinces will be entitled to play their fullest role in the federal system. Excessive decentralization of powers in favor of the provinces would serve only to divide the country into separate, competitive governments and states. Excessive centralization of powers would destroy those regional and provincial differences which are a basic element in Canada's character.

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Our goal is a balanced federalism in which all sections of the country participate fully. The Senate and the Supreme Court of Canada are two particular institutions which should become more effective instruments of federalism by reflecting the diversity of Canada.

Ensure that provincial governments participate in external activities of concern and interest to them. But we will also uphold the fundamental principle of the indivisibility of our foreign policy and will ensure that Canada speaks abroad with one voice. The government has already published two white papers putting forward several constructive proposals for the consideration of the federal-provincial conference on the constitution.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Your government will seek an early agreement with Quebec and Ontario, and the support of the other provinces, to establish a tripartite planning and development agency for the capital region of Canada. The objective is to encourage in all Canadians a feeling of pride and participation in, and attachment to, their national capital.

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BILINGUALISM

Your government has clearly stated its commitment to extending equal language rights throughout Canada. The constitutional conference was an important step toward that goal, but the work must continue. This government is committed to implement the recommendations of the first volume of the report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

In particular, your new Liberal government will:

Introduce an official language bill in the next session of Parliament. This bill will declare that French and English are the official languages of Canada for all federal purposes, and specifically for the Parliament of Canada, for courts and tribunals within federal jurisdiction and for every department and agency of government.

The bill will also:

Require that all acts of Parliament and all decrees, orders and regulations be issued in both official languages and that both versions will have equal authority for purposes of interpretation.

Provide for the creation of bilingual districts where either English or French may be used as official languages in all dealings with the federal government. Discussions will be held without delay with all provinces with a view to establishing similar districts for provincial purposes.

Require all federal courts and tribunals to conduct their proceedings in a way that will ensure that no person is placed at a disadvantage through inability to speak or understand one or the other of the two official languages.

Provide for the appointment of a commissioner of official languages who will have wide powers of inquiry in order to ensure that the rights conferred by the act are being observed.

Your government has already taken important steps to encourage the development of bilingualism in the public service of Canada. This program will be continued and expanded.

We will also press forward with discussions with the provinces on other measures to implement the B&B report and consult on amendments to the constitution to guarantee language rights.

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A major objective of the new Liberal government will be to reduce regional disparities throughout the country and improve the standard of living and income in the less developed areas, particularly the Maritimes and Eastern Quebec. All Canadians have the right to be part of the mainstream of life in Canada and your government will make a maximum effort to overcome the problems of regional disparity.

To achieve this objective, your government will:

Consolidate in a single department of regional development a number of regional development programs such as those now being carried out in the Atlantic provinces and elsewhere by a variety of agencies. The intention of the government is to bring together and strengthen these programs to ensure accelerated economic growth of the regions concerned and much more effective use of resources. This consolidation should also lead to substantial savings in administrative costs and reduction or elimination of activities now carried on in other departments.

A single minister will be responsible for these development programs not only in the Atlantic provinces but in all regions of Canada. Included will be the FRED program, the ARDA program, the ADA program, the Atlantic Development Board and the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

Encourage greater involvement by the regions and bring about some decentralization of federal government services to the areas where their effort is committed. This will ensure a greater level of service to the Canadian people, create a maximum awareness of local needs and conditions by federal administrators and ensure closer relations between federal, provincial and municipal governments.

DEVELOPING COMMUNICATIONS

They key to unity is communication, and modern technology offers new, effective ways of bringing people closer together.

To achieve that, your government will:

Establish a communications satellite system to be administered by a public-private corporation.

Extend television and radio services to remote areas and the northern territories and ensure that the country is served in the two official languages.

Introduce immediately at the next session of the new Parliament legislation on educational broadcasting as a means of helping the provinces to fulfill their constitutional responsibilities for education.

CANADA IN THE WORLD

In the 23 years since the end of World War II, Canada has played an active and prominent role in world affairs.

Canada's participation in peace-keeping operations throughout the world is unequalled.

Our support for the United Nations has been unswerving. We have played a leading part in shaping the multi-racial Commonwealth.

Canada has honored its alliances with other nations in the maintenance of continental and international security.

Our contributions and assistance to other countries have steadily increased.

Throughout this period, radical and rapid changes in international affairs have occurred. Concepts in political ideology, military strategy, international organization, social standards and economic potential which were valid a decade or two ago are now increasingly open to some question.

