

1974

Policies & Commitments

*code jusqu'à la feuille
rose*

*Correspondance faite avec
les années de sondage*

71-72 jusqu'à 77-78



INTRODUCTION

The programs outlined in this volume, "Policies and Commitments", are based on proposals advanced by the caucus wing of the Party; screened by the Policy Co-ordinating Committee (representing all segments of the Party); and recommended by the 1974 general meeting of the Party for the Leader's consideration.

TITLE INDEX

PAPER NUMBER

AGRICULTURE-----	6
CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS-----	20
CNR PENSIONS-----	18
COMMUNICATIONS-----	17
CONSUMER PROTECTION-----	3
ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE-----	2
EMPLOYMENT-----	31
ENCOURAGING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES-----	21
ENVIRONMENT-----	26
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS-----	22
FISHERIES-----	5
GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLANNING-----	19
HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS-----	28
INFLATION AND THE COST OF LIVING-----	30
INTERNATIONAL TRADE-----	1
MULTICULTURALISM-----	11
NATIONAL DEFENCE-----	10
NATIONAL PARKS-----	23
NATIVE PEOPLES-----	12
PARLIAMENT AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT-----	8
QUALITY OF LIFE-----	25
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT-----	13
RESOURCES FOR CANADIANS-----	32
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-----	9
SOCIAL JUSTICE-----	29
TRANSPORTATION-----	16
URBAN RAPID TRANSIT-----	27
VETERANS AFFAIRS-----	4
WOMEN IN CANADA-----	7
WORLD OF WORK, THE-----	15
YOUTH-----	24

TOPICAL INDEX

ABORIGINAL LAND CLAIMS: 12-5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.

ABORTION: 7-10,11.

AGRICULTURE: 1-12; 6-subject paper; 7-15; 15-11; 16-14; 19-9; 24-10A,10B,10C,10D,10E,11C; 26-13; 30-22,36,37; 31-52,58,59,109,112,113,114,115.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING: 6-31; 7-15; 15-11; 24-10A; 31-109,112.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF: 6-10,11; 24-11C.

AUDITOR-GENERAL: 8-25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35.

AUSTRALIA: 6-67.

AUTO PACT: 1-21; 20-26.

BANK OF CANADA: 13-V(1),V(2); 31-20,23.

BANKS: 6-12; 7-17; 13-V(1),V(3); 28-14; 31-23,25.

BILINGUALISM: 10-23; 11-2,9; 21-2,3,13; 22-30.

BORROWING AND CREDIT (EXCLUDING MORTGAGES): 3-15,16; 6-12,13,14,15,18,19,35; 7-17; 13-V(10); 24-3,10D; 26-4; 28-16; 30-11; 31-23,46,59,66,69.

CABLE TV: 11-16; 17-4; 21-21.

CANADA PENSION PLAN: 7-18,19; 18-17,32; 29-21.

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS: 1-7,8,9,10; 2-throughout; 5-7; 16-9; 20-subject paper; 22-9; 26-6; 31-61; 32-21b.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY (CBC): 11-13,15; 17-8; 21-16,17,18,19.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: 25-11; 31-29,30,31.

CANADIAN ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE: 2-subject paper; 13-1V(6); 20-throughout; 31-50,51,57; 32-4.

CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION COMMISSION (CRTC): 17-6c; 21-21.

CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY: 1-22; 2-throughout; 5-3,4,5;; 9-5; 10-6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17; 13-1V(6); 17-9; 20-throughout; 22-37,38; 31-50,51,57; 32-4,6,8,21c.

Note: The underlined number is the number of the policy paper.
Those digits following the dash are paragraph numbers
in that paper.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION: 3-20; 16-7,19; 17-6c.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION (CMHC): 4-11;
7-17; 28-6; 31-22.

CITIZENSHIP: 2-5; 7-16; 8-22; 11-10b,31e,31g.

CIVIL SERVICE: 4-24; 7-6,7,8; 8-15,20,22,28; 9-17; 11-30d,
31a,32,33; 12-30; 13-1V(2); 15-22; 18-4,20,22,24,33,38;
24-11C,11D; 31-77,78,90.

COAST GUARD: 5-5; 10-10; 16-25; 26-8; 31-64.

COMMUNICATIONS: 8-9; 10-14; 11-10c,11,12,13,14,15,16,17;
17-subject paper; 20-3b; 21-16,17,18,19,20,21,22,31; 31-65.

COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF: 17-6a.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (USSR, EAST EUROPE, CHINA): 1-12;
11-34f; 22-32,33,34,35,36.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY: 17-9; 27-4.

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF: 3-7,19; 24-11C.

CONSUMER PROTECTION: 3-subject paper; 6-2,3,50; 17-9d;
30-21,22; 32-10,20.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: 9-8; 11-throughout; 17-8c; 21-subject
paper; 22-30; 25-17,18; 31-65.

DAY-CARE CENTRES: 7-9; 31-110,111.

DEFENCE: 4-throughout; 10-subject paper; 20-27; 22-37,38;
26-8; 31-44,49,64,65.

DIVORCE: 7-12; 31-110.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA: 19-8,15; 25-7; 31-7,19,101.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, GOVERNMENT: 13-throughout; 19-subject
paper; 20-9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18; 24-6a; 25-7;
30-throughout; 31-6,7,16,18,19,21,22,23,24,70,100,101; 32-3,5.

ECONOMY: 1-8,9,10; 2-throughout; 3-13; 6-12; 7-17; 9-8; 12-16,
17,19; 13-throughout; 16-2; 19-throughout; 20-9,10,11,12,13,14,
15,16,17,18; 24-6a; 25-1,6,7; 28-14; 30-throughout; 31-6,7,9,
16,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,50,51,57,70,100,101; 32-3,4,5;
see also

Borrowing and Credit (Excluding Mortgages)

ECONOMY: (con't)

Employment and Unemployment
 Foreign Ownership and Investment
 Government Spending
 Industry
 Inflation and the Cost Of Living
 International Trade
 Regional Development

EDUCATION: 2-12; 6-25,31,32; 7-14,15; 9-15,19; 11-25f,27,28
29,34d; 12-2,17,22,23,24,27; 13-II,V(12),V(13),V(14),V(15);
15-2,7,10,11; 17-9g; 21-11,12,13,14,15; 22-18,20,30; 24-1,9,
10A,11B; 29-16,25,26; 31-C,13,21,28,42,72,73,80,91,92,93,94,
95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,
111,112,113,114,115.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: 2-9; 6-27,28,29,30,31,32,57;
12-2; 13-II,V(5); 15-2; 19-5,7,13; 24-1,2,4,5,6,7,10B,11;
25-14,19; 29-10,11,25,30; 30-2,8,9,20; 31-subject paper;
see also

World of Work.

ENERGY: 13-V(8); 16- 37; 27-1; 30-26; 32-throughout.

ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION: 3-17; 5-2,12; 9-6; 10-5,15; 16-25;
22-10,38; 23-throughout; 24-11E; 25-5; 26-subject paper;
28-9,18; 31-45,46,67,71.

ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF: 5-2; 23-1; 24-11E; 26-7; 31-71.

EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS: 13-V(11).

ESSENTIAL SERVICES - PUBLIC INTEREST DISPUTES COMMISSION:
10-26; 15-29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: 1-11; 22-26,27,28; 32-21b.

EXCHANGES (EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC): 1-12,13;
11-29,34a; 14-23; 21-9,30; 22-36; 24-5.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: 1-22; 5-4,13; 6-35,36; 10-5,17,18; 11-34;
20-throughout; 21-33; 22-subject paper; 26-9,10,19,24; 31-57,
59,114.

EXTRATERRITORIAL LAWS: 2-6,7; 31-57.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATION: 2-2,3,10,12; 3-7; 4-15; 5-6;
6-4,9,17,20,21,23,24,25,28,37,41,56; 7-9; 8-12,13,18,19; 9-15;
11-29; 12-18; 13-III(b),1V(3),V(11),V(13); 16-5,6,7,32,39,40;

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATION:

17-4,7; 19-9,10,11,16; 20-2,18; 21-1,8,11,12,13,30; 22-4,5,20;
23-5,6,7; 24-6b,9,11E; 25-17; 26-3,4,18,20,22,25; 27-1,2,3,6,
7; 28-4,7,13,18; 29-4,9,10,11,23,25,26,27,28; 30-15,16,22;
31-8,20,34,35,36,42,58,67,72,94,104,106,110,111,114; 32-3,
16,18,19.

FERRY SERVICES: 16-25

FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF: 19-17; 31-9,20.

FISHERIES: 5-subject paper; 10-11; 16-25; 22-38; 26-23;
31-60,61,62.

FISHERIES, DEPARTMENT OF: 5-2,6,8,9,11; 31-62.

FOOD: 3-11; 6-throughout; 30-36,37.

FOREIGN AID: 22-11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20; 26-19; 31-59.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENT: 1-22; 2-throughout; 9-5;
13-1V(6); 20-21,22,23; 31-50,57; 32-4,6,8,21c.

FREIGHT RATES: 6-45,56,57; 16-12,13,14,15,16,20.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING: 8-24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35;
24-4; 30-3,9,10,13,14,17,23,25; 31-2,12,82,91.

HEALTH: 4-18,19,21,22,23,27,28,29; 12-2,25,26,27; 22-35;
24-11A; 25-4,15; 29-16,27,29.

HERITAGE, CANADIAN: 21-23,24,25,26,27,28,29.

HOUSING: 4-6,7,8,9,10,11; 7-17; 10-25,29; 12-2,20,21;
24-2; 26-13; 28-subject paper; 29-23; 30-2,32,33,34,35;
31-14,22,24.

IMMIGRATION: 11-25b,29,31; 22-33,34; 31-114.

INCOME FLOOR: 29-12,13,14,15,16.

INCOMES POLICY: 19-6; 30-19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,
30,31; 31-10,11,12.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF:
12-35; 23-1.

INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY: 1-3,4,5,22; 2-throughout; 3-13; 9-15; 13-throughout; 16-2; 19-9,11; 20-21,22,23; 30-29,31; 31-31, 32,33,34,35,36,37,42; 32-3,5.

INDUSTRY: 1-3,4,5,15,16,21,22; 2-throughout; 3-13; 6-21,35,57; 7-6; 9-throughout; 10-19,31; 13-throughout; 14-29; 15-10; 16-2,14; 19-9,10,11; 20-21,22,23,26; 22-27,28; 24-6b,11C; 26-4; 28-9; 30-11,22,29; 31-15,21,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,39,42,43,44,45,46,48,53,54,55,64,72,74,75,76,77,93,94,102,103; 32-throughout.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF: 6-35; 24-11C; 31-59.

INFLATION AND THE COST OF LIVING: 4-3,12; 6-3,40,50,55; 10-20; 18-20b,31,32,39; 19-2,5,6; 24-2; 27-1; 28-2,12,15,16; 29-3,18,22; 30-subject paper; 31-4,10,11,12,14,15; 32-19.

INFORMATION, RIGHT TO: 3-9; 8-10,11.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: 1-subject paper; 2-7; 6-3,35,36,43,51,52,63,64,65,66,67,72,73; 10-5; 13-1V(1),V(6),V(7); 17-9h; 19-11,14; 20-3,10,11,16,23,24,25; 22-1,11,16,26,27,28,30; 26-4,24; 29-30; 30-4,5,6,12,29,30; 31-33,34,36e,45,46,52,54,56,57,58; 32-7,11,20,21b.

JAPAN: 1-15,16; 6-67; 30-5; 32-21b.

JUSTICE: 3-19; 11-10,31c; 12-28,29,30; 15-22; 25-4; 26-17; 31-78,90,93.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF: 3-29.

LOCAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM (LIP): 19-7; 24-3.

MANAGERIAL TRAINING: 2-12; 12-17; 13-V(12),V(14),V(15); 17-9g; 24-1; 31-C,72,73.

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF: 6-29; 15-8,11,12; 19-17; 22-34; 24-6,11C; 31-9,95,96,97,98,106.

MANPOWER TRAINING: 6-31; 7-14,15; 12-17; 15-10,17; 17-9g; 24-1,10A; 29-16,25,26; 31-C,21,28,80,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114.

MARKETING: 1-15; 3-20; 5-13; 6-23,24,33,34,35,36,37,51,52,53,54,55; 31-58.

MONOPOLIES AND CARTELS: 3-13; 17-9d; 19-18; 30-21.

MORTGAGES: 4-6,7,8,9,10,11; 6-16; 28-14,15,17; 30-11,33,34,35; 31-24.

MULTICULTURALISM: 11-subject paper; 17-8c; 21-17.

MUNICIPALITIES: 6-4,5,21; 12-10,15,17; 13-III(b),1V(3); 23-9; 24-11B; 25-18; 26-3,20; 27-throughout; 28-7,17,18; 29-27; 31-67,69,74,104,106.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD: 32-1,10,11.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD: 11-14,15.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF: 14-6.

NATIVE PEOPLES: 10-15; 12-subject paper.

NATO: 10-4,5; 20-14; 22-21,22,23,24,25.

NORAD: 10-7,8,9; 22-25.

NORTHERN CANADA AND ARCTIC: 10-12,13,14,15,16; 16-22,31,38; 22-37,38; 23-4,6,7; 26-25; 31-44; 32-12c.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH (OFY): 19-7; 24-3,5,11.

PARKS: 23-subject paper; 28-9.

PARLIAMENT AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT: 3-18; 7-11,13; 8-subject paper; 9-12; 11-10a,31b; 15-38,39; 20-19; 22-23.

PEACEKEEPING: 10-18; 22-7,8,9.

PENITENTIARIES: 12-28,29,30.

PENSIONS, CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS: 18-subject paper.

PENSIONS (GENERAL): 4-16,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26; 7-18,19; 10-28; 18-throughout; 29-18,19,20,21,22; 30-1,38,39.

POST OFFICE: 11-19,30a.

POVERTY, see SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRESS: 8-11; 11-18,19,20,25c.

PROFIT-SHARING: 15-15,16; 31-75,76.

PROTECTION OF PRIVACY: 3-15,16; 8-11; 10-25.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE: 8-34,35,36,37,38,39,40.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING: 3-20; 4-7; 5-8; 6-53; 11-26; 12-13,14,15,16,24,33; 13-III(bcd),IV(7); 16-7; 23-8,9; 24-4,11A; 26-2,14,16; 28-19; 31-29,30; 32-10.

PUBLIC WORKS: 5-6; 26-12; 27-throughout; 28-19; 30-16; 31-65,69; 32-21.

QUALITY OF LIFE: 1-5; 4-4; 6-4,5,21,68,69,70; 13-I; 25-subject paper; 28-11; 31-69; 32-3.

RAILWAYS, REDUCTION OF SERVICE: 6-58; 16-35,36,37.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 6-62; 10-31; 13-subject paper; 16-2,12,29; 17-9e; 19-2,17; 24-7; 28-11; 31-9,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,36c,41,42,49,55,63,66,104,106,107,114; 32-14,19.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF: 13-1V(3),V(4); 19-17; 31-9.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: 2-14; 5-9; 6-22,23,24,25,26; 9-throughout; 10-16; 16-34; 21-33; 22-20; 24-11B; 26-4,25; 31-38,39,40,41,42,43,44,46,48; 32-18.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: 1-2,15,20; 9-7; 13-1V(1),V(9); 20-25; 23-3; 26-2,13,23; 30-19,23,26,29,30,31; 31-32,33,52,53,54,55,56; 32-subject paper.

RURAL LIFE: 6-4,5,21,58,68,69,70; 21-16; 23-9; 24-10E; 28-10; 31-69.

SATELLITE BROADCASTING: 11-17; 21-31.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: 1-1; 2-13,15; 3-2; 9-subject paper; 10-14,16; 16-21,30,34; 17-2,8d,9g; 21-22; 26-4,20; 31-37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,48,65,74.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR: 9-9,10,11,13,14; 31-42.

SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF: 6-29; 21-5,6; 23-1.

SENATE: 8-18,19,20,21,22.

SENIOR CITIZENS: 4-throughout; 25-12,13; 27-2; 29-17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,29; 30-38,39; 31-99.

SMALL BUSINESS: 2-11; 13-V(2); 19-13;24-8; 30-11; 31-15,17.

SOCIAL JUSTICE: 10-15; 15-3,9,17,19,20,21; 24-11A; 29-subject paper; 31-86,87,88,96,97,99.

TARIFFS: 1-throughout; 6-63,64; 13-1V(1),V(6); 17-9h; 19-11; 22-16; 26-4; 31-34,46.

TAXATION (GENERAL): 19-2; 25-20,21; 29-4,5,9; 30-15,17,18,20,22,29; 31-4,6,17,18,21,33,91,103,109; 32-6.

TAX REDUCTIONS AND INCENTIVES: 2-10,11; 9-21; 11-25f; 14-29a; 15-10,16,17; 19-13; 21-10; 25-20,21; 28-12,17; 31-14,15,16,17,21,39,43,46,75,103; 32-6,8.

TERRITORIAL SEAS LIMIT: 5-3,4,5; 10-10; 22-37,38; 31-64.

TRANSPORTATION: 1-18; 5-12; 6-45,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62 13-1V(1),V(8); 15-30; 16-subject paper; 18-throughout; 20-20; 26-23; 27-throughout; 28-9,18,19; 31-63,65; 32-19,20.

TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF: 16-8,19.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: 15-4,12,23,24,25; 31-1,81,82,83,84,85;

UNIONS, LABOUR AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: 15-5,14,15,16,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39; 16-17,18; 18-25,27; 19-9,10; 30-22; 31-34,35,36d,74,75,76,80,89,90,93,94,104; 32-10.

UNITED NATIONS: 10-18; 22-6,7,8,9,10,42.

UNIVERSITIES: 2-12; 6-25; 9-15,19; 11-29h; 12-27; 13-V(12); 15-2; 21-33; 22-15,18,20; 24-9; 31-42,72,73.

URBAN AFFAIRS, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR: 24-11C; 28-5.

URBANIZATION: 1-5; 4-6; 6-69; 12-18; 23-3,5; 25-5,17,18; 27-1; 28-subject paper; 31-24,68.

URBAN RAPID TRANSIT: 16-34; 27-subject paper; 28-9,18; 31-68.

VETERANS AFFAIRS: 4-subject paper.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF: 4-7,25,27,28.

VETERANS LAND ACT: 4-6,7,8,9,10,11.

VETERANS, WAR ALLOWANCES: 4-12,13,14,15,16,17.

WHEAT BOARD: 6-11,38,43,51,52,53,60

WOMEN: 4-4,17,19,20,26; 7-subject paper; 10-27; 15-9; 18-40;
31-77,78,93,97,107,109,110,111.

WORLD OF WORK: 10-25,26,27; 15-subject paper; 16-17,18;
24-1,2,4,5,6,7,10B; 27-1;
see also

Employment and Unemployment
Unions, Labour and Collective Bargaining.

YOUTH: 6-2,12,15,30; 15-2,9; 19-7; 24-subject paper;
31-71,97,113.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**Paper # 1
May 1974**

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. International and domestic trade is the lifeblood of the Canadian economy. Its maintenance and expansion is a major challenge in our fast-changing world. In pursuing this broad goal, a Progressive Conservative government will accentuate the export of advanced technology products.
2. Firms producing such goods will be actively encouraged to expand their output within Canada for domestic and foreign sales. Firms exporting more basic products will be aggressively encouraged to upgrade them and increase Canadian value-added.
3. Our party believes the cornerstone of Canada's international trade policy must be a long-term, well-conceived and attainable industrial development strategy.
4. The thrust of such a strategy should be to equip Canada with a vibrant, diversified industrial base. In this way our country should become a more effective international trade competitor.
5. The long-term strategy we envisage includes a thorough examination, sector by sector, of our industrial potential. In cooperation with the provinces we must select the areas in which we excel and develop them to the full. One area of specialization might be the wide range of products and expertise associated with urbanization. The world demand in this field is great and the potential contribution to "quality of life" enormous.
- 325 6. Another objective of a Progressive Conservative government is to encourage freer trade with the reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers made on a reciprocal basis through multilateral negotiations.
7. Diversification of Canada's trade is another dominant goal of a Progressive Conservative government. It is fully realized that the United States is our most important trading partner. We value this connection and are proud of our commercial association with that great nation. At the same time, prudence commands that we multiply wherever possible our trade contacts, that we become bold international entrepreneurs and round out our foreign sales contracts.
8. Since Canada-U.S. relations must be a major pre-occupation for any Canadian government, it would be the intention of a Progressive Conservative government to initiate high level negotiations aimed at the establishment of a Joint Canada - U.S. Economic Commission which should meet at least once a year as a Ministerial Council.
9. This Commission would be charged with formulating advice as to how high levels of balanced commercial exchanges can be maintained and with institutionalizing the resolution of bi-lateral economic problems.
10. The Commission would also be empowered to have specific studies carried out in the broad area of its reference for the guidance of both Governments, and, by keeping each Government fully aware of the other's concerns, assist in reducing tensions and providing the means whereby long range economic planning can be carried out effectively.

11. The European Economic Community (Common Market), in particular, should be actively cultivated from an export point of view. Canada has numerous historic contacts with these individual nations and should be aggressively seeking to build soundly on this foundation. The bilingual character of our country should serve us well in furthering the penetration by our industry of the new Europe.
12. China and the Soviet Union offer promise of profitable business interchanges if we are diligent and imaginative. A Progressive Conservative government would negotiate reciprocal concessions with these two nations. Scientific and technical exchanges would be facilitated, as would media and tourist exchanges. Our grain trade with the two countries would be tended carefully.
13. Interchanges with the Eastern European nations, the non-member countries of the EEC and the developing African and middle Eastern nations would also be aggressively promoted by a Progressive Conservative government.
14. It is our view that Canada has been grossly negligent in its trade contacts with the Latin American world. Even our historic trade ties with the Caribbean have not been properly and fully nurtured and promoted. This would change under a Progressive Conservative government.
15. The proportion of manufactured goods exchanged between Canada and Japan is completely lop-sided in the latter's favour. The recent adjustments in currency exchange rates may help reverse this imbalance to some extent, but more aggressive marketing, more stringent limitations on the export of raw materials and more hard-nosed government-to-government bargaining on tariffs and non-tariff impediments is needed.
16. A Progressive Conservative government would insist that a substantial proportion of Canada's exports to Japan be in the form of manufactured goods. To facilitate this policy a Progressive Conservative government would build or acquire a permanent industrial showcase in Tokyo where manufacturers and distributors could display their products. This action would underline Canada's recognition that Japan has become our second most important trading partner.
17. A Progressive Conservative government would vigorously support expansion of trade with Pacific Rim countries other than Japan. These, too, offer excellent prospects for mutual cooperation.
18. Canadian transportation facilities would be up-graded to meet the demands of increased trade. Lack of transport must not limit the export of primary or other products as has been the case in recent years.
19. Paperwork and customs procedures associated with foreign exports would also be streamlined.
20. The sale to foreign buyers of our non-renewable resources is an important component of our total exports. A Progressive Conservative government is fully-conscious of the implications of imprudent management and disposition of such resources. Canada's future needs must be fully protected. Only resources surplus to our requirements will be exported.

21. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure that any re-evaluation of the Canada-U.S. automotive agreement of 1965 would not be to the detriment of Canadian manufacturing industry.
22. Multinational companies owned outside Canada may not pursue trading policies in the best interests of Canada. A Progressive Conservative government would pursue policies designed to give Canadians ownership and control of at least one major multinational in each industry of major significance to the pursuit of our industrial strategy. In addition, it would ensure that multinationals owned and controlled outside Canada would operate in accordance with prescribed guidelines. It would also take a prominent role in the establishment of international rules applying to such companies.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE**

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

1. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the urgent need for increased Canadian participation in our economy. It aims at policies which will ensure the development of Canada by, and for, Canadians.
2. Policies designed to monitor or regulate foreign investment must strengthen Canadian unity rather than weaken it. Provincial involvement is mandatory if this goal is to be achieved. Consequently, a Progressive Conservative government would immediately convene a Federal-Provincial Priorities for Tomorrow Conference to seek agreement on the guidelines which should be applied in respect of foreign takeovers and new foreign investment in Canada. The most important industries to Canada would be determined and the areas offering the greatest potential for Canadian specialization agreed upon.
3. In order to maintain a unified approach, a Progressive Conservative government would notify promptly the province or provinces significantly affected by a foreign take-over or new foreign investment and take the provincial view into account when making a decision.
4. A Progressive Conservative government would require full financial disclosure from Canadian-based subsidiaries of firms which are owned in another country.
5. A Progressive Conservative government would require that Canadian citizens constitute a majority on the boards of all companies operating in Canada within federal jurisdiction so that the operation of these companies will reflect a first-hand knowledge of Canadian conditions and be sensitive to Canadian interests and considerations. In addition, measures would be implemented to ensure that executive officers are also Canadians.
6. A further step in a realistic Progressive Conservative foreign-ownership policy will be a course of action to ensure that foreign-owned companies operating in Canada are not susceptible to parent country laws and regulations which may be in conflict with Canadian interests.
7. Because so much of the Canadian economy hinges on global trade we would organize and host an international conference to set guidelines for all aspects of extraterritoriality involving multinational corporations.
8. It must be emphasized, however, that the restriction of foreign takeovers in itself as proposed by the Trudeau government in no way ensures even the survival, let alone the expansion, of Canadian companies faced with sharp competition from industries in other countries, as well as from subsidiaries of foreign corporations here at home.
9. If we are going to increase Canadian participation in the Canadian economy, we must have positive measures designed to enable Canadians to participate in the development of Canadian enterprises and measures designed to enable these enterprises to thrive. This is the only effective method of making sure that we control our own economy so as to meet our own aspirations and create the jobs that we need in this country.
10. Where key sectors and areas of specialization have been identified a Progressive Conservative government, acting in concert with the provinces, will offer special programs of incentives to expand Canadian equity participation and thus encourage Canadian control in these fields.

11. These encouragements will be in addition to the significant program of incentives to Canadian small businesses which Mr. Stanfield has undertaken to implement.
12. Education in entrepreneurial and managerial skills is essential to enhance participation by Canadians in the economy of our country. In concert with the provinces, a Progressive Conservative government will assist schools of business and business organizations to develop and maintain a resource of entrepreneurial and management talent.
13. It will also assist in the provision of technology and help in the arrangement of Canadian management contracts.
14. A Progressive Conservative government would support a steady and significant increase in the extent of research and development undertaken in Canada by industry. Modern technology requires substantial public investment in this and other ways.
15. The objectives of these positive policies would be to encourage Canadian citizens to acquire ownership and control of at least one major producer in each important industrial sector. Canada must develop internally that pinnacle of technological expertise which is a prerequisite for an innovative and dynamic economic structure.
16. In this climate of positive Canadianism, foreign capital would continue to be welcome but the emphasis would shift to the encouragement of the inflow of debt and portfolio capital rather than a further expansion of equity investment from foreign sources. A true partnership of government with private enterprise will reverse the trend of the last two decades and guarantee the degree of Canadian economic independence necessary to protect the interests of future generations of Canadians. A Progressive Conservative government led by Robert Stanfield will be totally committed to the task.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
CONSUMER PROTECTION**

CONSUMER PROTECTION

1. The modern marketplace has become so complicated and sophisticated that consumers are finding themselves ill-equipped to decide whether they are getting value for their money.
2. The bewildering problems of the consumer are enlarged by a maze of technological developments, some of which are aimed at misleading or confusing the buyer.
3. The Canadian consumer has remained largely unaided in his daily battle to assess values as he buys goods and services.
4. The Progressive Conservative Party believes government has a role to play in helping consumers obtain the information required to buy wisely. Protection and help for the consumer is essential.
5. But help cannot be effective if consumers are not consulted before legislation is drafted and enacted.
6. A Progressive Conservative government will re-organize the Consumer Council of Canada so that it becomes a major advisory link between government and the public.
7. The council should get more money and research staff, its membership should be broadened to include representatives of the provinces, and it should be fully informed about government consumer proposals. It should be more independent of the Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department than it has been.
8. We support defining the Council's role more clearly so that it can become more active in establishing the rights of the consumer and in recommending specific ways in which the government ought to establish these rights.
9. We would insist that council reports be made public rather than remaining, as they have in the past, confidential cabinet documents that may be released at the whim of the government.
10. Steps will be taken to ensure the wide advertisement of laws and regulations affecting consumers. Such developments now remain buried in obscure government publications.
11. As a move to expand consumer protection, a Progressive Conservative government will initiate a more active program for the pre-market testing of foods and drugs and follow with more effective government inspection to maintain standards.
12. The public will be protected against goods intended to wear out quickly where no warning has been given.
13. A Progressive Conservative government will expand protection against cartels operating against the public interest and devise a competition policy which, as part of an economic development strategy, brings increased productivity.

14. The Combines Act will be reviewed to ensure protection for the consumer.
15. The astounding growth of consumer credit has put the spotlight on the need for protection against the unscrupulous use of credit-rating information. Reasonable controls are needed to preserve the individual's privacy.
16. To this end, a Progressive Conservative government will require the licensing of all companies under federal jurisdiction dealing in information about persons and set standards for data collecting that would include the right of a person to see and challenge information.
17. A Progressive Conservative government will devise packaging laws aimed at reducing pollution of the environment.
18. It will also encourage Members of Parliament to become more active as ombudsmen in protecting consumers and in bringing before government alleged abuses of consumer's rights.
19. A Progressive Conservative government will divide the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, placing the responsibility for the Corporate Division under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. This will ensure that the Minister of Consumer Affairs will be able to devote all of his time and energy to protect the consumer's interest.
20. A Progressive Conservative government would give serious attention to the manner by which the public interest - and consumers' interests in particular - can be more effectively represented in the deliberations and activities of federal agencies, tribunals and marketing boards. An example is the Canadian Transport Commission, which has jurisdiction over communications in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Labrador, Yukon and Northwest Territories, and yet there is little or no provision during the public hearings of the Commission for consumer input. One way, of course, to remedy this would be to provide for consumer representation on the Commission itself.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
VETERANS AFFAIRS**

VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, made a speech to Canadian Troops before Vimy Ridge in 1917, and said in part:

"The Government and the Country will consider it their first duty to see that a proper appreciation of your effort and of your courage is brought to the notice of your people at home, and it will always be our endeavour to so guide the attitude of public opinion that the country will support the government to prove to the returned men its just and due appreciation of the inestimable value of the services rendered to the country and Empire, and that no man, whether he goes back or whether he remains in Flanders, will have just cause to reproach the government for having broken faith with the men who won and the men who died."

2. This is a pretty strong statement from the Prime Minister of the day, and in the fifty-odd years since that date similar statements have been uttered.
3. However, at this time - in 1974 - there is a constant need for changes in the Veteran's Charter due to the impact of changing conditions in our society -- particularly the rapid rate of inflation as it affects the needs of our veterans of World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and their dependents.
4. Although it must be admitted that improvements have been made over the years as conditions changed, the approach has been the usual "ad hoc" one. It is long past the time when the debt to our war veterans should be fulfilled so they can feel secure and have the quality of life they deserve in their remaining years.
5. The Progressive Conservative Party realizes Canada's debt to the War Veterans, their widows and dependents. We are absolutely determined to direct every effort to overcoming the various inequities that exist under the Veteran's Charter.

VETERANS LAND ACT

6. We are anxious to ensure that no veteran will be denied the right to acquire a home under Parts I and II of the Veterans Land Act because of the restrictions presently imposed. These restrictions include the: (a) October 1968 deadline for certification; (b) The March 1975 deadline for applications; (c) The restrictive lot requirements in urban centres; (d) The financial ceilings which are inhibiting loan applications.
7. A Progressive Conservative government would immediately remove the October 1968 and March 1975 deadlines. We would also initiate a study by the Department of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with veteran's organizations, to enable amending legislation to be drafted which would satisfy the real present day needs of veterans. The study would include an inventory of all veterans' homes built under the V.L.A., with the objective of introducing a rehabilitation program to bring these homes to a comfortable standard, similar to the advantages under recent amendments to the National Housing Act. We would make mortgage funds available for this purpose.
8. A Progressive Conservative government would also contact every veteran who was not certified as of 31 October, 1968 as eligible to participate in V.L.A. programs. We would do this to allow these individuals an opportunity to take advantage of the Act.

9. We would contact every veteran still serving and hold personal interviews with a view to facilitating and encouraging them to take advantage of the Veterans Land Act.
10. We would increase the Veterans Land Act mortgage loan ceiling to a level suitable to today's needs from the present \$18,000 limit and reduce the down-payment to 5 per cent of the purchase price.
11. We would reduce the V.L.A. lot requirements to a size compatible with CMHC regulations and would include condominiums under the Act. Maintenance of the old standards is totally unrealistic in today's high-cost land markets.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCES

12. A Progressive Conservative government will introduce amendments to the War Veterans and Civilians Allowances Act to ensure automatic increases based on a three-month cost of living index rather than on an annual basis.
13. We would consider changes in the Act to remove the restriction of "365 days overseas service" for veterans of World War I who enlisted prior to 11 November, 1918.
15. A Progressive Conservative government would consult with the provinces with a view to ensuring that increases in War Veterans Allowances do not lead to decreases in provincial social assistance payments.
16. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure that increases in federal pensions for partial-disabilities resulting from war service are not accompanied by reductions in War Veterans Allowance payments.
17. A Progressive Conservative government would remove the stipulation that war veteran allowances are only payable to those of a fixed statutory age (60 for males; 55 for females). Instead, it would allow the pensions to be paid to any veteran, regardless of age, who qualifies under the means test and the other provisions of the War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances Act.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

18. We feel the pension commission that adjudicates on eligibility for disability pensions is not extending to applicants full use of the "Benefit of Doubt" provision in the governing statute.
19. We would consult with all interested and affected parties on means to improve this situation and to have the commission treat the following considerations in the manner recommended by the Wood Committee report: (a) pre-enlistment disabilities; (b) exceptional incapacity; (c) use of prosthesis for war amputees; (d) automatic age-increases for fixed disability; (e) continuation of pensions for pensioned children; (f) rates of pensions for widows at married rates; (g) educational assistance for children.
20. A Progressive Conservative government would give serious consideration to providing pensions for widows of disability pensioners who were in receipt of a pension of less than 48 per cent.

PRISONERS OF WAR

21. A Progressive Conservative government would review the results of the recent studies done on the after-effects of imprisonment of service personnel in the European theatre during World War II.
22. We would determine what further effects are being experienced by Hong Kong veterans not now covered by the special sections of the Pension Act covering this group.
23. We would ensure there was continuous consideration of the medical status and needs of all prisoners-of-war from all theatres both in benefits and treatment.

BACKLOG OF APPLICATIONS

24. A Progressive Conservative government would take immediate steps to provide additional administrative and support assistance to the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pensions Review Board, and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates. This would be done by decentralizing the pension commission and strengthening district offices with regional commissioners, medical and administrative support staff. We would also, in consultation with veterans organizations, review the present procedures in order to speed up adjudication.

VETERANS STILL IN SERVICE

25. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure the Department of Veterans Affairs interviews all veterans still serving as to their needs after retirement under the Veterans' Charter.

FEMALE VETERANS

26. A Progressive Conservative government would amend legislation to remove present discriminatory restrictions against female veterans. These restrictions include: (a) Under disability pensions and the War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances Act, married female veterans are classified as single veterans and are denied the married rate - apart from the discretionary decision of the Minister; and, (b) Under the Veterans Land Act, a female and male veteran married to one another cannot both qualify under the Act.

VETERANS HOSPITALS

27. A Progressive Conservative government would suspend all transfers of veterans hospitals from the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provincial or local jurisdictions until an investigation is instituted to determine a future policy that most ensures for the comfort and medical well-being of the affected veterans.
28. It would also establish a study group composed of representatives from the Department of Veterans Affairs and national veterans organizations to review all matters pertaining to D.V.A. hospitals and treatment services.

29. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure sufficient bed space and the best possible medical treatment is provided for domiciliary care for the older veteran who, although he does not need active treatment, cannot at the same time afford to stay in a nursing home or "extended care" home. (The hospitals concerned are: Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario; Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta; Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba; St. Anne's Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; Queen Mary's Hospital, Montreal, Quebec; Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia.)

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
FISHERIES

FISHERIES

1. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the fact that the fishing industry is of fundamental importance to the well-being of a large segment of the Canadian people; and that judicious conservation measures are necessary to ensure our marine resources also serve future generations of our people.
2. As a tangible sign, and the most useful instrument in giving effect to this recognition, a Progressive Conservative government would re-establish a separate and distinct Department of Fisheries in Ottawa. This department is now buried within the Department of the Environment. We would put it back where it belongs.
3. Under a Progressive Conservative government, Canada would extend conservational, managerial, and regulatory control of marine resources to the extremities of the continental shelf and the slopes thereof. In no case would this extension of our territorial sea be less than 200 miles.
4. With respect to the upcoming international Law of the Sea Conference, the Progressive Conservative Party feels that if Canada is unable to get support from this body for the territorial sea limits outlined in number three above, Canada should be prepared to take the necessary unilateral action. This action is permitted under the emergency conservation provisions of the present international Convention. In no case, would we negotiate away control over these territorial seas.
5. The Progressive Conservative Party believes other states may only fish within our territorial limits with Canada's permission. We would expand the coast guard and increase its mandate so that in conjunction with all other government agencies it can provide adequate surveillance over our marine resource areas. This surveillance would be aimed at protecting these resources and the rights and property of our fishermen and others at sea in Canadian waters.
6. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure the Department of Fisheries has the means to carry out its responsibilities for the co-ordination, planning and construction of public marine works. In doing so, it would maintain close consultation and liaison with fishermen and other users and provincial and local authorities to ensure the most practical of facilities (wharves, breakwaters, slip-ways, docking and handling structures, etc.)
7. A Progressive Conservative government would re-examine lobster, scallop, crab and shrimp fishery regulations. It would immediately negotiate with the U.S. Government for regulation of these offshore fisheries in a manner that ensures the continued availability of this resource for our inshore fishermen.
8. A Progressive Conservative government would establish fishery advisory councils on the East Coast and on the West Coast and in fresh water areas. These would be composed of local fishermen who would review all aspects of existing regulations and licensing policies affecting the industry. They would maintain close liaison with the Department of Fisheries recommending policy changes and improvements as warranted.