Many Canadians have been asking questions about our foreign policy, questions that deserve answers.

The time has come to reappraise Canada's role in world affairs, to determine if this country is using its full potential in the promotion of world peace and security.

Therefore your new Liberal government will:

Immediately embark upon a thorough and comprehensive review of Canada's foreign policy, together with our defence policy, in terms of national interest, objectives and priorities. To do this completely and effectively will require a major government effort over a number of months. In this review, your new Liberal government will listen carefully to the voice of the

Canadian people and seek the views of the experts. We will also consult with our friends and our allies. The study will be the government's responsibility and the government will answer for it before Parliament and the people. Our policies must be not only independent; they must be based on a realistic assessment of today's potential for Canada. They must be concentrated in those areas where we can be most effective.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

The primary purpose of our foreign policy must be to ensure the political survival and independence of Canada. As such, it should reinforce national unity.

Our foreign policy must take full account of our geographical position, of our dependence for material welfare on foreign trade and economic relations, of our particular resources and advantages and of our membership in the Commonwealth.

It must be such as to maintain mutual confidence and respect in our relations with the United States.

It should recognize that Canada is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic country, with a part to play in the Americas.

Joint security arrangements, whether in NATO, NORAD or the UN remain necessary as long as world peace remains insecure.

Our desire for world peace and progress demands strong support for the United Nations and its agencies.

Our desire for a just world society required us not only to place high priority on external aid but to support financial, economic and trade policies designed to promote an expanding world economy.

As a free and democratic country Canada must contribute to the defence and expansion of human rights and freedom throughout the world.

In the development of foreign policy, your new Liberal Government will:

Proceed without delay to consult with provincial governments to establish procedures consistent with the continued existence of Canada as a single, united country speaking abroad with one voice, yet taking account of the legitimate aspirations and needs of the provinces.

Take greater advantage of the many opportunities inherent in the bilingual character of Canada to further develop external, political, economic and cultural relations abroad. Parallel to continuing close ties with the Commonwealth, it will strive to develop closer relationships with the countries of the Francophone.

Examine closely, in consultation with our allies, Canada's military role in NATO and determine whether our present military commitment is still appropriate to the present situation in Europe. An important consideration in our review will be the need for Canada to shift the emphasis from its military to its political, economic, technological and cultural relations with the countries of Europe with which we have historic links.

Proceed to a thorough review of Canada's role in the North American air defence arrangements with the United States in the light of the technological advances of modern weaponry. Recently renewed for a period of five years, the NORAD agreement does not commit Canada to a specific contribution. This may be reviewed from time to time.

Review our contribution to peace-keeping operations. Your new Liberal government will review our contribution to ascertain whether Canada could play a more useful role in preventing conflicts, as distinct from peace-keeping and review the ground rules for our participation in such international operations.

Increase substantially Canada's foreign aid program to a volume equal to 1 per cent of our national income by the early 1970s. However, aid alone is not likely to reduce the disparities existing between rich and poor countries. Therefore, your new Liberal government will take the initiative to secure better international financial arrangements and trade opportunities for the developing countries, including commodity agreements. It will improve arrangements to encourage Canadians to place their energies and expertise at the service of developing countries and provide incentives to Canadian business and industry to participate in development and aid projects.

Have as its aim the recognition of the People's Republic of China as soon as possible and the participation of the government in the United Nations, taking account of the fact that a separate government is in existence on Taiwan. We will seek to increase trade and economic relations with the Peking government.

In addition, your new Liberal government will immediately:

Send a ministerial level special mission to tour Latin America before the end of 1968. This mission will be designed to demonstrate the importance the government attaches to strengthening our bilateral relations with leading Latin American countries.

Open five new missions in French-speaking countries by 1969. A substantially increased share of our aid will be allocated to Francophone countries in order to achieve a better balance between countries in our aid program. The new Liberal government will also increase its cultural programs with Francophone countries as an important investment both in improving bilateral relationships and in contributing to national unity.

Establish a special task force to examine Canada's relations with the countries of both Western and Eastern Europe. Its purpose will be to review detailed recommendations on ways to strengthen co-operation with European countries from which so many Canadians have originated. It will study the whole range of our economic, political and cultural ties with Europe, together with the presence of Canadian military forces in Europe.

In order to stress the true objectives of Canada's aid program, re-name the External Aid office the Canadian International Development Agency. In addition, your new Liberal government will consider the creation of an international development centre in Canada to study the problems facing the less-developed countries and to ensure that Canadian and other aid moneys are put to the most effective use possible.