9. Under a Progressive Conservative government, the new Department of Fisheries would undertake special research programs directly or through the financing of approved projects to be carried out by other bodies. This research would be focused on the fisheries off the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic coasts and in fresh water areas. Specifically, it would be aimed at ensuring the continuing viability of traditional fisheries such as salmon, herring, halibut, haddock, Arctic char and other species.
10. A Progressive Conservative government will take prompt action to protect the spawning grounds of all species of sea-food, for example, the cod fish spawning grounds above the Hamilton banks off the coast of Labrador.
11. The Department of Fisheries would also actively explore the potential of fish farming (including the farming of shell fish) and will examine the possible commercial opportunities attaching to other species and other products of the sea.
12. The Progressive Conservative Party commits itself to protecting our marine and coastal areas from all forms of pollution (including oil) and from navigational hazards. For details, see the our Program for the Environment.
13. A Progressive Conservative government will engage much more actively than the present federal government in international discussions and initiatives aimed at resolving outstanding problems affecting our fisheries and marketing activities.
14. With a view to ending the inequities experienced by fishermen and their employees and achieving some means of stabilizing their incomes so as to avoid major economic set-back because of ill-luck in the fish harvest, a Progressive Conservative government would explore the feasibility of a type of catch-failure insurance modeled somewhat on the more traditional crop insurance programs available in the agricultural industry.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

1. The Progressive Conservative Party has never wavered from total conviction that Agriculture is one of our most important primary industries and very vital to the Canadian economy. We are convinced that it is the direct responsibility of a federal government not only to aggressively support this industry but to implement policies which will guarantee its continual expansion. World food shortages and higher food prices to Canadians make any other policy completely unacceptable.
2. The Progressive Conservative policies for agriculture are deliberately designed to increase financial returns to farmers, too many of whom because of inadequate income are either leaving or preparing to leave their farms. Measures will be quickly introduced to provide incentives for more of our young people not only to remain on the farm, but also to return to this way of life. A long range plan to ensure an abundance and variety of high quality Canadian-produced food will provide the stability of a fair return to producers and reasonable prices to consumers.
3. It must be remembered by consumers that the only basic method of reducing relatively high food costs is to increase our own domestic agricultural production. And it must be recognized that farmers are entitled to, and indeed must be able to receive reasonable returns on their time, efforts and investments. The alternative to production at a profit is reduced production and higher imports, resulting ultimately in higher food costs for consumers.

QUALITY OF LIFE

4. Another basic aim of the Progressive Conservative agricultural policy is to enhance the rural areas of Canada. The federal government should work with the provinces and local governments, encouraging input and local decision-making, in areas where it can be demonstrated to be in the social interests of the community.
5. An example of an avenue that has been overlooked by the present government is in the area of community development capital. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that development loans should be made available to small communities (1,000 - 10,000 people) for use in building facilities for the social betterment of the community involved. It must be remembered that if we are to have rural areas that offer the quality and style of life we want, all available energies must be diverted towards the goal of self enrichment.

A FARMER'S PLATFORM

6. Here is the action program a Progressive Conservative government will introduce to provide greater security for farmers.
7. It will be done by less government interference in the private affairs of farmers. If you are fed up with too much politics in your business -- the reason for the present chaos brought on by the Trudeau government -- these fresh plans will change that.
8. This is a Farmer's Platform. It was not thought up by a bunch of bureaucrats or backroom experts who don't know the difference between a steer and a heifer. Every word in this program was inspired and checked by a big

cross-Canada panel of farmers. We believe it can be implemented largely by harnessing and re-directing existing federal spending - not by ever-larger increases in the federal bureaucracy or expenditures

DAIRY POLICY

9. Because of the economic hardships being experienced by dairy farmers across Canada, a Progressive Conservative government will immediately enter into discussions to devise a five year dairy policy. Planning for it would intimately involve the dairy farmers of Canada, federal agricultural officials and their provincial counterparts. The planning would be aimed, in part, at determining a more realistic market pricing mechanism for the dairy industry.

ADMINISTRATION

10. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the office of the Minister of Agriculture should be given far more responsibility and prestige in a federal government.
11. The Canadian Wheat Board and all other agencies (spread around in various government departments) whose responsibilities impinge on the various steps food goes through from production until it reaches consumers will be placed wherever practicable under jurisdiction of this department.

EASIER LENDING POLICIES FOR FARMERS

12. A Progressive Conservative government will ease the restrictions on lending to farmers of all ages but with specific reference to young farmers. Chartered banks will be actively encouraged to provide lower rates of interest and establish less rigid collateral requirements than at present.
13. It will allow part-time farmers to qualify for Farm Credit Act and Farm Improvement loans where it can be demonstrated the borrower has both the intent and ability to become a full-time farmer and the loans could contribute towards the establishment of a viable and economically sound farm unit.
14. It will revise the Farm Credit Act to make possible at the discretion of the minister partial non-repayment of farm credit loans where disaster strikes the crops of a specific area. The portion of the payment that was not made would be added on at the end of the ordinary payment schedule.
15. It will make possible under certain circumstances the deferral of interest payments on loans during initial periods especially where young farmers are concerned.
16. It will make provision for a responsible system of open-ended mortgages for farmers that will make possible additional borrowings without refinancing costs or new security.
17. It will establish in co-operation with the provinces a Crop Insurance Act designed to provide compensation for loss of all major crops and prevent drastic economic setbacks to any producer. Such an Act would attract majority participation and thus make possible a reasonable premium rate which is essential for the success of crop insurance.

18. It will continually review and amend the Farm Credit Act and the Farm Improvement Loans Act to ensure at all times that the amount of money made available to farmers under these acts is adequate and reasonable in the face of current costs of land, equipment and production.
19. It will help credit unions become more active in long-term lending.

EXPANSION

20. After consultation and on the advice of and in partnership with the provinces, a Progressive Conservative government would work to re-establish the Area Rehabilitation and Development program -- known as ARDA.
21. Under this program and after mutual agreement, the provincial governments and the federal government would place top priority on the re-vitalization of local agriculture-based communities. This revitalizing would be pursued through the funding of economically-sound or socially-desirable projects most needed in the community in the view of its residents. Examples of such projects might include: local processing industries, community pastures, improved drainage systems, machinery pools, local retail outlets and any other of the numerous services so vital to a successful agricultural community but beyond the financial capacity of those affected directly.

RESEARCH

22. A Progressive Conservative government will promote intensive research into varieties and production techniques for special application to feed grain growing in Eastern Canada. Special attention will also be given to horticultural production at the farm level.
23. With the knowledge that special emphasis must be placed on continuing market research, marketing methods, new breeds and varieties, new production and processing methods, packaging, and customer preference, a complete review of the present federal and provincial programs will be initiated to ensure such research was being undertaken and there was the least possible duplication of effort.
24. This review might well lead to a re-organization of the federal-provincial co-ordinating committee on agricultural research to allow efficient and rapid analysis of changing priorities. The committee might be given the authority to recommend quick changes in the thrust and emphasis of research where it was felt to be in the best interests of the industry. In spite of the most commendable efforts of the present system and its membership, it was never designed to cope with the rapidly changing market conditions of today.
25. After full consultation and on the recommendations of the provincial governments, a Progressive Conservative government will make greater sums of money available for agricultural research. It could be used as worthwhile incentives to Canadian universities, agricultural colleges, schools, and farms.

26. Where it is demonstrated private research to the advantage of the agricultural industry generally is being properly carried out, a Progressive Conservative government will lend support on a cost-sharing basis.

FARM LABOUR

27. The Progressive Conservative Party is very concerned that lack of competent farm labour is causing increasing hardship in the planning, harvesting and processing of agricultural products - to the degree that it could be a limiting factor in production.
28. A federal Progressive Conservative government would assess, with a view to co-operating with and supporting, initial trial experiments already undertaken by some of the provinces to solve this problem.
29. It would set up an inter-departmental agency combining the services of the departments of Manpower and Immigration and the Secretary of State. The function of this agency would be to ensure that the manpower needs of the agricultural industry were more adequately assessed and realistic schemes set in place to help overcome manpower shortages in agriculture.
30. A Progressive Conservative government would publicly encourage and actively promote the entry of young people into agricultural employment.
31. It would seek to extend existing Manpower-on-the-Job training subsidies to farm workers to augment the size and skill-levels of the agricultural labour force and make this industry more competitive with other activities.
32. A Progressive Conservative government would seek the co-operation of the provinces in arranging the school term, especially of secondary schools, in a manner that makes available this large source of labour for peak harvest seasons.

MARKETING

33. In the past three years, Canadian farmers have seen a host of restrictive measures rather than expansionistic policies come from successive Liberal governments. Outstanding examples are the LIFT program, quotas on beef exports in order to hold down beef prices, and limits on domestic wheat prices.
34. A Progressive Conservative government would place far greater emphasis on the continual assessment and development of market opportunities both at home and abroad. In full co-operation with the provinces, it would see that such information was continuously made available to farmers, processors, and others with a stake in agriculture.
35. Through the department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, a Progressive Conservative government would as overall spending priorities permit make long-term loans to potential off-shore purchasers of an increasing array of agricultural products to a much greater extent than is now done. To complement this new approach, we would increase the availability of export credits and insurance.

36. A Progressive Conservative government would review the personnel complements of our foreign embassies, consulates, and trade offices. The object of this review would be to ensure there is at least one representative on the staff of each who is adequately qualified as a salesman and agronomist to not only push the sale of our agricultural products but to quickly recognize emerging opportunities.
37. We would work in close harmony with the provincial governments to assure at all times the free movement of primary and secondary agricultural products across provincial boundaries.

STABILITY

38. The Progressive Conservative Party believes farmers will produce to the maximum if they have some assurance they will not be forced out of production during periods of high input costs and unstable world market conditions. It is for this reason that a Progressive Conservative government would change the Agricultural Stabilization Act so as to reduce from ten years to four years the averaging period used in the determination of minimum farm prices not covered by the Canadian Wheat Board. Through another change in the act, we would set the minimum prices at 80 per cent of the average in the immediately preceeding four years.
39. With minor other changes and proper administration this piece of legislation could become a most useful tool to achieve stability for a large cross-section of agricultural products.
40. As a major step to achieve parity between grain producers and other segments of our economy, a Progressive Conservative government would introduce a floor price for grain. A formula would be worked out to ensure that this floor price increased roughly in line with the general increase in the cost of living and doing business throughout the economy, minus overall agricultural productivity improvements.

FEED GRAIN POLICY

41. The Progressive Conservative Party believes grain and livestock production should be centred in those regions that have a natural advantage in this regard. Artificial barriers should not be maintained and a Progressive Conservative government in Ottawa would challenge full-out any provincial barriers to the free-flow of grain or meat products within Canada.
42. We would free up the movement and right to purchase feed grain in Canada.
43. We would allow only the Canadian Wheat Board to export wheat, barley and oats at present.
44. We would have the Board guarantee to purchase, at initial prices, all feed barley offered by producers at the end of each crop year. The Board should also pay over to producers whatever additional income is realized on subsequent disposition of the feed barley.
45. Areas that depend on Western feed grain production for their livestock operations should be kept in a competitive position with other livestock feeding areas in Canada by adjustments in the feed freight-rate subsidy.

46. It is of utmost importance that the same profit opportunity should exist across Canada.

THE EVER-READY GRAINERY

47. A Progressive Conservative government will buy millions of bushels of grain from farmers during times of depressed prices and the farmers will be encouraged to store the grain at government expense on their farms. Storage in this fashion, at general public expense, is in fact the cheapest method of holding inventories.
48. This wheat and feed grain inventory will serve as emergency storage and will not be released onto the market until prices have risen markedly higher than the price at which the inventory was acquired by the federal government. If such a policy had been in existence, there would never have been the need to put a limit on what farmers receive for domestic wheat as was done by the Trudeau government. Reserve wheat could have been released on the domestic market and farmers would have gotten the difference between what the grain was purchased at by the government and what it was sold for in the domestic market.
49. Such a reserve policy provides additional security to grain farmers, allows farmers to maximize production, and protects the livestock producer and millers in all parts of Canada from unnatural surges in the prices of feed grains.
50. For the consumer, this policy would act as a supermarket buffer and would spare them from the pressure of supermarket politics. It would cost approximately \$85 million per year to store grain on the farm in this way. The money would come from the general tax revenue not from consumers' food budgets.

NEW WHEAT BOARD SELLING POLICY

51. The infamous LIFT program of 1970 resulted from Canadian Wheat Board attempts to protect farm incomes and at the same time sell wheat. This cannot be done.
52. A Progressive Conservative government would allow the Canadian Wheat Board to sell grain at the best prices it could obtain on the world market. The government would then perform its duty of protecting farmers' incomes in ways that do not interfere with the natural forces of the marketplace.

MORE FARMER CONTROL OVER THE WHEAT BOARD

53. To ensure that the Wheat Board is truly selling in the best interests of the prairie farmer, a Progressive Conservative government would change the board's structure. The first steps would be taken to build the board along the lines of a company with a board of farmer-directors who would be elected every three years. This voluntary board of directors would assist the commissioners and full time staff of the Wheat Board in the formulation of overall grain policy. This would result in the board being much more responsive to the needs of western farmers.

SUPERVISOR FOR THE WINNIPEG COMMODITY EXCHANGE AND MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE

54. As long as grain and livestock future markets operate, there should be a method of policing to be sure the interests of farm people are protected. A Progressive Conservative government would appoint a supervisor over exchanges to do just this but also to allow farmers to make greater use of this price-determining mechanism.

TRANSPORTATION

55. There are transportation costs associated with the supplies and equipment purchased and used on the farm; as well as in the distribution from the farm to wholesale and retail markets of agricultural commodities. In both of these ways, transportation costs are an important element not only in the financial returns to farmers but also in the ultimate price and competitiveness of Canadian agricultural output at home and abroad.
56. A Progressive Conservative government would take the leadership -- in co-operation with the provinces and private companies -- in providing the necessary incentives to bring about an up-dated transport service in all parts of Canada. This up-dating of transportation services would involve the introduction of new methods, stress on increased dependability, faster speed of service and economical rates.
57. A Progressive Conservative government would encourage increased processing of farm products near their source of production where this offered tangible savings on freight-rates because of the reduction in bulk, where back-hauls might be eliminated or where a source of local employment could be provided to small rural communities.
58. A Progressive Conservative government would terminate the process underway for the past several years by which freight and passenger railway services are being steadily reduced if not totally eliminated in rural areas. Instead -- after full consultation with customers, the transportation companies involved, local provincial and other federal agencies -- it would introduce a new policy consistent with its belief in positive alternatives.
59. The Progressive Conservative Party is greatly concerned about the present state of the grain handling industry and the impending rationalization of both the elevator system and rail lines. It is essential that competition for farmers' grain be maintained.
60. A Progressive Conservative government would instruct the Canadian Wheat Board to introduce a "congested order" whereby any grain company in a delivery block that has already filled 75 per cent of its storage capacity would be able to obtain boxcars above its normal quota. This would allow farmers to haul to the elevator of their choice.
61. We would take immediate steps to expand and modernize West Coast grain handling facilities and determine ways to make more use of the Port of Churchill.

CROW RATES FOR EASTERN STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE

52. A great deal of the land in the Atlantic and Eastern provinces is for one reason or another unsuitable to grain production and economical feeding. Yet much of this land is suitable for a cow-calf program based on grass. A Progressive Conservative government will introduce a program to greatly expand cow-calf production in eastern regions.

TARIFFS

63. The Progressive Conservative Party believes farmers want and benefit from reciprocal trade agreements with other nations. In general, freer trade should be encouraged at every opportunity.
64. Nonetheless, we endorse the principle that Canadian producers should be and have the right to be the chief source of supply for the domestic market. From time to time, excess production is sold in Canada at prices below costs of production in the foreign country of origin. This damages the market to such an extent that local producers suffer economic hardship. We fully endorse the idea that an effective surcharge on agricultural products should be held in reserve and applied quickly as necessary to prevent effective dumping of off-shore agricultural products within Canada. Whenever actually implemented such a surcharge must be for a short duration only.

CREATING A CANADA MEAT ACT

55. Ever since 1912, grain farmers in Canada have enjoyed certain rights guaranteed by the Canada Grain Act. This legislation provides two basic services: it protects farmers against dishonest practices such as wrong weights and grades; and it provides quality control over export grains so buyers can depend on the quality of their purchases.
66. A Progressive Conservative government will introduce a Canada Meat Act in order to extend the same rights and benefits to livestock producers. Not only would farmers be protected by strict controls over weighing and shrinkage practices, but a great expansion in production throughout the country would occur if the export markets for quality beef could be tapped.
67. It makes a lot more sense for Canada to ship to Japan one pound of beef, instead of nine pounds of barley as feed for Japanese-grown cattle. With its vast supply of feed energy, Canada could easily out-compete Australia's grass-fed beef on the quality Japanese beef market. The possibilities of building an export meat business are enormous.

CONCLUSION

68. The Progressive Conservative Party is well aware that only under new and aggressive policies will we be able to reverse the trend of Canadians leaving our farms and the consequent deterioration in our small agricultural-based communities.
69. We must change the policies that have brought about this migration to the large metropolitan centers. To effect this change we must bring about improvements in farm income and the social amenities available to farmers and farm employees.

70. The aim must be to bring the terms and conditions of life in the agricultural sector up to a par with the financial and other returns of the modern urban existence. The Progressive Conservative policies outlined above are deliberately designed to bring about such conditions.
71. The Canadian Agricultural industry and all its allied and subsidiary components basically require just two ingredients to achieve economic stability. These are: a constant market for its products; and a fair margin of profit on the labour and capital invested. We feel the people and firms involved have every right to this return on their efforts and, under the program we have outlined above, that this goal is indeed attainable.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
WOMEN IN CANADA

WOMEN IN CANADA

1. It is time for action not words. Widespread discrimination against women still exists in Canadian society, despite a growing public understanding of the waste of human resources and the unfairness involved in such negative attitudes. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women 1970 provide the basis for useful policy in the area of women's rights yet well over half its proposals have not been acted upon by the Government.
2. It is Progressive Conservative policy that changes must be made which will guarantee in law the right of Canadian women to equal rights with men and, as a corollary, equal responsibilities.
3. Progressive Conservatives must do everything possible to end the all too evident lack of interest and the unconscionable delay in rectifying injustices towards women.
4. Women can no longer be restricted to traditional roles and must be able to make choices and be encouraged to develop their talents in any area they choose.
5. These statements will remain pious platitudes unless women seeking employment can be guaranteed that they will be assessed on their merits rather than on their sex for job opportunities, promotion and training.
6. A Progressive Conservative government will work steadily to implement in the public service a policy that treats women and men equally. The system of "rug-ranking", that is, tying a woman secretary's advancement or promotion to that of her "boss" must be ended forthwith. Private industry and other jurisdictions will be encouraged to follow the federal example.
7. As a step toward reversing existing injustices to women a Progressive Conservative government will judge women in the same way that men now are assessed for federal appointments. This commitment will involve the appointment of more women to the bench, to government boards and agencies, and to the Senate than is now the case. A list of government boards and commissions, containing terms and conditions of appointment, will be made public.
8. Yet appointments to senior posts on the bench or on boards and commissions touches only a few of the women who seek interesting and challenging careers in the public service. Consequently a much more ambitious effort must be made to help younger women achieve their long term goals. The problem of equal opportunity for women is more fundamental than that of merely filling posts at the top; it is at the middle and lower echelons of the Public Service where grave disparities between the number of women and men occurs. It will take concerted action on the part of a committed government to reverse the imbalance.
9. The federal government should materially help in making available day-care facilities, and in the training and provision of qualified personnel for day-care centres. Because of jurisdictional realities, federal-provincial discussions should be held to seek a formula for funding and operating day-care facilities in Canada.
10. Our Party will also ensure there is available to the public free of charge, birth control and family planning information. Financial assistance for the training of family counsellors will be provided.

11. A Progressive Conservative government, realizing that there are personal moral commitments on both sides of the question, will provide adequate time for parliamentary debate on whether the law permitting therapeutic abortions should be amended. A free vote would follow.
12. A Progressive Conservative government will amend the Divorce Act reducing to one year the present three-year separation period as a ground for divorce. The existing five year separation period required before a deserted spouse may file for divorce will be reduced to three years.
13. A government formed by our Party will amend the Order-in-Council establishing the Federal Advisory Council on the Status of Women to ensure the Council will report directly to Parliament. The Council's aim should be to identify discrimination against women, to advise the government about the best way to eliminate discrimination, and to demonstrate to the public how harmful present discriminatory practices are.
14. The Adult Occupational Training Act will be amended so that persons with full-time household responsibilities will be eligible to take advantage of the Act.
15. Many of the present adult training programs ignore the needs of rural women. The farm of the seventies has become a large and complex operation, resulting in new responsibilities for women. The P.C. Party will provide assistance to help rural women meet these new challenges. Such assistance will include making available training programmes in farm management and special courses in accounting, taxation and economics.
- There are anomalies in the Citizenship Act which discriminate against women. An amendment will be presented to Parliament on an urgent basis which will give women and men equal rights and equal status.
17. The practice of treating women differently from men in the granting of credit and other commercial areas must end. The Bank Act and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation provide the means for the government to ensure equality of treatment in these areas of federal jurisdiction.
18. The assumption that the female is always the spouse who remains at home to tend the "home fires" is not currently valid. And the assumption that the spouse who does not earn money in the labour market is not contributing to the family income, is equally invalid. Therefore, since the spouse who works at home does in fact contribute to the family support by providing goods and services which are invaluable to the family unit, Progressive Conservatives believe that this person should share in the benefits of the Canada Pension Plan, just as does the partner who actually is registered as being gainfully employed. A Progressive Conservative government will carefully examine the financial costs and other implications of such a move.
9. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women refers to the fact there are sex differences written into the terms of reference of the Canada Pension Plan, and recommends that they be removed. Although contributions are equal, regardless of sex or marital status, there are differences in the benefits derived from this source by a dependent or survivor. In this day of shared responsibilities the loss of the income of the female could create as great a hardship as would the loss of the income of the male. Survivors' benefits should be provided for both male and female contributors on a like basis.

20. The constructive object of federal policy to ensure equality for the women in Canada, in fact as well as in law, should be based upon human sensitivity to a long neglected area of government policy. "Yes, We Can", is not a defiant boast, rather it is realistic self-awareness on the part of women of their skills and abilities and of their desire to enter fully into a shared heritage - Canada.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
PARLIAMENT AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

PARLIAMENT AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. One of the great traditional themes of Progressive Conservatism down through the years has been a deep and abiding respect for our parliamentary institutions; and a deep-seated commitment to responsive and responsible government.
2. But over the last ten years, under successive Liberal governments, there has been hardly a statute that does not extend to the executive additional, and at times extreme, arbitrary and uncontrolled right of decision-making. Any minor crisis is exaggerated into a major one and we find that the answer is more and more power to the cabinet. Today the Liberal and New Democratic parties are ideologically committed to the cause of more power to the executive and it is left to this Party and to those amongst the media who perceive the danger to attempt to halt the onrush.
3. As a result, Parliament has been weakened when it should be a significant influence in political life. Because of this, the present system does not allow people -- through their representatives -- to challenge adequately bad legislative proposals or effectively advance good causes.
4. Based on these fundamental convictions, we propose a number of steps to enrich and preserve our distinctive political values, symbols, traditions and institutions. While we want our democratic structures to be adapted to the unfolding changes in our life and society, our goal is not just greater efficiency and more despatch but also to ensure that the changes are indeed improvements; that Parliament not only is responsive but that it is also able to anticipate; and to truly represent and reflect the values of all Canadians.
5. The Progressive Conservative Party rejects the super-management theory of the Liberals and N.D.P. and reiterates its belief that true wisdom continues to reside within the whole of society. The role of Parliament must be to find and distil that wisdom in the form of laws to conduct the affairs of our people.

PARLIAMENT

6. We do not share the view held by many members of the present government that, once elected, a government has a mandate to railroad its program through Parliament without adequate consideration by both Houses. Under comparatively recent changes, described erroneously in some quarters as reform, our parliamentary system has been moved towards the U.S. presidential system.
7. The power of the Prime Minister and his entourage and of the federal cabinet has increased dangerously. There must be a return to a more wholesome restraint on the power of the Prime Minister's office.
8. We favour changes in parliamentary procedures that will properly balance the legislative and executive systems. The over-riding principle surely has to be to allow full freedom to MPs in their role as representatives of the people.
9. We will take experimental steps in televising some of the highlights of Parliamentary activities for the benefit of the Canadian people.

10. And we will move swiftly to open the windows of the musty corridors of power to the fresh air and sunshine of more information being made available: not just when the executive sees fit to give it -- but because the law commands that it be done.
11. Freedom of information is the guarantee of an intelligent and informed electorate. A Progressive Conservative government will introduce legislation assuring to Parliament, to the press and to the public the right of access to all government information. Special categories of information that for clearly valid reasons should not be publicly available, for example, personal income tax returns, data on criminal investigations, national security, and, so on, will of necessity have to be excluded from this otherwise general rule. 221
12. One of the major functions of Parliament as envisaged by the founders of our country was that it should be a dynamic and meaningful forum for the consideration of sectional and provincial differences. This purpose is being frustrated increasingly by successive Liberal governments in their efforts to overcome their own dearth of representatives in the House from all the various regions of Canada.
13. Thus we have seen the growing emergence and use of federal-provincial ministerial conferences and First Ministers' Conferences. The Progressive Conservative Party believes there is a proper time and place for such consultations and that such attempts at closer liaison and integration of efforts are desirable; but we do not believe in Liberal attempts to press this avenue to excess for politically-motivated reasons. This can only lead to the continued usurpation of the rightful role and prerogatives of the federal Parliament and the by-passing of the elected federal representatives of whatever political allegiance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

14. We will reform the committee system of Parliament and thereby the role of the MP in the study and shaping of legislation. Much of the work now being done by expensive and unrepresentative task forces, often operating in secret, will be referred to parliamentary committees. These committees will receive adequate research assistance, physical facilities, secretarial help and back-up expertise.
15. Within the terms of reference granted by the House, committees will have full authority to examine witnesses (whether officials of Crown corporations, government agencies and departments or whatever) and to make enquiries into the matters referred to such committees.
16. We will provide greater opportunities and specific time allotment for private Members of Parliament to bring forward bills and have them considered and voted upon by Parliament. We will bring to an end the present farcical system of talking-out private members' bills.
17. Despite its undertaking to do so five years ago, the present government has failed to make arrangements for the appointment of a permanent Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker, because he must strive for impartiality, should not have to declare allegiance to any political party; and there ought to be suitable provision on retirement for former speakers.

SENATE

18. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the Senate could play a more useful role in our Parliamentary system. We will review the basis of appointments and provide the provinces with some say in appointments to the Upper House to ensure it is more representative of the country as a whole. Appointments are not the sole prerogative of the Prime Minister.
19. A Progressive Conservative government will actively explore the possibility of regularizing and to some extent institutionalizing federal-provincial relations and forums. The aim is to facilitate co-operation and consultation between the two senior levels of government in formulating policies to strengthen Canadian development and independence. Changes in the role and make-up of the Senate may be one such avenue that could profitably be explored.
20. We are concerned about potential conflicts of interest as far as Members of the House of Commons, Senators, Cabinet Ministers and senior civil servants and key ministerial advisers are concerned. We are not satisfied that the recent but long-awaited initiatives of the present Prime Minister are adequate. Yet we know the subject is complex and not easily resolved.
21. With this in mind, we propose that a joint Parliamentary committee (composed of representatives of the Commons and Senate) undertake a review of this subject and make recommendations. As a definite part of its mandate, we would have the committee study the implications of Members of the Commons and Senators retaining company directorships while Parliamentarians.
22. We would ensure that all permanent federal public employees who are in positions where they can influence government policies, are Canadian citizens or are in the process of becoming Canadian citizens.
23. And we would investigate thoroughly the role of lobbyists and provide for disclosure of their activities and for their registration.

CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

24. At present all government spending estimates are studied by standing committees but under existing rules there is no real opportunity to move to reduce the size of items of expenditure. Our Party believes the estimates of a number of departments should be studied in the House of Commons itself in each fiscal year and that there should be opportunities for the collective will of the House to reduce any such item of expenditure.

AUDITOR-GENERAL ----- THE PUBLIC'S WATCHDOG

25. The Progressive Conservative Party is deeply committed to the necessity of a strong and vital Auditor-General's office. It performs an essential expert role on behalf of the ordinary taxpaying Canadian.
26. We believe the effectiveness of the Auditor-General's function depends in the first place on his being completely independent of the government of the day. He is a servant of Parliament as a whole not any particular minister or political grouping. This independence can best be achieved in our view by having the Auditor-General operate under new and separate legislation that might be known as the Auditor-General of Canada Act.

27. We believe such an act should spell out unambiguously the five following basic freedoms: a) freedom from instruction (that is, how to carry out his audit duties); b) freedom from subversion on staffing and administrative matters (essentially this refers to the independence of hiring and firing); c) freedom to submit the Auditor-General's own budget directly to Parliament (as a safeguard against government-enforced cutbacks); d) freedom of access to all information and records required by the Auditor-General in the performance of his statutory duties); e) the personal freedom and independence of the Auditor-General by having parliament consulted as to the appointment of the Auditor-General and by having Parliament set his or her salary and the terms and conditions of his or her employment, separation and retirement income. 2u?
28. The implementation of these five freedoms would do more than anything else to assure that the Auditor-General of Canada is truly operating with the best interests of the general public in mind. This is basic. He must have the freedom to recruit the staff he needs and the freedom to determine their salary classifications within the framework of the Public Service of Canada. And it is our view that this staff should in many respects be the elite or cream of public service professionals -- yet that they should operate within carefully defined parameters so that no one can say they are at anytime engaged in witch-hunting expeditions.
29. Since Confederation, the Auditor-General has been charged with the responsibility of carrying out two audits. The first is the financial audit. This is designed to see that all receipts and disbursements have been properly accounted for. The second is a legislative audit. This is designed to see that the monies appropriated by Parliament were indeed spent within the terms and conditions of the Parliamentary authorization.
30. The Progressive Conservative Party believes serious consideration should be given to adding a third audit function. With the tremendous growth of the public service, the great increase in the number of departments and corporations, to say nothing of the fact public spending has soared from \$19 million in 1871 to \$20 billion in 1973, there is ample evidence that we need a management audit. Such audits are regularly conducted in the private sector. And the Treasury Board has a division set up for this purpose; as does the Public Service Commission.
31. The reports of the Treasury Board and Public Service Commission management audits now find their way to the desks of the Deputy Minister of the departments or to the chairmen of the crown corporations involved. It is only natural self-interest for the recipients of such reviews, who, of course, must share any blame for the shortcomings outlined in the reports, to keep them out of parliamentary purview. As a consequence, the public's elected representatives are not in a position to know and be satisfied that taxpayers' money is being spent well and efficiently and is accomplishing the purpose for which it was originally appropriated.
32. It is our view such operational surveys or management performance reviews should be made by an independent person -- a servant of Parliament and all the people -- such as the Auditor-General. His reports should be made to Parliament and would automatically be referred to the public accounts committee of the House for review and further report back to Parliament.

A somewhat similar process is carried out by the Controller General of the United States who reports to Congress and the House of Representatives.

33. We feel such specific statutory authority for the conduct by the Auditor-General of management audits is essential to ensure he is not at anytime trespassing into areas that are constitutionally ministerial responsibilities. The Auditor-General would, of course, need sufficient expert staff to carry out these operational performance reviews but the initial complement might well be recruited from the Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission management audit units.
34. With reference to the review of the Auditor-General's office now being conducted by a committee of non-Parliamentarians, we are disappointed that the apparent intention is for this committee to report back simply to the current Auditor-General. It is our view that such a report should be made to the House of Commons and be immediately thereafter referred to the Public Accounts Committee for consideration. Concurrent with the consideration of this report, the Public Accounts Committee should also receive and consider the new Auditor-General's Act that on March 29, 1972, it instructed a parliamentary drafting group to draw up.

STATUTORY PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

35. It is important that effective machinery should exist whereby the Auditor-General's annual reports are promptly and carefully considered by and on behalf of Parliament. The object of this is to do the utmost to ensure a prompt and adequate follow-up on the various matters found by the Auditor-General and by previous reports of the Public Accounts Committee to be in need of improvement.
36. To remove this essential Parliamentary machinery from delays in the partisan political interests of whatever party may be in office at the time and to establish a routine whereby the setting up and functioning of the Public Accounts Committee would be automatic, a Progressive Conservative government would mandate the Public Accounts Committee through a specific act of Parliament.
37. This legislation would stipulate that the committee shall automatically be set up during the first 15 working days of each session of Parliament.
38. The legislation would also stipulate that the chairman of this committee -- unlike the chairmen of other parliamentary committees -- shall not be a member of the party forming the government but rather always be a member of the official opposition.
39. The legislation would stipulate that the "public accounts" of federal income and expenditure and the Auditor-General's report shall automatically be referred to the Public Accounts Committee as available and not be delayed from such reference and study at the whim of the government of the day.
40. The legislation would guarantee that all recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee to Parliament would be reported on annually or sooner by the responsible Minister. He or she would in effect be required to detail the corrective action taken by their office or by Treasury Board in response to the recommendations of the committee. And in addition there would be provisions for Parliamentary debate on the reports of the Public Accounts Committee.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**Paper # 9
May 1974**

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOALS

1. The importance of science and technology to human welfare and to the social and economic well being of Canadians is beyond dispute. Yet this important policy area has been treated by the Trudeau government as a minor or low priority concern.
2. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the potential of science to aid in the solution of almost every social and economic problem facing Canada. However our Party also recognizes that nowhere is the potential of science matched by its performance. A Progressive Conservative government would set as its fundamental science policy objective the significant narrowing of this gap between performance and potential.
3. Canada's research and development activities pale in comparison to those of other industrial nations. Canada spends a smaller percentage of its gross national product on science and technology; spends less on industrial R and D; spends more of its federal government R and D funds within government labs; and spends less on applied research, than any other western industrial nation. A Progressive Conservative government would significantly alter this sorry picture of underachievement.
4. To a large degree industries within the secondary or manufacturing sector of our economy are high technology industries and the strengthening of this important sector of the Canadian economy is a key objective of our Party's industrial strategy. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes therefore that a greatly enhanced competence in science, technology and innovation is fundamental to the success of any realistic Canadian industrial strategy.
5. Increased technological competence is also an important element of the Progressive Conservative Party's policy for Canadianizing our economy. A significant factor accounting for the present high degree of foreign ownership of our industry has been our reliance on foreign technology. A Progressive Conservative government would seek to reduce our reliance on foreign technology by substantially increasing Canadian competence.
6. The rehabilitation and preservation of our environment also continues to be a priority concern of the Progressive Conservative Party. To a large extent, the problems associated with the environment were caused by technology but science and technology also provide the basis for the solution of these and other problems. The science policy of a Progressive Conservative government would accomodate this fact.
7. Furthermore it is increasingly obvious that we cannot continue to utilize our non-renewable resources along the exponential growth patterns of the past. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that ours must become a "Conserver Society" and our Party recognizes that science and technology are a fundamental key to achieving such a society.
8. While the above points refer primarily to applied scientific and technological research the Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that basic or investigatory-originated research is very important to the intellectual, educational, cultural and, in the longer term, economic welfare of Canada. A Progressive Conservative government would encourage basic research and in its belief that the "pursuit of excellence" is the most desirable objective of any intellectual and cultural endeavor would use "excellence" as the criterion for assessing and funding such research.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

9. A Progressive Conservative government would upgrade the responsibilities of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology from that of an ineffectual advisor to the government to that of a full fledged Department of Science and Technology. It would have the mandate and authority to work towards fulfilling the goals stated or implicit in the above eight points.
10. We recognize that much of the research and development conducted by the federal government should remain under the authority of the various appropriate operating departments. But to ensure the coordination of the government's research activities the composite research budgets of all of the departments would be submitted to the Department of Science and Technology for review and approval.
11. The Department of Science and Technology would become directly responsible for those scientific orientated agencies not directly affiliated with operating departments, such as the National Research Council, Science Council, Patent Office, and Scientific Procurement Office.
12. A Standing Committee on Science and Technology would be created and would provide parliamentary review of the composite science budgets of the federal government.
13. In addition, in order to provide parliamentary review and thereby public awareness of Canada's scientific efforts the Standing Committee on Science and Technology would receive an annual reference to examine the annual report of the Department of Science and Technology.
14. Under a Progressive Conservative government the Department of Science and Technology would establish the mechanism to ensure continuous consultation with recognized leaders of the scientific community on such vital matters as: the total gross expenditures on R and D; federal expenditures on R and D; allocation of funds by performance sector; and, allocation of funds by R and D sector (basic, applied) development and innovation.
15. Finally our Party recognizes that the efficient use of R and D funds and the necessity that R and D efforts be consistent with a national industrial strategy and regional economic expansion objectives requires there be a great deal of cooperation, coordination and exchange of information between the federal government, provincial governments, universities and private industry. The Department of Science and Technology would have this responsibility.

NEW DIRECTIONS

16. A Progressive Conservative government would use the enormous purchasing power of government to stimulate the establishment of new, and the growth of existing, high technology industries and to promote more industrial research.
17. As a further step along these lines a Progressive Conservative government would greatly increase the amount of government initiated research contracted out to the private sector through the Scientific Procurement Office. Research and development within government labs should be primarily concerned with those projects or subjects which cannot be performed in the private sector.

18. Many nations have, through undertaking special major scientific projects, gained such benefits as increased technological capacity, reduced regional disparities and reduced unemployment. The U.S. space program is the best example of such a project. Our Party believes Canada could benefit in a similar way from a commitment to some sort of major scientific project. A Progressive Conservative government would examine establishment of a national scientific projects administration (NSPA) to initiate and administer long term scientific projects in areas of special Canadian interest.
19. The NSPA would -- through the "request-for-proposal" concept -- contract with industry, universities and non-profit institutions for all of the research, design and development associated with any particular project.
20. There are in existence a number of programs (such as PAIT, IRDIA, DIP, PAIT - Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology; IRDIA - Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act; DIP - Defence Industry Productivity Program) intended to increase the scientific and technological competence of Canadian industry and the Progressive Conservative Party supports these objectives. However the programs are not performing adequately. We are not getting our money's worth. A Progressive Conservative government would reorganize the structure of research incentives to ensure achievement of the desired results in the most economical manner.
21. A Progressive Conservative government would also use tax incentives to increase industrial research. As an example of the merit of such an approach, there was a tremendous increase in industrial research and development when the Diefenbaker government introduced the provision for deducting from taxable income 150% of the costs of new research and development.
22. The Progressive Conservative Party believes expenditures on research and development are capital expenditures -- investments in the future. We believe that, like all investments, if wisely made they will yield tremendous dividends. Our Party has faith in Canada and the skills of Canadians and would make large scale productive investments in science and technology.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
NATIONAL DEFENCE**

NATIONAL DEFENCE

1. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that a dramatic reversal of the present government's defence policies is required. A major effort is needed immediately to achieve a more useful role for our defence forces both at home and abroad and to better the morale and working conditions within the forces to encourage new enlistment.
2. The useful role that a well trained and equipped armed forces can play has been forgotten by the present government. Defence expenditures have been forming a steadily decreasing proportion of total government expenditures, reflecting the low priority the current government has placed on the Canadian military establishment.
3. We advocate economy in defence expenditures but this effort should not take place at the expense of necessary armed forces activities or the quality of Canadian military personnel.

NATO

4. The unilateral reduction of the Canadian military commitment to NATO has hampered our capacity to share in the joint defence of the Atlantic area. As long as there is a chance for a balanced reduction by all sides of military forces in Europe, our Party believes that nothing should be done to weaken the alliance. 35
5. Further, Canadian participation in a defence alliance could provide the basic diplomatic infrastructure for consultation and co-operation between member nations dealing with non-military concerns, such as trade and environmental problems.

NORAD

6. As another aspect of defence, the Progressive Conservative Party accepts the principle of a continental defence system for North America. But the government must insist upon greater consultation between Canada and the United States on mutual defence arrangements. 30?
7. In addition, a continental defence system must not preclude independent Canadian action on defence matters, nor must Canadian military personnel be committed to any other country's military activities without the clear approval of the Canadian government.
8. Canadian defence agreements with the United States are not specified in any one document or contractual arrangement; they rest on a variety of notes, memoranda, treaties and pacts. Using a consistent formula for their consolidation, these agreements should be codified and rationalized in such a way as to make it possible for the citizens of both countries to see clearly what commitments are involved.