THE JUST SOCIETY

The primary aim, and the first priority, of the just society is to enhance the protection of individual rights and liberties in a society that is becoming increasingly complicated, urbanized, and organized.

To achieve this, your new Liberal government will:

Incorporate a charter of human rights in our constitution. A major objective of the constitutional conference, the charter of human rights, will give a firm constitutional basis to the protection of basic liberties and rights, including linguistic rights.

Reform the process of justice. Amendments to the Criminal Code will be continued. More judges will be appointed to improve the speed and effectiveness of our courts. Expropriation methods will be revised to ensure fair protection of citizens' rights. Abuses in the bail system will be eliminated by new legislation and close co-operation with the provinces. The laws on juvenile delinquency will be amended, and the entire system of prisons will be revised and made more effective.

BETTER CITIES

Canada is fast becoming a nation of cities, and the quality of life is in large part determined by the quality of our cities. Further improvement in urban life requires active co-operation among federal, provincial, and municipal governments, each sharing the responsibilities and each performing those tasks for which they are best qualified.

To foster this, your new Liberal government will:

Establish, in co-operation with provincial governments, a program of national priorities for our cities and a clearer definition of the role to be performed by each level of government. The federal government has already assigned to one minister the responsibility for co-ordinating most federal activities relating to urban affairs.

Promote the establishment of urban research centres in selected urban universities. We need to know more about our cities and to train more students for careers in urban government, planning, and development.

Establish a task force on urban issues. It will begin immediately to examine the feasibility of a new cities program, of financing home ownership, of research designed to develop a technology for mass-produced housing, of encouraging standardized building codes and planning bylaws.

Re-allocate priorities to attract more money into housing. The provision of good housing for all Canadians is a major domestic objective. As such, it must receive increased and continuing attention and must not be subject to great fluctuations as a result of changing economic conditions. Your new Liberal government will seek ways, in co-operation with other levels of government, to curb land speculation and to induce greater activity by private enterprise in the housing field.

Use existing federal lands to help re-shape our cities. Major renewal and development projects in downtown areas can be assisted and initiated through appropriate planning of federal public works and the use of Crown agency property.

Introduce a co-ordinated program to advance the techniques of urban mass transport. The federal role can best be played by developing concepts for the urban mass transit systems and the program will co-ordinate research, experimental testing and pilot projects.

Implement a program of major airport expansion. We will also launch a continuing study of air-plane effects on mass population centres.

FOR THE CONSUMER

Modern methods of sale are complicated and often confusing. The consumer needs to be safeguarded against unscrupulous business practices and unsafe products. More accurate information is needed about the terms and conditions of sale. The consumer's interest must be represented by government. The consumer must enjoy the right to be informed and to be heard.

To achieve this, your new Liberal government will:

Establish a Canadian consumer's code. The code under the sponsorship of the new Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs will ensure accurate labelling and packaging of goods, and control of standards, weights, and measures, hazardous substances and fabrics, misleading advertising and credit practices.

Convene a federal-provincial conference on consumer affairs. Much of the constitutional authority over matters affecting the consumer rests with provincial governments. In order to achieve uniform legislation across the country relating to consumer credit, installment sales, cooling-off period, etc., increased co-ordination should be achieved among provincial governments and the federal authority. Joint studies might be undertaken relating to disclosure requirements for consumer credit.

Co-operate with the provinces to develop a program for automobile safety. The program should include: Accident research and prevention, application of uniform traffic safety standards and regulations, increased driver training, and the equipping of all autos with safety features recommended by the federal traffic safety office in co-operation with the provinces.

Lower drug prices. Your new Liberal government will re-introduce the Bill, at the earliest opportunity, to amend the Patent and Trade Marks Acts, which has the purpose of injecting more competition at the manufacturers' level into the production and distribution of prescription drugs.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

The Liberal party is concerned about the Indians and Eskimos. It wants to find some new basis of relationship by which the government shall seek, not only to do more for them, but to support them while they do more for themselves and for Canada. To achieve these objects, your new Liberal government will:

Consult with individual Indians and Eskimos and those who have come together in voluntary organizations, in order to build a new structure with no preconceived ideas about the future.

Promote full participation of Indians in the determination of their own affairs.

Revise the Indian Act. Revisions will emphasize development of both human and natural resources and enable eventual autonomous band government.

Emphasize the development of valuable Indian land and natural resources.

Reintroduce the Indian Claims Bill, to settle many long-standing claims such as the B.C. Indian land question.