SOVEREIGNTY

9. The purpose of the Canadian armed forces is to protect the sovereignty of this country. An increased military presence in areas where our sovereignty might be challenged is thus required.

10. A Progressive Conservative government would be committed to increasing the size of the Canadian coastal fleet, surface and sub-surface, and Canadian airborne surveillance to enforce our territorial limits.
11. Canada cannot ensure the independent development of our coastal industries unless they are assured of protection from foreign interests which might not see so great a need to preserve the coastal ecology and environment.

CANADIAN ARCTIC

12. The Arctic Archipelago is one area of Canada where sovereignty is tenuous. As a necessary complement to an unequivocal declaration of sovereignty over the Canadian Arctic, a Progressive Conservative government would be committed to enlisting the services of the armed forces to police and develop this vast area of Canadian waters and lands.
13. The trend towards reducing the Canadian military presence in the Arctic would be reversed; the Progressive Conservative Party advocates the opening of new bases in Hudson's Bay and in the Hudson Strait, in addition to the reopening of selected bases which have been closed. The armed forces should have more emphasis placed upon Arctic operations in their training, the purpose of which would be the eventual establishment of an armed forces Arctic regiment.
14. To the extent budgetary constraints allow, the forces stationed in the Canadian Arctic could be serviced by new Canadian-made advanced technology icebreakers and a specially trained Arctic air force. It would be necessary for the forces to construct in an orderly and well-timed manner several airstrips in the Arctic; these could be made available for use by the private sector to facilitate northern development. Similarly, as the forces will require a sophisticated communications network to carry out their operations, the scope of the network could be enlarged to provide for increased social and cultural communication between the northern areas and the more populated South.
15. Their purpose in the far North of Canada would not only be to protect the sovereignty of our country, but also to ensure that the Canadian development of the Arctic is carried out in a way consistent with the objectives of our government in the areas of environmental and social policy.
16. Armed forces involvement in the development of the Arctic Archipelago will also necessitate an increase of research into the problems of industrial and social activities in the extreme North; this research will provide an ideal opportunity for the development of a Canadian advanced Arctic technology.

POLICY FORMATION

17. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that Canadian defence policy should be consistent with Canada's external affairs policy objectives as they relate to national sovereignty and to the attempt to achieve a lasting world peace. In addition, our Party believes that there should be a continuing emphasis placed on the fine work our armed forces have done within Canada to assist, in times of crisis, other government departments or agencies in the service of the people.

PEACEKEEPING

18. A Progressive Conservative Government would recognize the importance of the armed forces in an attempt to achieve a more lasting world peace. In addition to their work with NATO, there is a greater role abroad for Canada's forces, in the areas of peacekeeping and of foreign service. Our Party believes that Canada's armed forces should have an outward looking posture, that the forces' presence in service abroad can do much to enhance Canadian foreign policy objectives of world friendship.

7
35

ARGUS

19. In the area of capital equipment, one important need in a defence policy is the early replacement of the ARGUS reconnaissance airplane. A Progressive Conservative government would be committed to an acceleration of the ARGUS replacement program, as these planes appear no longer capable of safely and adequately carrying out the Canadian sovereignty surveillance work demanded of a multi-purpose air fleet.

BUDGET

20. If the Canadian armed forces are to meet their policy objectives with competence and skill, a necessary requirement is budgetary funding adequate to the programs the forces are committed to carrying out. The actual spending power of the Defence Department must not be eroded by continuing inflation.
21. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that the Defence Department should be granted an amount sufficient to adequately meet necessary expenditures in the areas of operations and maintenance; our Party believes that such a guaranteed appropriation is the only method by which the maintenance of the quality of defence services can be ensured. In the defence budget, capital spending programs should be treated separately from the necessary expenditures on operations and maintenance and the capital spending program for the next 5 years should be a matter for yearly budgetary review.

MORALE

22. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that a successful defence policy must include some effort to improve the morale and spirit of the forces. Our Party believes that this goal cannot be achieved without a significant improvement of the working conditions within the forces.

BILINGUALISM

23. We believe that there should be fair representation of Francophone, Anglophone and bilingual Canadians in all levels of the armed forces. Our Party further believes that opportunities must be provided by the government for all members of the armed forces to attain competence in a second official language if they so wish. We assert, however, that merit must remain the key to promotion, and that a person's career should not be jeopardized because he is not proficient in both languages.

TRADITION

24. While accepting the principle of integration within the forces, the Progressive

Conservative Party believes that the traditions of the separate forces, in terms of badges and uniforms, need not be entirely done away with. The past history of the forces represents a fine example to be followed in the future, and such fine traditions are useful to increase morale.

WORKING CONDITIONS

25. A Progressive Conservative government would begin a complete review of working conditions within all serving ranks of the armed forces. In matters such as housing and clothing allowances, compassionate leaves, social relations and the involvement of the Defence Department in member's personal lives, there is room for greater humanity.
26. Our Party favours the establishment of procedures for negotiations between the forces and the government on a collective basis. Such negotiations would be aimed at the fair settlement of reasonable demands, but the public interest would not be served by giving the armed forces the right to strike.
27. Our Party insists upon the removal of all remaining areas of sexual discrimination in the forces. Again, it is imperative to the best functioning of the forces that merit remains the key to promotion.

FINANCIAL SECURITY

28. A degree of career financial security must be guaranteed to all members of the forces. It is the policy of our Party that pension schemes within the forces be fully portable so that a forces member will maintain the security he has built-up over the years of service.
29. Further, the Progressive Conservative Party advocates that a portion of the rent paid for forces accommodation be rebated to forces' members so that the government will not make a profit on forces' housing and so that members of the armed forces will have an opportunity, equal to that of other Canadians, to own a home.

RESERVES

30. Canada's reserve forces have for too long been assigned a low priority. The upgrading in numbers and level of integrated training with the regular Force would be a matter of the highest priority for a Progressive Conservative government.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

31. The demonstrated industrial capability of the Atlantic and Western regions require a greater share of capital defence dollars, relating to military procurement. A Progressive Conservative government would review present policies to determine new and more equitable regional allocations.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

32. Though its primary aim must be the protection of Canadian sovereignty, a national defence policy must also concern itself with the political and military realities of the world situation. A Progressive Conservative

- government would be aware of Canada's defence needs and responsibilities. By improvement of conditions within the armed forces and by responsible allocation of funds for defence purposes, Canada's requirements for national defence would be satisfied by a Progressive Conservative government.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
MULTICULTURALISM

MULTICULTURALISM

A DESIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. The reality of Canadian society is that it is composed of a large number of ethnocultural groups, each of whom cherishes its own particular cultural heritage and its own particular mother tongue.
2. The B & B concept recognized Canada's two largest cultural groups and French and English as Canada's two official languages, but an embellishment and expansion of the concept was required in order to give greater recognition to Canada's minority cultures and languages, and thereby remove obstacles to greater unity in the country.
3. Acceptance of this reality recognizes the positive value of the contribution of other cultures to the Canadian cultural framework and emphasizes the diversity of cultures.
4. The ethnic groups have given Canada an endless variety of languages, skills and customs which have contributed to make this country unique and different, as well as great.
5. To protect this uniqueness we must achieve a pluralistic society in which it is possible to be proud of our past and through that pride, make a worthwhile contribution to the present and to the future.
6. Such a society involves many groups, each of whom has a rich and cohesive internal life but each of whom has a desire to reach outward to co-operate with and appreciate the others.
7. This kind of society can be achieved only through true respect for individual and collective freedom.
8. We fully embrace the multicultural mosaic of Canada. Multiculturalism is a welcoming of the permanence of ethnological diversity within our country, and a commitment on the part of government to foster and protect that diversity so as to maximize the richness of the cultural life available to all Canadians, and to afford to Canadians as individuals, the maximum freedom of choice in expression and life-style.
9. We believe that Canadian cultural policy must be inclusive, rather than exclusive. To emphasize our belief in the pluralism of Canadian society we recommend that a Multicultural Act be passed by Parliament. This Act would establish the following principles:
 - a) That Canada is a multicultural country with many languages, two of which, English and French, are official;
 - b) Every ethnic group in Canada has a right to the pursuit of its own language and cultural identity;
 - c) All Canadians, whether born or naturalized, have equal rights and obligations before the law;

- d) The role of language commissioner would be expanded to empower him to investigate and report on loss of established or customary rights of ethnic groups where such loss occurs as a result of any federal statute or as a result of a policy of any federal institution.

10. Legislation would be enacted to:

- a) Establish a National Human Rights Commission to guarantee the above principles. This Commission would use publicity as a major weapon through its periodic reports to the House of Commons;
- b) Remove from federal statutes distinctions between naturalized and native citizens;
- c) Remove any legislative restrictions on third language broadcasting.

THE MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 11. The greatest handicap faced by ethnic groups in Canada is the confined boundary of their cultural environment. This background is frequently limited to family or neighbourhood, and a limited amount of literature or music imported from the country of origin. If we wish to nurture a multi-cultural society we must allow third language groups to enjoy third language entertainment and commentary through television, film, radio, literature and theatre.
- 12. These same media must be utilized by ethnic groups to project their identity to the larger community. The communicative arts can allow ethnic groups to demonstrate, not only the cultural elements which have been introduced to Canada from Europe, Asia and Africa, but also the ways in which these elements have reacted to, and changed with, the growth of Canada itself.

BROADCASTING MEDIA

- 13. The time has come for the CBC to be aware of its responsibility to the wider community. Prohibitions on third language broadcasting should be removed, and an effort made to use radio and TV outlets for the benefit of many distinctive language groups. Difficulties are foreseeable in third language broadcasting but rapid development is feasible in programming in English or French, highlighting the history, music, literature and art of other cultures.
- 14. A similar development in new directions is needed from the National Film Board, which could become a primary source of audio-visual aids essential for the promotion of cultural and linguistic survival.
- 15. In both instances representatives of ethnic groups should be consulted to ensure that programming and film-making does not patronize or misrepresent the communities being assisted.
- 16. Cable TV offers a promising source of cultural dissemination. Cable companies might be offered incentives to allocate a channel to Canadian multiculturalism. Cable offers many advantages. Cable outlets cover a large part of urban Canada; lend themselves to local and regional input, provide a wide choice of channels, and thus are important where a minority language is occupying broadcast time.

17. Satellite broadcasting can be used as an alternative to cable television in more remote communities.

NEWSPAPERS AND LITERATURE

18. The Progressive Conservative Party will promote the availability of Canadian periodicals and literature in third languages. 563
19. There exists in Canada an active ethnic press. Two steps will ensure a wider readership. First, postal rates will be reduced on newspapers and periodicals so that more of their potential readership can afford them.
20. Secondly, an Ethnic Press Bureau controlled by the Ethnic Press itself will be set up in Ottawa with a representative in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. Translation facilities will be provided to ensure that news reports are quickly available to subscribing papers. The cost of this service would be shared by subscribers and the federal government.
21. Ethnic literature in particular suffers from the economics of a limited market. A welcome encouragement to Canadian third language writers would be a Governor General award for the best work in a third language. This award will carry with it assistance in the translation and distribution, to allow Canadians from all communities the chance to obtain and read quality works.

PERFORMING ARTS

22. Finally, encouragement would be given to performing arts based in all cultures performers in drama, music and dance. Film could complement the audience potential of live performances.
23. Increased funding will be made available to the National Folk Arts Council.

MUSEUMS PROGRAM

24. A Progressive Conservative government would encourage travelling exhibits sponsored by the National Museum of Man, and the collection and exhibits program of the Public Archives.

MULTICULTURAL CENTRES

25. An important vehicle for enhancing the multicultural environment of Canadians is the multicultural centre. Where demand justified it, a centre would be established for the use of all ethnic groups. Centres would be supportive of existing ethnic organizations, not in competition with them.

These centres would:

- a) provide a showplace for touring groups invited by local ethnic organizations;
- b) act as an orientation centre for immigrants, for whom programs would be made available;
- c) be a source of books and magazines in third languages;

- d) be a centre for locally initiated musical and artistic activities;
- e) provide groups with the facilities to teach ethnic cuisine;
- f) be used to set up "Saturday Schools" for third language teaching. Monies contributed by individuals to support this activity of the centre would be tax deductible;
- g) generally provide a point of contact for all groups in society on a cultural basis.

CANADIAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON MULTICULTURALISM

26. A Progressive Conservative government would reorganize the council to make it a more significant forum for ethnic organizations. The membership would be reduced to thirty-five from the present unwieldy one hundred. Regional ethnic representatives to the council would be elected by the national conference of ethnic organizations, instead of being appointed by the government as at present. We would have it meet annually rather than biennially. The council would have a significant input in the allocation of grants to ethnic organizations.

EDUCATION

27. Education can implement two goals of a multiculturalism program. First, action is needed to eradicate the bias in educational materials which ignores or misrepresents the role of cultures other than Anglo-Saxon or French in building Canada. Secondly, positive action is needed to keep alive the third languages, and the literature to which they are the key.
28. Recognizing the jurisdiction of the provincial governments in this field, we believe that the federal government has a coordinating and supportive role to play in encouraging the cultural enrichment of our Canadian education systems. This sensitive area will require careful consultation.
29. The Progressive Conservative Party would seek federal-provincial discussions on multicultural education. Topics for discussion would include:
- a) the need for provincial education systems to encourage the retention of third language skills. To this end the federal government would offer to assist in the training of language teachers, and provide per pupil assistance for cultural and language programs;
 - b) the means of coordinating relevant information between provinces;
 - c) provision of educational texts and teaching aids;
 - d) cooperation with any education diversification plans, such as the implementation of education vouchers under which accredited schools would compete for students and money on the basis of the curriculum offered;

- e) incentive grants, with provincial cooperation, to local school boards planning multicultural programs;
- f) consultation on history and social studies courses with the view of giving a more balanced picture of the contribution to Canada of all ethnic groups, as well as a broader perspective on world history and literature;
- g) ensuring that training in a broad number of languages is made available in the prime learning years, and taught in relationship to their cultural context, and encouraging the development of folk arts in provincial school curricula;
- h) an offer to support the establishment in Canada of one or two university centres for the study of multicultural questions;
- i) the provision of broader funding for:
 - 1) student exchange programs,
 - 2) summer immersion courses in languages and cultures;
- j) the possible use of schools as evening and weekend multicultural centres where population does not justify a separate institution;
- k) the means to ensure transferability or upgrading of the education qualifications of immigrants;
- l) provision of travelling instructors in cultural arts, to offer services to remote communities.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

- 30. The federal government should give further outward signs of its recognition of the third force through:
 - a) the issuance of commemorative stamps;
 - b) the naming of public buildings;
 - c) the naming of streets or parkways where this is a federal prerogative;
 - d) the appointment of senior Federal officials who are from neither the English or French community.
- 31. Immigrants to Canada should be better treated:
 - a) by the recruitment and training of sympathetic immigration officials;
 - b) by providing, through the multicultural centres, new Canadians with information on the rights and activities of their own cultural group, and with full information on the Canadian judicial and political process;
 - c) by assuring adequate multilingual staffing, or translation facilities, in those areas in which they come into contact with the state -

especially in the area of police and legal services;

- d) by removing "place of birth" information from Canadian passports;
- e) by modifying the language question on the census form to take important distinctions into account - e.g. "Indian" is not a language or even a language family, "Croats" are not serbo-Croations, etc.;
- f) by discouraging media stereo-typing of immigrants and ethnic groups;
- g) by providing that all immigrants have an equal waiting period for citizenship and voting rights.

32. Bonuses for proficiency in languages additional to English and/or French ought to be provided in the federal public service in appropriate areas.

33. In the appointment of persons to official agencies or positions with a direct relation to cultural affairs, some background or special sensitivity to multiculturalism ought to be an important criterion for selection in a significant number of cases.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

34. We recognize the stature and impetus which multiculturalism at home will add to the thrust of our international policy. We favour:

- a) the broadening of cultural exchanges and travel among all levels of the population;
- b) the establishment of better Canadian information services abroad;
- c) the establishment of cultural accords similar to those we have with Belgium and France with a much larger range of countries;
- d) cooperation on the transferability of educational credits and employment qualifications to ease the entry of immigrants into our community;
- e) making multiculturalism a major part of our national tourist drive;
- f) a commitment to use diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union to reflect the concern of Canadians with the freedom and cultural survival of people in the Soviet Republics.

CONCLUSION

35. Canada requires an effective, inclusive multicultural policy. We believe that any cultural policy to be effective must emphasize freedom and motivation towards a richer cultural life for all Canadians through development of our shared heritage.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
NATIVE PEOPLES**

NATIVE PEOPLES

1. The preservation of their culture and their traditional way of life are inalienable and fundamental rights of Canada's native people. But for many thousands of them, living in poverty, illiteracy, and inequality before the law, erosion of their culture is something they are incapable of preventing.
2. Canadians can no longer tolerate a situation where the average annual income of a native person is \$1,000; where the unemployment rate of native people is 80% in winter and 60% in summer; where 80% of their housing is sub-standard; where their school dropout rate before completing Grade XII is 90%, where the infant mortality rate is five times that for all Canada.
3. Action is needed -- and now! Action to correct these injustices so that the native people can maintain their culture in dignity and economic independence.
4. The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to the implementation of a program that will ensure that native people are no longer second class citizens in their own land.

SETTLEMENT OF ABORIGINAL AND TREATY RIGHTS:

5. "Without land, native people have no soul -- no life -- no identity -- no purpose. Control of our land is essential for our cultural and economic survival.... The land is a part of us and we are a part of the land".
6. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that the preservation of native culture is inextricably bound to their concept of land. The most immediate, and at the same time the most complex and far-reaching problem confronting us, is the just settlement of outstanding aboriginal land claims.
7. Aboriginal rights are the rights of Indian tribes or bands to use and occupy their traditional lands.
8. The response of government to aboriginal claims must involve comprehensive settlements designed to ensure the continuing economic, social and cultural viability of native communities.
9. The Trudeau government has consistently refused to acknowledge that native people in non-treaty areas have aboriginal claims which must be settled. Its approach to land claims is grudging, vague and inconsistent. Instead of accepting the opportunity to revitalize Canada's native policy, it has downplayed claims and attempted to evade its clear constitutional responsibility.
10. A Progressive Conservative government would give wholehearted support to the recognition of aboriginal rights as an integral part of native policy and to the place of native people in Canadian society.
11. We will work towards a negotiated settlement of disputed aboriginal and treaty claims, in full and fair consultation with the native people involved, to ensure to them a cultural, economic and social base in Canadian society.

Any future alteration of any part of the settlement should occur only in exceptional circumstances, after complete negotiation, and must not undercut or compromise the basic integrity of the settlement or the land base.

12. We firmly believe that a guarantee to native communities of adequate time and assistance to understand and cope with the social impact of development projects must become an essential part of government policy. This will ensure that the resolution of native claims and regional or national interests can proceed to settlement within a time period which is fair to all parties. Forcing settlements under undue pressure cannot be tolerated.

CONSULTATION WITH NATIVE PEOPLES

13. The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to the formulation of policy in consultation with the native people who are concerned and affected.
14. Recognizing that consultation is meaningless unless native leadership is encouraged and supported, a Progressive Conservative government would:
 - a) increase the range of responsibilities available to Indian councils
 - b) improve and stabilize the resources available to band councils
 - c) continue the support of organizations representing Indians, non-status Indians, Inuit, native women and native youth.
15. Because of the special geographical problems of the Inuit, their needs for better communications as a support to consultation will be dealt with immediately.