Settle outstanding commitments in Treaties 8 and 11 in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Conclude agreements with the provinces to extend their services to Indians at the same standards enjoyed by all other citizens. Priorities will be given to social services, particularly child care and education. Indians are citizens of the province in which they reside and are entitled to all provincial services.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

We have developed in Canada an extensive and advanced social welfare system. The present Liberal government has displayed great thrust and initiative in this field. It has, since 1963, introduced five major legislations: The Canada Pension Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, the Health Resources Fund, the Guaranteed Income Supplement Program and the Medical Care Insurance Program.

Your new Liberal government intends to continue to improve our social security programs to make them more effective and to concentrate our resources on the pockets of poverty that remain: To achieve this, your new Liberal government will:

Press on with the review of all of our social security programs initiated by the present Liberal government, with the object of stream-lining their administration, eliminating red tape and known abuses and developing a more effective use of funds.

Aim new initiatives at selective forms of assistance, designed to fill in the gaps in our social services and to stimulate self-improvement for the economically deprived.

Ensure a larger participation of voluntary agencies and of the people affected by our programs in the development of new policies.

FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT

One of our major goals is to encourage people to participate more actively in government. We will improve the instruments of government and open it to the full view and involvement of all Canadians.

To achieve this, your new Liberal government will:

Revise the rules and structure of Parliament. The member of Parliament must be given the opportunity to make more efficient use of his time and to give more effective service to his constituents. We will improve the rules and procedures of debate, the committee system, and the timing of legislation.

Provide more assistance to members of Parliament. Your elected representatives require better facilities for research and technical advice in order better to represent the public view. We have obtained agreement from the other parties not to contest the election of the Speaker of the House. Your new Liberal government will recommend formal provisions to ensure that the function of Speaker is not subject to partisan politics.

Initiate, on an experimental basis, televised House or committee proceedings.

Re-organize the Senate. The Senate must be made a more effective instrument of federalism. Consideration of Senate reform by the federal-provincial conference on the constitution will be given priority. Its members will be given a greater role in investigating problems and initiating new legislation.

Revise the functions and organization of the cabinet and the Prime Minister's office. Government policy requires more effective direction. The cabinet has already been reorganized with a new committee system which will achieve better planning and co-ordination between different government activities.

Make government administration more open and responsive to the citizens' needs and rights. The public will have greater opportunities to present its views on government plans through an improved parliamentary committee system and a broad reform of administrative law. Legislation will be adopted, which will provide for advance notice of administrative acts in certain cases, improve the procedures before boards and commissions and facilitate means of review and appeal by citizens of administrative decisions.

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A PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

Canadians today have the strongest economy in their history. The policies and economic management of your Liberal government during the past five years have been primarily responsible for the unprecedented standard of living we now enjoy.

The economy today contains all of the elements needed to continue to grow strongly and soundly. Your new Liberal government is dedicated to the active promotion of that growth. It will achieve it by developing the full promise of our natural, industrial and human resources.

No complex economy can grow without encountering problems. Your new Liberal government is dedicated to solving those problems and to using its skills and powers to free Canadians for active, individual enterprise in the pursuit of realistic economic goals.

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BETTER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

The federal government is primarily responsible for stimulating and managing the nation's economic growth. To do this with maximum effectiveness, your government must: (1) Develop better ways to plan and co-ordinate economic policy; (2) Use its own resources more efficiently, and, (3) Change those laws and regulations which impede economic development.

To achieve those objectives, your new Liberal government will:

Re-organize and consolidate the functions of appropriate government departments. The functions of cabinet have already been re-organized. The next step is to re-organize departments to cut government costs and obtain more efficient performance within the public service. Consolidated administrative functions will eliminate duplication among departments, stop wastage of resources, and curtail the growth of the civil service.

Accelerate program budgeting. The objective is to allocate in a rational, productive way the use of money and personnel for all government undertakings. Some progress has been made but the task will be given a higher priority. Your new Liberal government will also expedite the review of managerial techniques and training.

Initiate a program to foster greater freedom of movement between civil service and private enterprise, unions, farm associations and others. Recruitment of managers, professionals, and academics for short-term service in government will be fostered. Career civil servants will be given leaves to participate in industry or universities.

RESEARCH AND PRODUCTIVITY

Innovation and research are major keys to Canada's economic growth. In this era of rapid technological change, our industrial development and the evolution of our society will depend increasingly on our scientific effort. The government has

developed important programs to assist industrial research and development, but much remains to be done. Canada spends less on research and development than many other nations, especially in the private sector. Our productivity performance needs to be strongly improved.