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

16. The goal of Progressive Conservative policy is an integrated program of social, cultural and economic development. We believe the only way to achieve that goal is to develop a competence among native people which will allow native control of these programs. We recognize that only programs which view communities as a whole, and which involve and develop native leadership, can lead to viable communities. Programs such as the Economic Development Loan Fund are destined to fail so long as they see the problems of native communities in economic terms only, ignoring social and cultural dimensions.
17. With the settlement of land claims, enormous responsibility will be placed on native people to handle their own economic and social development. In this interim period until the land claims are settled, research funding can be used to help native people increase management skills. Technical and adult education in trades and skills that are relevant to economic opportunities sought by native people would be an integral part of the process.
18. Large numbers of native people are migrating into cities. To ease their adaption to urban conditions, a Progressive Conservative government will encourage the activities of Native Urban Societies in their work with provincial and local governments.

19. A Progressive Conservative government will ensure that the economic development programs of all federal departments will be sensitive to the special requirements of Native people,

HOUSING

20. Over 80% of native housing is sub-standard -- houses without indoor toilets, baths or running water. It could cost an estimated \$100 million merely to bring all existing housing on reserves up to par. Housing starts for native people are half the rate for that of other Canadians.
21. In conjunction with community and economic development programs a Progressive Conservative government would immediately undertake an accelerated program employing native people to improve existing housing. It would also make funding available to bring the rate of new housing starts in native communities into line with that of other Canadian centres.

EDUCATION

22. The standard of education available to most native people continues to be clearly inadequate in spite of increased spending. The schools which native students attend continue to be culturally insensitive and socially isolating. The Trudeau government has given only lip service to the idea of native control over native education. It has not taken full advantage of the possible federal role in the production of teaching materials and the stimulation of local experimental or demonstration projects.
23. A Progressive Conservative government would give priority to innovation in native education, special programs to train native teachers, grants and programs to develop teaching materials and curricula, and demonstration schools to break new ground in teaching methods and school designs.
24. Native education must be rooted in and responsible to the communities it serves. Native controlled school boards are an essential part of creating a new school system which is innovative, but which is not a divisive or alienating force within the native community.

HEALTH

25. Health care of native people, particularly those living in isolated areas, is woefully inadequate. The treatment and eradication of disease, and aid to mentally, emotionally and physically handicapped natives, are sadly lacking. Dental services are almost non-existent. Their infant mortality rate is five times that of other Canadians. The tuberculosis rate is as high as that found in many underdeveloped nations.
26. The Progressive Conservative Party will take immediate steps to provide native peoples with a treatment and public health program comparable to that enjoyed by residents elsewhere in Canada. This program will be backed up by medical research applicable to isolated areas, and particularly the far north.
27. Faculties of medicine in Canadian Universities, with the aid of special funds, will be encouraged to send senior medical students, nurses and para-medical personnel into native communities as an integral part of the various faculty training programs.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

28. Twenty-five per cent of the inmate population in federal institutions in western Canada is native; approximately 70% of those in provincial jails are natives. Yet the native people comprise less than 10% of the total population in western Canada.
29. It has been confirmed by judicial and parole officials that native people are incarcerated more frequently because of their inability to pay fines; that they receive longer sentences for alcohol-related crimes; and that they have less opportunity for full or temporary parole, than their white counterparts.
30. The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to eliminating this double standard of justice. Native persons who understand and appreciate the problems of their own people will be recruited and trained for positions in police and law enforcement agencies, in the parole and penitentiary services, and in judicial capacities, so that native people will receive justice and equality before the law.

INDIAN ACT

31. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that for many of Canada's native people the Indian Act constitutes a basic safeguard of their communities and their culture. The main provisions of the Indian Act deal with rights to reserve lands, rights which are predicated on the earlier recognition of aboriginal title.
32. The native people, better than anyone else, know that the Indian Act includes clauses that are discriminatory. They are the ones most anxious to see it revised. They have stated:

"Because of the inter-relationship and complexity of all the membership sections in the Indian Act, the Indian organizations are convinced that a piecemeal approach to revision of the membership sections is not possible. Any reform of the Indian Act must be done in a complete and integrated fashion and must be done by Indian people for Indian people".

33. Progressive Conservatives endorse current efforts by the Indian organizations to tackle the task of drafting new legislation for the consideration of Parliament. Further, we would guarantee adequate financial support from public funds to enable the work to be done in full consultation with the National Native organizations and local Indian communities and to be completed as soon as possible.

METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIANS

34. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the history of neglect and isolation that has held back the Metis and non-status Indians of Canada. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure the development of basic programs to recognize and respond to the rights and problems of Metis and

non-status Indians. Particularly, a Progressive Conservative government would recognize an historical obligation to locate, organize and make available all material touching on the rights and claims of Metis and non-status Indians under the Manitoba Act and the Dominion Lands Act.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

35. In the present structure of the Department of IAND, there is an inherent conflict between the interests of the physical development of the North and the cultural and personal development of the native people who live there. A Progressive Conservative government will end this dichotomy by a suitable re-arrangement of ministerial responsibilities.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

That Canada is a vast, beautiful and resource-filled country is beyond question. That Canada is also a country in which regional, social and economic disparity are at totally unacceptable levels is a fact which must be faced squarely and resourcefully.

I. GOALS

This nation is capable of development far beyond its present level. To do this, Canada must cultivate each of her available resources to ensure that Canadians are provided with the maximum opportunity to develop their individual and collective potential. Canada must become a nation characterized by stability, diversity, self-reliance and the capacity to respond quickly to change. These goals will be reached as Canada extends and strengthens the interdependence of her citizens, her federal-provincial composition and her international relationships. Canadians themselves will become more aware of their personal goals and more committed to national goals as policies are developed which allow for a more human way of life. Canada must become a place in which to deepen, indeed to celebrate, life.

II. PROBLEMS

The problem facing us is that for too many Canadians this vision is not possible. By an accident of birth, great numbers of people live in areas or regions of Canada which share only marginally in the social and economic development of this country.

How does one define regional disparity, and where does it exist? It exists in those regions where Canadians experience a level of income significantly below that of the national average; wherever unemployment is a chronic problem, relieved only by make-work programmes; wherever social mobility is severely restricted or where educational opportunities or social services are strictly limited. Regional disparity exists in short, wherever Canadians find themselves to be in a backwater, cut off from the normal flow of life and the excitement of growth and self-fulfillment. The problems presented by this kind of inequality are the problems to which we must address ourselves.

III. PRINCIPLES

In formulating policies which will respond actively and creatively to regional disparity, the following principles must be kept in mind.

- a) Policies intended to deal with disparity must of necessity, be in accord with the national goals, and these, in turn, must reflect the legitimate and realistic aspirations of the Canadian people.
- b) Regional economic policies must be created in response to the real needs of an area or region, and require the involvement of local individuals and groups, municipal and provincial governments and the business community in the decision-making process.
- c) Since people have a right to be involved in plans affecting their lives, full consultation with those they are intended to serve must be provided in the evolution of regional policies.

- d) All such policies, be they short, medium or long range in their perspective, must include in their design a monitoring and feedback process which allows for evaluation at any time.
- e) Policies to combat regional disparity must respect the fact of diversity within the fabric of Canadian life and that such diversity is to be encouraged. Homogeneity should not be the goal of any regional policy or political party.

IV. GUIDELINES

In order to effect regional development and reduce economic and social disparities presently existing in Canada, a Progressive Conservative government would:

1. Provide a comprehensive review of the concept of regional development by redefining the various regions of Canada in terms of common geographical features, common resource base, common tariff and transportation problems and community of interest.
2. Ensure the principle of decentralization will allow for the strengthening of regional offices and boards, decentralization of planning and technical skills, and the transfer of the decision-making process to the regions in question.
3. Reorganize the existing Department to create a supervisory ministry responsible for regional development. This ministry would assist in discussions preparatory to general policy agreements and would subsequently monitor and intercede with the various Departments whose activities relate to the implementation of regional development policies. Further, in any given instance, this ministry would involve each level of provincial and municipal government to insure a co-ordinated approach to the development of the region in question.
4. Commit itself to a programme of comprehensive and long range planning. Piece-meal solutions and patchwork operations are an inadequate response to regional disparity.
5. Insure that development policies would be adapted to the unique needs of each particular region, thus providing a flexible approach to the specific problems and opportunities of an area.
6. Give priority to Canadian investment by promoting the increasing use of both private domestic equity capital and foreign debt capital. Particular attention would be paid to the equalization of federal capital investment in the various regions of Canada.
7. Have as its aim full employment and full use of available manpower, based on the creation or expansion of viable local opportunities.

V. ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

To reduce existing economic and social disparities and insure optimum development of Canada's immense resources, a Progressive Conservative government would:

1. Establish five regional offices of the Bank of Canada to keep the central bank attuned to regional monetary needs, policies and developments.
2. Direct the Industrial Development Bank to give greater attention to stimulating investment by small business and providing high risk capital for developing regions.
3. Encourage the establishment of regional chartered banks to make full use of local capital for investment purposes.
4. Establish clearly defined and publicly available objective criteria as a basis for eligibility for incentive grants rather than leaving such decisions to ministerial or bureaucratic discretion.
5. Ensure that industrial incentive grants be given primarily on the basis of job creation and long term employment. Settling-in costs would be emphasized rather than present incentives which are of benefit only against initial capital costs or initial employment costs.
6. Establish new or improved trading patterns which would allow disadvantaged areas appropriate access to both domestic and foreign markets through:
 - a) The creation of a mechanism to monitor the impact of trade and tariffs on regional development and regional development programmes.
 - b) Selective revisions and reductions of tariffs which are detrimental to regional expansion and development.
 - c) The assurance that discussion of tariff and non-tariff barriers in future GATT negotiations be held within the framework of consideration for underdeveloped regions and less developed countries.
7. Expand and up-grade industrial intelligence through:
 - a) Better regional statistics related, for example, to population movements, financial transactions, regional trade, imports, and exports, etc.
 - b) Expanded use of agencies such as the Research and Productivity Council of New Brunswick.
8. Encourage Corner-stone Projects such as, tidal power, steel plants, nuclear power stations, deep water ports, and mineral and energy resources. These would serve as a basis for further industrial growth.
9. Introduce long range planning for whole manufacturing systems which would integrate the necessary links between the primary resource and new opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the region's economy.
10. Implement long term financing of projects, especially Corner-stone Projects that may require capital commitments of three to seven years.

11. Initiate an ongoing review and restructuring of the process of equalization payments and cost sharing arrangements between the provinces and the federal government, reflecting growing equilibrium among the regions.
12. Provide for the development of Canadian managerial and entrepreneurial skills by a programme of grants in such areas as Business Administration, Economics, Regional Development Studies, etc.
13. In consultation with the provinces, provide for the equalization of educational opportunities by a programme of funding capital costs for educational facilities.
14. Set up a Pre-Development Employee Training Programme when required for a specific regional development project. This would provide lead time to build the necessary skills within the existing area labor force.
15. Create Mobile Management Teams to offer management and investment skills and operational efficiency expertise to weak or failing industries.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
THE WORLD OF WORK

Paper # 15
May 1974

THE WORLD OF WORK

1. Over the last several years, Canadians have watched with growing concern and disappointment the emergence of four areas of colossal policy failure by the Trudeau government with respect to the world of work. These failures have caused much unnecessary personal anxiety for thousands upon thousands of working men and women, have generated widespread frustration and anger and have stirred considerable social unrest.
2. Perhaps the most glaring has been the failure to provide adequate job opportunities for those that want and need employment. The inability of the economy to absorb as active and functioning members of the labor force the large numbers of young people graduating from our high schools, universities and technical schools is one example. Another is the inability of ordinary Canadians, in most parts of our country, who want jobs to get them.
3. Another glaring policy failure relates to the situation facing many Canadians with steady employment. Even with their jobs they are unable to provide adequately for themselves or their dependents. Most often this is due to a combination of low wages and social policies that fail to give any lasting help or real encouragement.
4. The third colossal policy failure of recent Liberal governments is in the regulating and administration of unemployment insurance. Sloppiness and confusion in objectives have combined to give unemployment insurance a dirty name in the minds of a vast number of Canadians. It would be unfortunate were this reaction to lead to a curtailment of the undeniably valid and socially desirable elements of the revised plan.
5. And the fourth glaring example of policy failure by the Trudeau government relates to somewhat questionable approaches to collective bargaining nurtured over the last several years. The strike and lockout remain by and large as legitimate and necessary tools for the effective functioning of the collective bargaining process -- and for meaningful labor-management relations. But there are numerous cases where both the parties and the public generally end up as net losers due to the use of these weapons.
6. The Progressive Conservative Party believes it has the people, the capability and the humanity to repair these four policy failures, to bridge the gaps and build for a new world of work. Here is how we propose to start.

EARNING A LIVING IN INTERESTING AND REWARDING WORK

7. At the top of a Progressive Conservative government's agenda will be the implementation of a successful full-employment policy: jobs for those that want them, wherever they may be; and to the maximum possible extent these should be as interesting and rewarding as can be.
8. Another major goal will be the revamping of the federal manpower department to make it more effective as a national employment service aimed at satisfying the needs of both employees and employers.

9. A Progressive Conservative government will establish within the department the machinery necessary to provide more effective counselling aimed at the particular needs of young people, women, middle-aged men and the disadvantaged or physically handicapped.
10. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the urgent need for expanded training programs within Canadian industry. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage such programs through responsible tax incentives, and in some cases, direct grants.
11. Under a Progressive Conservative government the federal manpower department will provide assistance through adult training programs and otherwise to rural residents to help them meet the new challenges on the farm. We will make available, as part of this effort, training in farm management, taxation accounting and agricultural economics.
12. A Progressive Conservative government will pursue the creation of mechanisms to fully integrate the manpower programs and policies of the various federal departments and levels of government. As a first step we would merge the manpower department and Unemployment Insurance Commission, while expanding their functions and services through increased decentralization of decision-making.
13. We will devise policies to reduce the fear of dismissal generated by technological change and the obsolescence of many work skills. For example, where a plant under federal jurisdiction is threatened with a reduction in operations, or outright closing, a Progressive Conservative government will seek the cooperation of workers, management and local authorities to establish committees of all parties aimed at finding work for displaced workers.
14. And we will see that the rights of members of unions to receive audited financial statements is guaranteed in law. We will review the law relating to abuse of positions of trust with a view to re-inforcing the safeguards.
15. The Progressive Conservative Party feels it is desirable wherever possible to promote more unity, cooperation and commonality of interest between labor and management. And we advocate efforts to promote the diffusion of ownership among workers and salaried employees of Canadian companies.
16. A Progressive Conservative government will consult with labor and management organizations to formulate a comprehensive strategy toward this end. Such strategy might include responsible tax-incentives for profit-sharing schemes, worker participation in plant management, and employee stock ownership financing that would help spread ownership among all or most of the employees.

INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POOR AND DISADVANTAGED

17. Under a Progressive Conservative government the manpower department will focus more of its attention on the creation of work opportunities for the chronically poor. We will eliminate regulations and procedures that discriminate against the lower-income strata of our society. We will extend the length of manpower retraining programs; broaden the standards of eligibility; and re-direct more of the department's time and attention toward improving the chances of the disadvantaged.

18. The Progressive Conservative Party favors a more regular review of federal labor legislation relating to minimum wages, hours of work and standards of safety. The object must be to ensure these are at all times adequately serving the interests of the working man or woman.
19. The Progressive Conservative Party believes most Canadians regard welfare as a last resort. But it is, in our view, only common sense that there should exist incentives to work for that relatively small number of persons who could get more money from welfare than from gainful employment.
20. One such incentive we favour is the introduction of an income development program. This plan would enable persons capable of earning an income that is below the poverty line to retain a certain amount of this earned income without incurring thereby a reduction in the public income supplement to which they would otherwise be entitled.
21. And, in successive steps beyond this threshold point -- the first specified amount -- such individuals or families would be entitled to earn additional amounts of money. Such additional earned increments would at each stage exceed the amount by which the public income supplement would be reduced. The size of this difference -- between additional earned income minus the reduction in public income supplement payments -- would be such as to encourage the taking of work.
22. A Progressive Conservative government will also establish an independent national human rights commission. The function of this commission will be to deal with the whole range of individual rights in every field under the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the federal public service.

INJECTING COMMON SENSE INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

23. It is now conceded by the responsible minister that the administrative requirements and the cost of the Unemployment Insurance Act adopted in 1971 were not foreseen. Furthermore, the public believes there has been wide-scale abuse of the unemployment insurance plan. The Progressive Conservative Party considers that the time has come for an independent inquiry into the operation of the act.
24. Such an inquiry should examine the efficacy of the act as now constituted and its administration. It should consider whether changes in the legislation and its administration would be desirable with a view to maintaining an adequate program of unemployment insurance while avoiding disincentives to employment and excessive costs to contributors and taxpayers.
25. The enquiry might consider a number of proposals to encourage people to stay on the job and/or seek steady employment. This might be done by providing discounts from the normal rate of premium contribution for steady and long-service employees. This discount would increase in direct proportion to the individual's length of active employment. And we will seriously consider an arrangement whereby after a fixed number of years of steady contribution without benefit claims an individual might be entitled to paid-up coverage thereafter.

MAKING THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS WORK BETTER

5. The Progressive Conservative Party believes in collective bargaining between organized workers and their employers. And we believe in unions that properly operate in the best and legitimate interests of their member-workers. The conduct of meaningful contract negotiations at regular intervals is an integral part of our economic and social system.
27. We are convinced of the necessity of bargaining in good faith on both sides, as well as the need for full disclosure and complete frankness. As the government we will do everything possible to promote negotiations throughout the term of collective agreements and get away from the present practice of almost total reliance on negotiations just before and after the expiry of existing contracts.
28. Our object throughout will be to ensure that problems in the world of work are neither generated nor exacerbated by inadequacies in the free collective bargaining process. A Progressive Conservative government would do its utmost to make the free collective bargaining process work better.

SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC INTEREST

29. The experiences of recent years have shown, however, that there are certain key industries or essential aspects of particular services where the use of the final bargaining tools -- the strike or lockout -- has effectively made the public a pawn in labor-management differences.
30. And there are certain industries or activities under federal jurisdiction where the free collective bargaining process still exists in theory -- but in practice has been largely negated by final government interventions on behalf of the public interest at large. The railway transport industry, the air transport industry, dockworkers, grain handlers, and other situations all come readily to mind as examples of past interventions that have de facto rendered collective bargaining into binding arbitration.
31. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the public has a right to be protected from the prolonged and extraordinary hardship that can be generated by strikes or lockouts that disrupt the supply or provision of essential aspects of key services or products. Obdurate confrontations of great length, cost and bitterness, especially in situations bound to provoke eventual Parliamentary intervention, seem to us a massive waste and unnecessary burdens that are to be avoided wherever possible.
32. We will introduce legislation to establish a public interest disputes commission pursuant to the recommendations in the Woods Report. This commission would report directly to the Minister of Labour and would be separate and independent of any government department. It would be made up of representatives of the public at large, of employers and of organized labor.
33. This commission would have the responsibility of determining and defining what are the absolutely essential aspects of services coming under federal jurisdiction the provision of which should not be grossly interfered with due to breakdowns in collective bargaining.