To achieve these goals, your new Liberal government will:

Give vigorous support to science in both pure and applied forms as a basis of modern economic development. In pursuit of this objective, your new Liberal government will give careful study and attention to the forthcoming report of the Senate Committee of Science Policy. In its study of the Senate report, we shall give careful attention to the relationship between public and private research and to the development and retention in Canada of highly trained scientists and engineers.

Emphasize applied research to problems of environment, human resources, housing, natural resource development, northern development, water pollution, space telecommunications, transportation, transmission of energy, and nuclear energy. By 1975, our goal is that Canadians will spend about \$2 billion a year on research and development, both private and public. A greater percentage of government funds will be directed to private applied research.

TRADE AND MARKETING

Your new Liberal Government will pursue three primary objectives: (1) launching specific trade development programmes; (2) consolidating gains from the Kennedy Round, and, (3) re-viewing all multilateral trade relationships, especially those with nations in our major export market areas - the U.K. and Europe, the Pacific region, and the Western Hemisphere.

To achieve those objectives, your new Liberal government will:

Work to expand exports under conditions of progressively freer trade. At the latest meeting of GATT, Canada led the way in proposing major new areas of trade liberalization. Your new Liberal Government will continue actively to seek tariff cuts to benefit Canadian exporters without unduly exposing particular domestic industries. We will also seek freer trade in suitable agricultural products, consistent with the healthy growth of Canadian agriculture.

Support international initiatives to reduce non-tariff obstacles to trade such as discriminatory government purchasing policies, quotas and other means of discrimination.

Mobilize special efforts to expand trade with the nations of the Pacific Area - Japan, Australia and New Zealand, South America, Southeast Asia, China and the eastern U.S.S.R. As part of our foreign policy review, we will immediately reappraise trading relations with the People's Republic of China, seeking to develop a two-way expansion in trade and to lay the foundation for closer economic cooperation in the future, including the establishment of reciprocal trade representation.

Send a major trade and economic mission to Latin America to improve our trade relations with this developing continent. The mission will include leading Canadian businessmen and financiers and will be headed by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. Recognizing the interest of Latin American countries, Canada will support the promotion of international commodity agreements in collaboration with other interested countries. Your new Liberal government will also seek arrangements to liberalize and expand all Canadian-Caribbean trade and commercial relations.

Freer trade will be sought in those major export sectors of advantage to both countries, consistent with continuing sound relations with Canada's other trading partners. In the post-Kennedy Round era, two-thirds of Canada's exports to the U. S. will enter duty free.

Initiate new trade promotion efforts. New forms of marketing and trade promotion assistance are now being given priority study with a view to helping Canadian producers to sell new products, and in new markets.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

Canadians must place much greater emphasis on developing our natural resources. This nation has a variety and abundance of resources capable of solving most of our social and economic problems, if we can develop them prudently. Your new Liberal Government will place a high priority on intelligent resource development.

To achieve it, your new Liberal Government will:

RESOURCE INVENTORY) * Accelerate the systematic and basic
inventory of our national resources.
We must know what we can realistically
hope to find in the future. Only in
this way can we develop goals and allocate
priorities in markets, capital, labour
transportation and other areas.

FRONTIERS FOR YOUTH) * Promote opportunities for young people
in the resource field and provide training
to enable youth to take advantage of them.
Canada has many new frontiers to explore
and develop. This requires a new approach
to community development in remote areas
to ensure adequate advantages and incentives
to those who participate in the development
of our frontiers.

WATER POLICY) * Introduce a new Canada Water Act to
provide for the necessary framework for
planning and uses of water related to hydro
power, irrigation, fisheries, flood control,
recreation, navigation and pollution control.
Your new Liberal Government will encourage
water resource management through river basin
development planning in cooperation with
the provinces.

TRANSPORTATION) * Gear transportation policies to provide a
new impetus to resource development. Expansion
and continued modernization of our seaways,
airlines, marine services, docks, pipelines,
etc., will be undertaken to ensure that our
resources are brought to markets efficiently
and economically.

COOPERATIVES) * Enact a federal Cooperative Act to permit co-
operatives to be incorporated at the federal level
when their operations are not confined to a
single province.

REFORM OF BUSINESS LAW

In order to achieve a more efficient, open and competitive business environment your new Liberal Government intends to press on with a complete review of our many business laws.

To achieve this objective it will:

- COMBINES,)
MERGERS AND)
MONOPOLIES)
AND RESTRAINT) OF TRADE)

* Review the Combine's Investigation Act, which is currently before the Economic Council of Canada. Without anticipating the results of the report, your new Liberal Government would contemplate bringing service industries under the Act and testing the civil jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The statute will also be reviewed with a view to strengthening Canadian industry in world markets.
- BANKRUPTCY)

* Continue to strengthen the administration of the Bankruptcy Act for better protection of creditors and small businessmen. The report of the advisory committee recommending amendment of the entire bankruptcy law will be implemented at the earliest opportunity.
- CANADA)
CORPORATIONS)
ACT)

* Amend substantially the Canadian corporate law relating principally to disclosure, insider trading, proxy solicitation and takeover bids. Further substantial amendments to modernize Canadian corporate practice are already under review.
- COOPERATIVES)

* Enact a federal cooperative Act to permit cooperatives to be incorporated at the federal level when their operations are not confined to a single province.
- SECURITIES)

* Enact a federal Securities Act governing international and interprovincial trade in corporate securities. Discussions will be continued with the provinces on the type of agency to administer such a statute.

SECURITIES) * Make substantial revisions in the entire
field of industrial and intellectual property
) upon receipt of the report of the Economic
Council of Canada on this subject.

AGRICULTURE

The real problems facing Canadian agriculture are neither simple nor temporary. They are the result of fundamental forces and changes within the domestic and international economies. The solutions must therefore be of a long term and fundamental nature if they are to promise success....

We do not for a moment deny the need for immediate measures to deal with pressing current problems. Indeed we have specific proposals to present. However, we do not wish such interim measures to be confused with or to delay the Progress of effective long term development and adjustment. In addition, we recognize that governments cannot expect to solve the problems alone. The kind of programmes required can only result from the combined efforts of all the individuals, companies, associations and authorities whose activities relate to the agricultural industry....

1. Long term Development:

(a) Research must be understood and pursued in its broadest sense - continued research in wheat and other grain and produce varieties; research in animal products; research into the whole field of agricultural technology to protect the Canadian producer against missing a single step in the continuing quest for increased productivity and research into domestic and world markets to assure that we can and do produce those products most in demand...

Farm Management and Data System

(b) Because of the increasing complexity of farming there is an urgent need for farm management information assistance for the family farmer in all regions of Canada. Working with the provinces a comprehensive electronic mail-in farm record and data system is being developed... This management and data system will provide farmers with the tools to analyse their business and will help them to pinpoint strengths and weaknesses. This kind of programme has the potential to

increase farm income very significantly through improved management practices. Much has been done, and much more needs to be done, but the planning calls for a pilot project early next year with the programme being available for general use in the following year...
Task Force on Agriculture

(c) Perhaps the best indication of this government's recognition of the need for joint planning on the part of governments and all segments of the population has been the establishment of the Task Force on agriculture. This Force will suggest guide lines that can serve as a basis to the solution of the many problems of agriculture. The Force, which will report in December of this year, is a group of capable and dedicated men undertaking a complete study of Canadian agriculture. Subsequent to the presentation of their report a national conference on agriculture of all segments of the industry and governments will be held at which national goals and policies will be developed...

2. Immediate Proposals

(a) Small Farm Policy

(a) The problem of developing programs appropriate to varying farm sizes could be met through the institution of a system of farm differentiation by productivity and size. This differentiation could provide a basis for modifying programs to meet the particular needs of farms of different sizes. The concept is that farmers themselves could reach the decision as to their own classification for this purpose. All farm programs could then be designed taking into consideration the special needs of the smaller farmers and the social aspects of such programs could be recognized and measured. Programs for all other farms could be those consistent with a larger scale viable operation. In return for the differential level of assistance the smaller farmer could undertake that at the time the farm passed from his possession he would not dispose of it for other than farm consolidation or for movement into the public sector. Thus the special programs designed for farmers in this category would not perpetuate the problem...

(b) National Marketing Boards.

Existing boards established under provincial authority are finding it increasingly difficult to operate due to altered conditions brought on largely through changes in the technology of transportation and product handling. To meet this situation and to complement the action of provincial boards through the provision of a basis for orderly inter-provincial and export marketing the government proposes to introduce special legislation to provide for commodity marketing boards as the particular need for each commodity becomes evident. In order to meet the difficulties of divided jurisdiction in the area of the marketing of agricultural products, the government would undertake to raise for discussion with the provinces the possibility of providing overall authority for the marketing of agricultural products as a federal responsibility...