34. Having defined these areas of prime concern, the commission would lend all possible direct assistance to facilitate the conclusion of a workable collective agreement by employers and employees within these defined services. This assistance would include wherever possible the mutual determination with the parties involved of special procedures for resolving contract deadlocks.
35. Where the above measures threaten to prove unsuccessful in resolving the outstanding issues, the commission would assess for the Minister of Labour the imminent potential dangers to the public interest should the contract not be settled.
36. As part of this assessment the commission would advance further recommendations -- in line with the potential urgency and magnitude of the anticipated dislocations -- for terminating the deadlocked talks or, if a strike or lockout has already commenced, for terminating the service stand-still.
37. These further recommendations might involve the possible use of compulsory arbitration, fact-finding panels, final offer selection, cooling-off periods, the imposition of an interim trusteeship or a legislated return to partial operations. Or they might involve a hands-off recommendation to the Minister.
38. Upon receipt of the assessment and further recommendations of the public interest disputes commission, the Minister of Labour and his cabinet associates would decide on the course, if any, they feel should be followed in each particular case. If they opt for some form of definite intervention, legislation related thereto would be introduced into Parliament for debate and approval. In this way there would be a full public airing of the circumstances surrounding any labour-management dispute involving the essential aspects of key services or activities under federal jurisdiction before the government intervened and before the right to strike or lockout was denied or withdrawn.
39. In any situation where the ultimate weapon in the free collective bargaining process was abrogated by Parliamentary action, the enabling legislation would include measures to protect the affected employees. This would be done by the stipulation of a floor below which any final wage settlement or determination could not go.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

1. The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to the formulation and implementation of an effective, integrated, national transportation system that meets Canada's present and future needs.
2. This system will be developed within the framework of an overall industrial strategy that provides increased opportunities for all regions of the country. By so doing, it will promote and preserve national unity. It is our firm belief that transportation policies must be made a major tool for the economic development of all Canada.
3. We are convinced that the achievement of this goal does not necessarily involve ever larger increases in federal spending and the bureaucracy. Rather, we believe our objectives can be accomplished largely by harnessing and re-directing and maximizing the taxpayers' return on existing federal expenditures.
4. A major obstacle to efficient transportation regardless of the mode, has been the lack of co-ordination between various types of transportation services. Trucking schedules do not always integrate with the railways. The same thing can be said of buses meshing with the airlines and railways. If some greater integration could be attained, the entire system would operate more efficiently.

JOINT TASK FORCE FOR REFORM

5. We believe adequate transportation service, and the benefits it brings, are not only essential but are inherent rights of all Canadians. As a top priority we will enlist the co-operation of the provinces in a joint task force to assess the shortcomings in our present transportation services and networks and make recommendations as to their improvement.
6. Following this review, a Progressive Conservative government will re-assess the 1967 National Transportation Act (as already provided for in the Act) and introduce amendments then felt necessary to achieve the modern, efficient and low cost system of transportation recommended by the task force.
7. As part of this review, we will re-examine the role and structure of the Canadian Transport Commission and re-define its areas of responsibility. We will introduce a more effective and practical procedure for the appealing of CTC decisions. This improved procedure will give increased opportunity for the expression and hearing of consumer, regional and sectional interests.
8. Throughout this process, a Progressive Conservative government will clearly establish and assert the authority of the Ministry of Transport for the implementation and administration of national transportation policies.
9. A Progressive Conservative government will also enter into negotiations with the United States to establish a Joint Commission on Transportation. This body, junior to the Joint Economic Commission that we propose, would be charged with resolving cross-border air, road, rail, pipeline and shipping problems.
10. A Progressive Conservative government will develop a program to monitor the quality of service provided to passengers and freight customers by all modes of transport under federal jurisdiction. These ongoing evaluations will assess the efficiency and reliability of the services as well as cost.

and price trends. These evaluations will be incorporated in reports to the Ministry of Transport that are concurrently made public. The Minister will in turn be required to periodically detail the follow-up action he has taken.

11. We will assess the current goals, direction and managerial policies of Air Canada and the Canadian National Railways. The object will be to ensure these Crown Corporations are devoting sufficient energy to their principal role of providing efficient passenger and freight transportation for the nation -- and that they are not participating to too great an extent in collateral ventures.

FREIGHT RATES

12. In an effort to remove the anomalies in the cost of moving goods between regions, a Progressive Conservative government will ask the task force, referred to in number five above, to undertake a complete review of the structure and application of freight rates across the nation with a view to providing uniformity and fairness based upon relative distances.
13. As part of this review, the joint task force would examine the principles behind the application of "agreed charges" and "non-competitive" commodity rates with a view to eliminating regional discrimination.
14. It would also consider special freight rates for key manufactured items, including automotive products, construction and farming equipment and so on. The object would be to work towards as nearly uniform a pricing structure across the nation for these vital machines as provincial tax policies will permit.
15. A Progressive Conservative government will review and amend the procedures for appealing rate-setting decisions by private tariff-making bodies under federal jurisdiction. In this way we will give "captive shippers" and other interests an increased opportunity to contest unilateral freight rate decisions inimicable to regional and national interests. The outcome will be increased fairness and equity.
16. This improved procedure will be supported by an information service designed to inform the public of the reasoning behind freight rate decisions. Publications and down-to-earth explanations would be distributed to concerned persons before and after decisions are taken.

LABOUR RELATIONS IN TRANSPORTATION

17. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage discussions between labour and management under the auspices of the Department of Labour. The object would be to have the labour contracts for the two major Canadian railway systems expire at different times and in this way help avoid nationwide paralysis in times of labour disputes within this industry.
18. A Progressive Conservative government will ensure that labour relations and working conditions generally within federal agencies and corporations and transportation bodies are sensitive and realistic. And we will place more emphasis on public information services.

INCREASED TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

19. In order to ensure safety in the movement of people and goods, a Progressive Conservative government will insist that all findings of accident investigations carried out by the Canadian Transport Commission, the Ministry of Transport and other investigative bodies be made accessible to the public; and that follow-up corrective action is taken.

WATER TRANSPORT

20. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage increased usage of Canadian vessels and the maximum usage of all Canadian port facilities. We will pay particular attention to the needs of the Ports of Churchill and Prince Rupert because of their potential for reducing the costs to Western Canadian shippers.
21. We will maximize the advantages inherent in the development of our excellent, strategic harbors by a phased program of construction of improved dry dock and loading facilities to service the rapidly changing technology of ocean transport involving super tankers, container ships and very large bulk cargo carriers.
22. A Progressive Conservative government will promote an arctic fleet capable of providing economic transportation to northern Canada and establishing more firmly Canada's sovereignty in northern waters. And, we will introduce measures to assure the protection and expansion of a Canadian merchant marine generally.
23. We will explore, in co-operation with the provinces concerned, the role of the present St. Lawrence Seaway system and the Richelieu River Canal.
24. A Progressive Conservative government will establish separate Crown agencies divorced from the CNR system to operate the ferry services to our island provinces. This should involve no net additional cost to Ottawa or to users, apart from ordinary fare adjustments.
25. We intend to upgrade the Canadian coast guard service to provide more comprehensive and efficient environmental and fisheries surveillance and protection.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

26. A Progressive Conservative government will make Air Canada a separate and independent Crown corporation completely removed from CNR. Again, this should involve no net increase in federal spending.
27. In an effort to encourage Canadians to see more of their own country, we will work toward a domestic air policy that facilitates domestic travel at favourable rates on both public and private airlines.
28. To allow greater frequency of service and the expansion of routes to areas not currently being served, a Progressive Conservative government will revise the present domestic air policy that now allocates the bulk of Canada's air service to the two major carriers. The objective of this revision will be to achieve a fair and equitable division of routes and promote inter-airline competition. The review is all the more important as a result of recent

8. Since the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been such an integral part of broadcasting in this country it too should reflect the impact of recent technological change. And while a Progressive Conservative government would maintain its commitment to a public broadcasting authority, it would:
 - a) review the present role and function of the C.B.C. to determine if:
 - (i) it is discharging its mandate to provide a distinctive national service in both radio and television, with particular reference to Canadian content, balance and fairness in programming and sensitivity to regional interest;
 - (ii) a higher priority can be given to first language coverage in either official language in presently unserved communities;
 - b) review the C.B.C. financial structure, with the objective of providing more security in funding with concomitant control in spending;
 - c) implement legislation recognizing the role of languages other than English and French in Canadian life;
 - d) review the operation of Radio Canada International in the light of technological change, and changing international relationships. The Maple Leaf should fly in the sun of many lands, and not just in the shadow of the Iron Curtain.
9. A Progressive Conservative government would also define an inter-related and complementary policy for the use and development of the computer, which would:
 - a) encourage by government incentives innovation in Canadian-based computer science industries;
 - b) maximize the opportunities for the free play of competitive market forces in the provision of commercial computer services, and restrict government intervention to protecting the national interest where competition has been eliminated through monopolistic tendencies, or where the protection of the consumer interest requires explicit regulations;
 - c) foster the evolution of a cohesive trans-Canada data and telecommunication network, providing access to every part of the country;
 - d) define policies in the data communications network that would improve service availability and rate structures in Canada to offset economic and technical incentives for meeting Canadian user-needs through facilities outside of Canada;
 - e) ensure the spending of public funds for internal data processing requirements, by governments and public institutions, is directed towards strengthening the Canadian controlled service and application industry, and the development of regional data processing centres;
 - f) encourage the standardization of equipment, methods and procedures;

- g) strengthen Canadian expertise and technology at all levels of education and training; and,
- h) define a tariff policy to assist in the development of Canadian computer/communications and reduce unwarranted costs to Canadian users.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Canada was bound by rail: it is now divided, paradoxically, over communications.
2. Since the Broadcasting Act of 1968 there has been no meaningful legislation or leadership, notwithstanding profound technological change and legitimate provincial concern.
3. The Progressive Conservative Party would stop this drift and indecision by defining a national communications policy that would:
 - a) protect and promote the political, social and economic fibre of Canada;
 - b) contribute to the flow and exchange of regional and cultural information;
 - c) contribute to the development of national unity;
 - d) reflect Canadian identity and the diversity of Canadian cultural and social values; and,
 - e) facilitate the orderly development of telecommunications in Canada, by Canadians, and the provision of efficient and economical systems and services to all Canadians at just and reasonable rates.
4. In order to implement these objectives, a Progressive Conservative government would immediately move, in consultation with the provinces, to resolve the competing and conflicting claims between the broadcaster, the cable operator and the common carrier.
5. A Progressive Conservative government would recognize that the constitutional straightjacket clamped on telecommunications by Confederation is no answer in this day of technological change.
6. Instead, a Progressive Conservative government would define the national interest in telecommunications with the energy, imagination and initiative the subject matter deserves, by:
 - a) consolidating, under the Minister of Communications, the present eight different federal statutes relating to telecommunications;
 - b) establishing one federal authority to regulate standards for systems and equipment;
 - c) recognizing that the provinces should participate in the regulation of telecommunications, through a Canadian Communications Commission composed of federal and provincial nominees to replace and carry out the present duties of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission and the Telecommission Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, with corresponding technical sub-committees for the broadcaster, cable operator and common carrier.
7. As this Canadian Communications Commission would define the national interest in international and inter-provincial systems, so would a Progressive Conservative government recognize the paramountcy of provincial systems.

Canada - U.S. route expansion decisions.

29. It has been a common complaint from both the Prairie provinces and the Maritimes that these two areas suffer from a lack of transportation competition. It matters not the colours of the aircraft which service the Atlantic and Prairie areas nor whether these aircraft are owned by private carriers or by Air Canada. It is the frequency and the quality of service that they bring the region that is of primary significance and importance.
30. A Progressive Conservative government will establish priorities for the upgrading of airports and air navigational aids to ensure safe and efficient air travel, as well as environmental protection. This will include improved and updated electronic technology, working conditions and accident prevention mechanisms.
31. A Progressive Conservative government will upgrade the necessary airports in Canada's north and improve air navigational aids for safe, efficient air travel.
32. We will seek the closest possible co-operation with the provinces in such matters as airport siting so that decisions will be related as closely as possible to provincial and local planning and needs.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

33. Our transportation requirements are presently beyond the capacity of existing systems. Accordingly, a Progressive Conservative government will develop programs to modernize rail facilities since present day payloads require heavier rails and improved road beds to conform with technological advances.
34. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage comprehensive programs of research and development by our railways and airlines in co-operation with other industries. The objective will be to advance the state of our transportation technology. We will place emphasis on programs such as electrification of both rail and automotive vehicles for urban and inter-urban transportation and short-take-off-and-landing aircraft, thereby placing Canada in the forefront of the latest transportation systems and techniques.
35. Since rail services are essential to the welfare and preservation of the rural lifestyle, a Progressive Conservative government will take into consideration in rail-line abandonment or service-reduction decisions the social impact upon the communities affected as well as the economic factors.
36. The artificial devices of abandonment and discontinuance applications will be scrapped by permitting the railways to apply for statutory operating subsidies on unprofitable lines without necessarily having to apply first for abandonment or discontinuance of services.
37. The railways, because of their greater efficiency in terms of fuel consumption in the movement of people and commodities, will become increasingly important in this era of energy shortages. A Progressive Conservative government will upgrade the quality of passenger facilities and encourage appropriate public relations programs to encourage their greater utilization.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

38. A Progressive Conservative government, in conjunction with the provinces, will implement a new Roads-to-Resources scheme and stress the importance of improving links between southern Canada and the North.
39. We will ensure the present complexities of provincial trucking regulations are overcome by developing, with the provinces, a practical policy to establish uniformity in highway regulations and equitable reciprocity arrangements.
40. A Progressive Conservative government will consider the formation of an interprovincial trucking board, consisting of federal and provincial representatives. The function of the ITB would be to create model national trucking regulations and standards in order to promote the expansion of the Canadian trucking industry and permit motor vehicle carriers to compete freely with other modes of transport.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
COMMUNICATIONS

Paper # 17
May 1974

1974

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY PENSIONS

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY PENSIONS

1. The Canadian National Railways pension fund was the subject of an exhaustive examination in 1970 by the Standing Committee on Transport & Communications. Briefs and submissions were heard from the various unions representing C.N. workers, from individuals representing groups of employees or pensioners and from the C.N.
2. It was apparent that widespread dissatisfaction with the pension plan existed among the employees. It was also apparent that there was no agreement among the various unions on a common approach to the problem. While there was no consensus on how to attack the problem, it was evident that there were three main areas of criticism:
 - a) Criticism of the method of funding the plan;
 - b) Criticism of the management of the plan;
 - c) Criticism of the adequacy of employee benefits;
3. The first two areas were dealt with quite extensively in the committee report. Certain recommendations were made, some of which have been adopted that would satisfy many of the criticisms. While there is still some criticism in these areas, it does not appear to be the prime complaint.
4. Most of the current criticism centres around the benefit structure. Employee groups have taken the position that, since the C.N. is a Crown corporation, the C.N. pension plan should be the equivalent of the public service plan.
5. To help to determine the relative merits of the various plans, it would be useful to review the history and background of the various C.N. pension plans now in operation.
6. Before 1935, the C.N. operated a non-contributory pension plan that provided a benefit of 1% of highest ten consecutive years' earnings, for each year of service, with a minimum of \$25.00 per month.
7. In 1935, the C.N. introduced a new plan that preserved the previous plan's benefit as a past service benefit, based on service before 1935, and highest ten year earnings before 1935. The minimum pension of \$25.00 per month was preserved for pre-1935 employees and for employees hired after January 1, 1935 who were not past age 45.
8. The new plan provided for employee contributions up to 10% of earnings, by employees with 10 years' service, with up to 5% matched by the company. These contributions, plus interest, would provide an amount that could be purchased on approved actuarial tables.
9. On January 1, 1947, this plan was amended to provide for employee contributions in the first 10 years but with no contributions from the company during that period.
10. On January 1, 1952, the plan was again amended by adding to the foregoing (Part I) the following alternative (Part II):

11. For a contribution of 5% of earnings an employee would receive a percentage of his last 5 or 10 years' earnings, whichever was higher. The percentage was the total of (i) 1% a year for the first 20 years, (ii) 1½% a year for the next 10 years and 1½% of each extra year. All employees at January 1, 1952 were allowed to transfer to Part II and new employees could transfer within the first 10 years. To receive full credit for service after 1934, the employee had to pay 5% of earnings back to 1934 or date of hire. However, a reduced pension was payable if the full arrears were not met.
12. Employees retiring before January 1, 1952 were permitted to have their pensions recalculated under the Part II formula. More than half of the employees did not elect to transfer in 1952. Many continued to qualify only for the minimum pension.
13. The Part II rules were revised in 1959. Contributions of 5% to Part II became compulsory for new employees after January 1, 1959. All employees at December 31, 1958 not under Part II were given one year to transfer to Part II. The earnings base was revised to the last 60 months or any 5 consecutive years, whichever is larger.
14. Part II was amended at January 1, 1961, to provide for deferred pensions on termination with 15 years' service, where service plus age totalled 60 or more.
15. At April 1, 1962, the pension accumulation rate was amended to 1½% a year for the first 30 years, and 1½% for each extra year. Contributions were increased to 5½% of earnings.
16. At June 1, 1965, the accumulation rate was revised to 1½% for each year. The contribution rate was increased to 6½%.
17. At January 1, 1966, the plan was revised to co-ordinate with the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan. The benefit remained at 1½% for service before 1966. After January 1, 1966, the benefit became 1% for earnings covered under the CPP or QPP and 1½% for earnings not covered. The contribution rate became 5% on covered earnings under the public plans and 6½% on excess earnings.
18. In 1973, for the first time, the pension plan was referred to collective bargaining as a part of the total package. Negotiations between the railway companies and the five bargaining units represented on the pensions sub-committee resulted in a proposed settlement.
19. On March 16, 1973, the bargaining agents announced the following settlement in respect of the pension matters raised in notices received from the five bargaining units:
 - a) Retention of 5 year averaging of earnings - last or best 5 consecutive calendar years;
 - b) Introduction of the "1.3-2% a year formula" from January 1, 1973 for all future service;

- c) Extension of the "2%-1.3%-2% a year formula" back to January 1, 1956 for employees represented by the aforementioned unions who, on or after January 1, 1973
- (i) retire from the Companies' service; or
 - (ii) die while in service; or
 - (iii) otherwise separate from the service of the Companies and are eligible for a vested pension under existing pension rules;
- d) The introduction of the "1.3%-2% a year formula" will include the "maximum 35 years' allowable service or equivalent" formula, as follows:
- (i) employees who join the service on or after January 1, 1956 will qualify for the 2% benefit rate (integrated from January 1, 1966) for each year of service to a maximum of 35 years of allowable service;
 - (ii) employees with allowable service prior to January 1, 1956 will be eligible to acquire a maximum pension not to exceed 70 units calculated as follows:

<u>Allowable Service</u>	<u>CN Units</u>	<u>CP Units</u>
1. In respect to each year up to December 31, 1936	1½	1 - 1/8
2. In respect of each year from January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1955	1½	1½
3. In respect of each year from January 1, 1956	2	2

- (iii) employees who have accumulated more than 70 units will not have such excess accrued units reduced. The date on which pension contributions and accrued units are to cease will be decided by the Pension Committee in Canadian Pacific and the Pension Board in Canadian National;
 - (iv) pension contributions by employees shall cease to be payable at the dates indicated in (i), (ii) and (iii);
 - (v) Pensions will be calculated on the average earnings of the last 60 months preceding retirement or age 65 years or best five consecutive calendar years, notwithstanding pension contributions may have ceased to be payable under the above provisions;
 - (vi) Canadian Pacific will provide for voluntary vesting in the pension plan upon service termination after 15 years' allowable service; such deferred pension payable at age 65 years.
20. The continuing demands of the C.N. employees for an improved pension plan have centred on one major objective - to obtain parity with the Civil Service Superannuation Act, (1970) and its amendments. These objectives can be summarized as follows:

- a) 2% pension retroactive to date of entering service;
- b) escalator clause adjusted to cost of living index, (minimum 2% per annum);
- c) early retirement without penalty on a voluntary basis;
- d) improved survivor benefits.

21. The proposal which has been agreed to by all railway unions and the two companies, and which has now been submitted as a part of the total package to the membership for ratification, satisfies most of the above objectives:

- a) The rate of annual pension accumulation has been increased to 2% for all employees entering the service since January 1, 1956. This will cover the great majority of employees and is a major concession by the Companies.

Length of service varies with the different trades, but the non-ops are basically much younger, and most of the older employees are in the running trades. Since the non-ops represent about 50% of the total, and the running trades only about 5%, it is readily seen that the proposal will satisfy the greater number of employees.