(c) Farm Credit

The government proposes to amend the Farm Credit legislation to provide for broadened applicability and to stimulate the entry into the industry of younger people... Action would

also be taken to expand the activities of the Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act to provide for loans on permanent installations, housing, specialized equipment for the joint use of several farmers, and for allied purposes. The provisions of the Farm Improvement Loans would be expanded, and the operations of this Act integrated with those of the Farm Credit Corporation...

(d) Wheat Export Objective

The objective is to secure 25% or better of world wheat trade or, in quantitative terms, 1.3 billion bushels of wheat exports in the next three years. To attain this level of wheat exports, the Government is prepared to give all necessary support to the selling operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. In furtherance of these objectives, the Government will:

- a) Continue to subscribe to and fully support the International Grains Arrangement.
- b) Review and amend credit facilities available to improve the competitive position of Canadian wheat on world markets.
- c) Continue a high level of wheat and flour in Canada's Food Aid Programme. The government has announced a goal for total aid of one per cent of the gross national product. Wheat and flour will continue to represent an important share of this increasing expenditure.
- d) Establish a National Grains Council.

Achievement of all our objectives will require a determined team effort...

There must be a forum established where representatives of these groups, producers, governments, elevator companies, shippers, exporters, railroads, co-operatives, marketing boards, farm organizations, sales and marketing experts, can meet and play their part in planning and action. In consultation with the Industry, this Government intends to proceed at once to establish a National Grains Council in order to involve in a real and productive way, the various elements of this great industry.

The main purposes of the Council would be:

- (i) To review, appraise and make recommendations on any existing or proposed program or development associated with any facet of the grain industry.
- (ii) To assist and participate in the promotion of exports of Canadian grains.
- (iii) To assist in the promotion of research in all aspects of

the grain industry and to encourage maximum utilization of research done in Canada and other countries.

- (iv) Generally to provide improved liaison between industry and government and between various elements of the industry...

(e) Income Protection for Grain Producers

Variations in world cereal supply-demand give rise to year to year fluctuations in Canadian grain sales and farm income. These fluctuations create difficulties for grain farmers in making forward operational plans. To meet this problem, the government will immediately involve all interested parties in the development of a self-sustaining program of income protection for western cereal producers. Various alternative systems are possible, and farm leaders have suggested several variations. The basic concept is a program under which farmers could be provided with minimum income assurance against declines in prices or marketings.

Resolution of this problem will be sought in sufficient time to bring in legislation to permit implementation of a program early in 1969 should it be required.

Subject to producer wishes and provincial support, the government is prepared to undertake discussions and consultations with other grain and corn producers and other groups with a view to establishing income protection programs having an objective similar to that envisioned for the western cereal producers.

(f) Improved Cash Advances

To meet farmers' needs for operating funds at harvest time, Advance Payments will be increased, as soon as possible, to provide for the doubling, to \$6,000., of the amount available to individual farmers as interest-free loans on farm stored grain. At the same time the burden of repayment will be eased by reducing the rate of repayment.

LABOUR POLICY

A major reassessment of Canada's labour laws is an apparent need. A major independent study of the whole labour-management field was launched by the Liberal Government late in 1966. A group of top Canadian experts -- in a body known as the Prime Minister's Task Force on Labour Relations -- has been hard at work with Canadians in all walks of life, preparing major recommendations for government decision. A special Labour Management Committee from the Economic Council of Canada has been advising the Task Force.

These recommendations of the Task Force are, however, only the first step in modernizing Canada's labour relations system. The problems of disruptive strikes, full employment, productivity, stable prices and costs, including labour costs, are of national importance. No government, and certainly no Task Force or study group alone, can solve these problems without the fullest consultation and participation of all groups in the society.

It is the firm policy of the new Liberal Government to involve labour, management, as well as the public in defining these problems and in determining solutions that will be within the real national interest.

The final Report of the Task Force on Labour Relations has been requested at the earliest possible date. Upon receipt, the Prime Minister will immediately convene a conference of representatives of labour and management from industries within the federal jurisdiction as well as representatives of the public and the ten provinces. This open conference will involve all those who are affected by these policies, and challenge them to join the government in implementing immediate and long-term policies which are in the best interests of all in the nation, including those from industries not organized by trade unions.

Without anticipating the major recommendations of the Task Force, several areas of concern to your new Liberal Government can be stated.

A. LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS

The major recommendations of the Task Force on Labour Relations will concern new public policies designed to increase the viability of the collective bargaining process. Your new Liberal Government will undertake a revision of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act with a view to the general improvement and strengthening of its provisions. In general we favour:

- a) the encouragement of continuous problem-solving discussions between labour and management during the life of the collective agreement and away from the crisis atmosphere of contract negotiations.
- b) ...Attempts will be made wherever possible to help parties anticipate major issues in collective bargaining so they can be dealt with as fairly and effectively as possible from the standpoint of all concerned.
- c) in consultation with the Provinces, the provision of support for the training of labour mediators and arbitrators.
- d) increased research to provide objective data to both parties in the collective bargaining process.
- e) increased assistance to research programs and institutes of labour relations in Canadian Universities and increased outside contract research by government departments.
- f) encouragement of the right to organize and bargain collectively as a high priority of public policy.
- g) more adequate and complete definition of unfair labour practices and stronger enforcement provisions.
- h) a strengthening of the arbitration provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigations Act in grievance disputes ensuring that arbitration awards are final and binding.
- i) changes in the manning and functioning of conciliation boards so that they may deal more adequately with disputes.
- j) There will also be broader consultations with representatives of unions and employers with respect to economic and social policies affecting labour.
- k) amendments to the Canada Labour (Standards) Code are being considered to provide protection to workers whose employment is terminated through the initiative of the employer.
- l) Subject to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, the government will consider adding a section to the Canada Labour (Standards) Code covering maternity leave for working women and make the Female Employees Equal Pay Act part of the Code with suitable amendments to further define what is deemed to be identical work for male and female employees.

- m) the government will continue to consult the provinces with a view to ratifying additional I.L.O. Conventions covering subjects within federal and provincial jurisdiction.
- n) increased support will be given to the development of leadership training programs in the labour field.
- o) research studies and investigations will be continued in search of new approaches and more effective policies to deal with the human and community problems related to industrial change, economic growth and social development.

B. AUTOMATION AND JOB SECURITY

The Liberal Government has recognized its responsibilities for workers displaced through technological change in the establishment of the Manpower Department and programs for labour mobility, up-grading and technological education programs, income maintenance during re-training and other programs.

Additional priorities are:

- a) encouragement of continuous negotiation between representatives of labour and management on planning for technological change.
- b) within federal jurisdiction, when severe technological displacement is expected, at least three months notice should be given to employees effected and to government departments and the municipality concerned.
- c) reasonable income maintenance benefits will be provided for workers affected by a substantial reduction in employment, caused directly by a major change in Government programs or policies, who are unable to secure alternative employment in their own vicinity, and who, for satisfactory reasons, can not benefit from the Government's retraining and relocation programs.
- d) as a general principle, the encouragement of concept that workers receive adequate notice of lay-off for any reason and that it be specified whether a lay-off is temporary or permanent.

C. WORKING CONDITIONS

The adequacy of working conditions is as important an area of public policy as wages. Several areas of concern are:

- a) the standardization of apprenticeship programs across Canada (in consultation and in co-operation with the provinces, unions and industry) including better counselling service at beginning of apprenticeship program;
- b) measures to assure that companies contracting out on a project do not do so in order to thwart the process of unionization and to evade their obligation under collective agreements;
- c) leave of absence without risk of job, pension rights or seniority loss for a worker wanting to run for public office; (presently in force for the civil service, but not Crown Corporations);
- d) allowance of a tax deduction for safety equipment which the worker is required to pay for himself.

MAR 04 '86 RETURN	
MAR 06 RETURN	
RUTH APR - 2 1986	
MAR 29 RETURN	
RUTH NOV 21 1986	
NOV 19 RETURN	
RUTH MAR 18 1987	
MAR 05 RETURN	
RUTH JAN 21 1988	
AUG 4 RETURN	
F255	
DEC 3 RETURN	DUE RUTH NOV 12 '79
RUTH JAN 23 '77	NOV 02 RETURN
JAN 11 RETURN	DUE RUTH NOV 28 '79
DUE RUTH MAR 06 '78	NOV 24 RETURN
MAR 04 RETURN	DUE RUTH APR 30 '81
MAR 20 RETURN	CARREL LOAN
DUE RUTH JUN 21 '78	DUE RUTH NOV 29 '80
JUN 16 RETURN	DEC - 8 RETURN
DUE RUTH OCT 28 '78	DUE RUTH JAN 26 '81
OCT 17 RETURN	JAN 23 RETURN