- b) The escalator clause is of concern primarily to retired employees, because cost of living increases for current employees are a part of the wage negotiations. The principle of escalation for pensioners has been accepted by the Railways, and presumably will be continued.
- c) Early retirement without penalty is confirmed in the proposal through the "35 year or equivalent" maximum on the employee contribution and benefit accumulation. Once the employee reaches this figure, no further contributions are made, although the employee can continue to build up pensionable earnings to the age of 65.
- d) While the rate of survivor benefits continues at 50%, the actual survivor benefits are increased because of the overall increase in the employee pension.

22. In comparing the proposed improved railway plans with the federal public service plan, three major differences should be kept in mind:

- a) The public service plan requires a member contribution of 7% (inclusive of public plan contributions) against 6.5% for the CNR plan and 6% for the CPR plan.
- b) The public service plan bases pensions on best 6 year average earnings, which would likely be considerably lower than the best 5-year average earnings which are used in the CNR and CPR plans.
- c) The public service plan bases pensions on actual service, whereas the railway plans use allowable service, which may be based on as little as one day's work in a month. Also, the Railway Pension Plan is based on total earnings, so that amounts earned through overtime are included in the total pensionable earnings.

23. For anyone whose membership commences after January 1, 1956, the proposed improved plans are considerably better than the public service plan, for the above three reasons.
24. For those whose service starts before January 1, 1956, the comparison is not favourable, because the public service plan extends the 2% formula to all actual service. However, the three factors mentioned above would still have a considerable effect in offsetting the lower benefit rate on the rail-way plans for those earlier years.
25. It should also be kept in mind that this has only been the first round of pension bargainings. The experience of other Unions has been that not all desirable pension improvements can be made at one initial bargaining session, but that desirable improvements can be (and are) made over successive rounds of bargaining, once the matter has been placed on the table. It might well be inevitable that further pension improvements will be bargained at each future round of bargaining.
26. The CNR 1959 plan also provides for a minimum pension guarantee that applies only where the combined pension from the CNR plan and the public plan does not provide a total amount equal to a pension based on 1.5% for all service. This would usually only apply on retirement before age 65, when the public pension is not yet payable, and would therefore be subject to reduction at age 65 (reversion to the basic pension formula). Under the proposal the minimum pension guarantee remains in force.
27. It should be noted that the bargaining agents for the Unions can only negotiate for current employees. They have no authority to present the grievances of the pensioners, and it is this group of retired employees who will not benefit from the pension proposals.
28. Because the pension plan before 1935 was non-contributory, the benefits were low and, in fact, many long term employees received as little as \$25. pension per month. There were no survivor benefits under this plan, and widows of these pensioners have experienced real hardship.
29. The Standing Committee report of 1970 agreed with the representations of these pensioners that on humanitarian grounds the C.N. should increase benefits to some reasonable minimum level for these people. Possibly as a result of these representations, the C.N. in 1971 announced that these pensions would be adjusted retroactively by 2% per year. There is some indication that the C.N. is prepared to adopt this as a continuing practice and it is hoped that some relief will be provided for survivors.
30. In any analysis of the benefit structure of pension plans, it soon becomes obvious how complex and how variable are the underlying economic assumptions. It must be recognized that the long-run future course of inflation, wages and interest rates must be projected, as well as the usual actuarial assumptions. While both parties agreed to the proposed changes, there was complete disagreement as to the costs. This led to the appointment of Dr. John Deutsch to hold an inquiry into the costing of such benefits.
31. While the terms of reference granted Dr. Deutsch were quite restricted, his inquiry did produce some interesting comments on the true function of pension plans. On page ten, he quotes from Mercer and Coward *Canadian Handbook of Pension and Welfare Plans*, P. 84, as follows:

"Whatever the official text of the pension plan may say, the long term purpose of the pension fund is not to provide so many paper dollars many years hence but to provide a slice of the country's productive capacity; so much food, clothing and shelter when the employees are too old or too disabled to produce goods and services themselves. The real problem is how to accumulate the purchasing power of the contributions made at any time by employer and employees as purchasing power to be utilized many years hence. With these considerations in mind, money should be regarded as a medium of exchange rather than a store of value.

It is here that so much conflict arises with the concept of the "trust". The trustee of public imagination is somebody who protects dollars with miserly care. The modern trustee applies his energy to protecting purchasing power. This may be achieved either by purchase of equity in some form or fixed securities with a sufficiently high yield to offset probably long term inflation and still give an attractive real return."

32. This principle has now been embodied in the Old Age Security Act, in Family Allowances and in Veterans Pensions and Allowances which are escalated automatically to offset increases in the cost of living. And the 2% ceiling has been removed on pensions payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and under the Canada Pension Plan.
33. It would seem logical that the same principle should apply to all Crown employees, be they in the public service or Crown corporations. Having accepted this principle, one cannot then logically argue inability to pay as a valid reason for not implementing pension improvements.
34. The Honourable Emmett Hall, in his 1974 arbitration report, deals at some length with "the ability to pay" issue. On page 10 of his report: "The capacity or ability of the railway companies to pay was stressed by the companies. They argued that the costs of any increases beyond those given by Parliament and/or previously agreed to would be beyond the capacity of the companies to pay."
35. Having recognized the legitimacy of the railway claims that they are unable to recover the increased costs through rate increases, he says "this use of railways as an instrument of national policy requires that it should be the nation as a whole, not the employees of the railways, which must absorb any deficit that may occur in the carrying out of the national policy".
36. And, "the employees cannot be asked to subsidize the carrying out of a commitment made in the national interest. To the extent that the railways are locked into the situation of subsidizing the national purpose as I think they are here, they should be recompensed from the public treasury".

RECOMMENDATIONS

37. The Progressive Conservative Party endorse the principle that all participants in the C.N. Pension Plan be entitled to equal benefits. To this end, we support the extension of the 2% formula, retroactive to the first day of service, as an objective of future collective bargaining.

38. The Progressive Conservative Party endorses the principle of C.N. Pension survivor benefits equivalent to the public service plan.
39. This Party endorses the principle of cost of living index escalation in C.N. pensions on the same basis as pensions payable by the federal government generally and that this escalation be extended to retired railway pensioners in the same way it has been extended to other federal pensioners.
40. This Party endorses the principle that the widows of all C.N. pensioners should be entitled to survivor benefits, and that immediate action should be taken to provide survivor benefits to widows of members of the 1935 plan.
41. We believe a full evaluation at regular intervals of the benefits structure and financing of the C.N. Pension Fund should be made by an independent commissioner. Such evaluation should pertain as well to the situation facing retired railway pensioners. It would determine the monies available for the financing of its benefit recommendations, and suggest positive measures where necessary to keep the fund on a sound footing.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLANNING

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLANNING

1. The function of government in promoting Canada's economic growth is to encourage a climate in which initiative and incentives can operate for the good of the individual and society.
2. The aim of Progressive Conservative national economic policy is to combine economic growth, price stability, taxation equity and regional development in a way that will ensure that the Canadian economy is serving the common good of all the country.
3. This system does not reject the need for government control or participation in specific areas; but it requires that the state not stifle the ability of Canadians to make their own decisions within a framework of social order and economic justice.
4. It requires imaginative government action directed towards unleashing the potential of Canadians themselves to put the economy on a sound footing.
5. Inflation and unemployment are both the major social problems and the major economic problems in Canada in 1974, as they were in 1973. The Trudeau government has shown itself totally incapable of and inept in dealing with either inflation or unemployment. It has drifted helplessly in the face of them.
6. Canada must combat inflation internally by positive measures. The Progressive Conservative Party in February 1973 adopted an incomes policy as a necessary vehicle for the mobilization of all Canadians to fight inflation.
7. Unemployment cannot be overcome by simply increasing the tempo of economic activity. Nor are temporary stopgap measures such as L.I.P. and O.F.Y. good enough. It is essential in the short run to close the present gap between potential and actual gross national product presently costing Canadians an estimated 3 - 5 billion dollars a year, and wasting the potential and ability of so many unemployed Canadians.
8. For the long term, realistic guidelines have been set by the Economic Council of Canada but the Trudeau government has chosen to largely ignore the Council's advice. A Progressive Conservative government would act to put Canada back on the course which these sensible guidelines mark out.
9. The Progressive Conservative Party believes what is required is a long-term industrial strategy based on full co-operation of the federal and provincial governments and of all segments of the community -- including business, agriculture, labor and government.
10. To fulfill this need there should be established a National Industrial and Productivity Council (NIPC) on a fully functioning basis with a working staff drawn from its constituent components from government (both federal and provincial), business and industry and labor.

Its purposes would be:

- a) The co-ordination of an effective national industrial policy;
- b) Formulating guidelines for the establishment, location and financing

of new industry or the expansion of existing industry;

- c) Elimination of unco-ordinated and counter productive development in the various regions of Canada;
 - d) Elimination of the atmosphere of confrontation that exists among governments, whether federal or provincial, management and labor, each suspicious of the actions and aspirations of the others;
 - e) To better equip Canada as a whole to meet changing economic conditions domestically as well as internationally;
 - f) To boost the rate of growth in productivity in both the private and public sectors generally.
11. Under a Progressive Conservative government the job of defining a workable national development strategy would begin immediately with the convening of a federal-provincial Priorities For Tomorrow conference.
 12. We propose to make as part of a long-range economic plan, a thorough examination of Canada's industrial potential. We must identify the areas in which we are best equipped, through skills or resources, and give priority to their support.
 13. In the short term a Progressive Conservative government would act quickly to manage the Canadian economy in a way that would produce greater employment opportunities. The implementation of sales tax cuts and the Stanfield proposal to index personal incomes should leave more dollars in the hands of Canadian consumers. To provide the goods and services which these additional consumer dollars will be available to purchase, a Progressive Conservative government will introduce a program of significant incentives for Canadian small business -- a highly job intensive sector of the Canadian economy.
 14. A Progressive Conservative government will also vigorously pursue a "Buy Canadian" consumer promotion campaign and will give leadership by example in this regard where federal government purchasing is concerned.
 15. A Progressive Conservative government will also set up and fund the operations of an independent short-term economic forecasting agency, as recommended by the Economic Council of Canada. This agency will advise the government and public on quickly developing trends in the economy. The Trudeau government has consistently refused to consider the establishment of this kind of agency preferring to rely on its own secret internal departmental forecasts. These forecasts have been so incredibly inaccurate over the past several years that there can be no question about the advisability of an independent agency.
 16. Co-ordination of policies within and among government is essential to good planning and good performance. As recommended by the Science Council of Canada, a Progressive Conservative government will appoint a minister of state to co-ordinate fully the actions affecting the economy of all departments of the federal government, and to inter-relate in the economic field with provincial governments.

17. The need for such co-ordination within the federal government has been sadly evident since the creation of such powerful ministries as the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Manpower in the mid-sixties. Such departments tend to pursue their own economic policies, without adequate co-ordination with the policies of other departments, and often in contradiction to the policies of the Department of Finance.
18. No economy can be vital without competition and, while we oppose arbitrary tribunals or similar measures to enforce competition, we believe greater efforts must be made to protect individuals and the public interest from abusive monopolies.
19. What is required above all else is to restore the trust of the Canadian people in the economy and in their own abilities and the ability of their government to tackle major economic problems. Such trust can only come about if the government takes the people into its confidence about its goals and policies and is willing to work with all sectors towards these goals.
20. The Progressive Conservative economic strategy is further distinguished by the intention to make the economy serve Canadians as individuals rather than to manage the economy with one eye on the impersonal statistics and another on election timing.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
CANADA – U.S. RELATIONS

CANADA - U.S. RELATIONS

1. The Progressive Conservative Party has always been committed to the preservation of Canada's independence from the United States. Where once the essence of this struggle was a series of dramatic and historic confrontations, we have now passed to a phase in our relations in which the need for mutual respect and openness is paramount. When two systems have so many ties, the role of Canadian diplomacy is one of constant attention to our priorities in the context of American policy.
2. The external affairs department of a Progressive Conservative government will have as its primary goal, in the area of Canada-U.S. relations, the establishment and continuance thereafter of clear and active channels through which federal departments and provincial governments can relate on matters of importance with the United States.
3. We believe such emphasis is essential because of the following facts:
 - a) Canada's most important trading partner has been and will continue to be, the United States of America;
 - b) Canada's identity is under pressure from the massive cultural impact to which this country is subjected through the printed word and the electronic media of the United States;
 - c) Canada is heavily reliant on the United States for continental defence;
 - d) As neighbours on the same continent, and sharing many of the same ideals, Canada and the United States must improve the means whereby they can live together in greater amity, understanding and respect for each other's aspirations.
4. The deterioration over recent years in relations between Canada and the United States has in part resulted from the neglect of successive Liberal governments. While they have permitted consultative mechanisms to proliferate, there has been no apparent attempt to utilize these devices in an orderly or consistent fashion.
5. An inadequate flow of information and opinions has resulted and Washington often makes decisions without an adequate appreciation of their effects on Canada. Similarly, policies adopted in Ottawa are often misunderstood or misread in the United States simply because not enough information has been exchanged. The result in both cases is needless ill-will.
6. Given the particular importance to Canada of our relationship to the United States, it is imperative that we have the strongest and most effective diplomatic representation in Washington. The Canadian Embassy in Washington must re-establish itself as a vigorous centre for promoting Canadian economic and cultural objectives.
7. Since the end of World War II the tradition of economic policy-making by the Liberal Party has been one of continentalism. In view of changing world conditions and changing relations as a result of them, it is important that we have more and better communications with the United States so they will understand the need for independent Canadian economic policies. In our view, the creation of a Joint Canada-U.S. Economic Commission would

contribute to the preservation of our economic independence and help ensure that we do not drift into a form of annexation due to a lack of foresight, information or planning.

8. This would, of course, require the concurrence of the U.S. Administration. Such concurrence will be pursued through high-level negotiations, and should not be difficult to obtain. It is in the interest of both nations to have available a ready means of resolving the disputes that inevitably emerge between neighbours with complex interrelationships.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION

9. The Joint Canada-U.S. Economic Commission would meet regularly. At least once a year it would become a Ministerial Council.
10. The Commission would be charged with the task of formulating advice on the maintenance of balanced commercial exchange levels, and with resolving bilateral economic problems.
11. It would also be empowered to commission studies relevant to its terms of reference, for the guidance of both governments. By keeping Washington and Ottawa mutually aware of one another's trade, tariff, tourism and other commercial and economic concerns, the Commission would assist in reducing tensions and provide the means whereby longer-range economic planning could be carried out more effectively.
12. Such a Commission would be an excellent vehicle for the communication of Canadian views to Washington, before hard and fast decisions were reached there on matters of substantial interest to this nation. It would provide a greater opportunity to anticipate and influence American decisions affecting Canada before they have been finalized.
13. The purpose of having the Commission meet on a regular basis at the Ministerial level (that is, as a Ministerial Council) is to deliberately create a "political" vehicle. We believe such a "political" vehicle is necessary because the Commission can only operate effectively if it can reach final decisions -- decisions which for the most part public servants in either country are not able to make on their own.
14. The idea is based on the Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This group continues to function at the "Deputies" level between Ministerial Sessions. These Deputies are normally the Ambassadors assigned to NATO. Our Joint Economic Commission would operate in much the same fashion.
15. What it definitely would not do is replace all the existing bilateral consultative machinery. The Commission would supplement these, and serve as a funnel through which all problems would pass -- some for information purposes only, but the more difficult ones for resolution.
16. The result should be more ordered and co-ordinated relations with the United States. We would be able to turn our attention elsewhere with confidence, in a search for new and wider markets and new and more diversified international contacts. With the consultative machinery in con-

tinuous operation (through the ongoing Ambassadorial Committee), we should be able to anticipate difficulties and contain them before an open controversy can develop. It is our failure to do this in the past that has accounted for many of the difficulties with the U.S.A. Needless personality clashes have exacerbated these difficulties or caused others.

17. There would be little by way of additional cost to the Canadian taxpayer in this proposal. The Commission secretariat is already substantially in existence in the form of present embassy staffs. The two Ambassadors will be required to travel occasionally to preside over sessions in the other capital. Ministerial meetings should not be unduly elaborate inasmuch as they are meant to be largely working sessions.
18. By providing a means of intervention in provincial-state disputes, where requested by the two governments, the JEC can be an effective element in the Progressive Conservative program to improve federal-provincial relations.

ACTIVE INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

19. In addition, a Progressive Conservative government would restore to the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group its original motivation and prestige. More frequent and regular meetings of the Interparliamentary Group would provide a legislative contact to supplement the official contacts already outlined.

JOINT TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

20. A Progressive Conservative government will also enter into negotiations with the United States to establish a Joint Commission on Transportation. This body, junior to the JEC, would be charged with resolving cross-border air, road, rail, pipeline and shipping problems.

MULTINATIONALS

21. The Progressive Conservative Party believes multinational companies, many of them owned in the United States, may not always pursue trading policies in the best interests of Canada. A Progressive Conservative government would pursue policies designed to give Canadians ownership and control of at least one major multinational in each industry of major significance to the pursuit of our industrial strategy.
22. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure that multinationals owned and controlled in the United States and other foreign countries would operate within prescribed guidelines. It would also take a prominent role in the establishment of international rules applying to the operations of such companies.
23. The pursuit of the above listed policies will in no way reduce the vigour with which a Progressive Conservative government will develop and implement policies aimed at enhancing Canada's posture elsewhere in the world -- as a trading partner; as a reliable friend; and as an ally with a forward-looking view.

TRADE DIVERSIFICATION

24. Diversification of Canada's trade is another prominent goal of a Progressive Conservative government. We fully realize that the U.S. is our most important trading partner. We value this connection and are proud of our commercial association with that nation. At the same time, prudence suggests that we multiply our trade contacts wherever possible, and that we become bold international entrepreneurs and round out our foreign sales contacts.
25. The sale to U.S. and other foreign buyers of our non-renewable resources is an important component of our total export program. A Progressive Conservative government would be fully conscious of the implications of imprudent management and disposition of such resources. Canada's future needs must be totally protected.

AUTO PACT

26. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure that any re-evaluation of the Canada-U.S. Automotive agreement of 1965 would not be carried out to the detriment of the Canadian manufacturing industry.

CONTINENTAL DEFENCE

27. Our Party accepts the principle of a continental defence system for North America, but a Progressive Conservative government will review and rationalize the many defence and defence-construction agreements with the United States.

CANADIAN CONTROL

28. In a climate of positive Canadianism, U.S. and other foreign capital would continue to be welcome in Canada, but the emphasis would shift to encourage the inflow of debt and portfolio capital rather than further equity investment from these sources.

SOMETHING OF VALUE

29. Through these means and otherwise, a Progressive Conservative government will press vigorously towards lessening the degree of our current dependence on the United States, both industrially and culturally. We have something of value; we must preserve and enrich it. That is, as it always has been, the pre-eminent Progressive Conservative goal.

N.B.

Readers of this paper are invited to refer also to "International Trade", "Economic Independence", "External Affairs", and "National Defence" for further elaboration on a number of the subjects raised herein.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
ENCOURAGING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

ENCOURAGING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. The Progressive Conservative Party believes culture belongs to and emanates from the people. We also recognize the state has an obligation and responsibility to support cultural activities. We believe such activities may originate in all sections of the community and are not the particular property of specialized intellectual elites or of any particular region. We believe the federal government should work in consultation with provincial governments in the planning of federal support for cultural activities.
2. The Progressive Conservative Party believes bilingualism is not and must not become a divisive partisan issue. We recognize the fundamental importance to national unity of mutual acceptance by French and English speaking Canadians of each others linguistic and historic rights.
3. We believe the federal government must promote in a fair and judicious manner the facilities required to enable Canadians to do business with their government in either official language and to enjoy liberty of cultural expression throughout Canada.
4. The Progressive Conservative Party sees government's essential cultural role as supportive -- to create the proper atmosphere and institutional basis to allow the realization by all Canadians of their cultural aspirations.
5. Under a Progressive Conservative government the Department of the Secretary of State will co-ordinate the full range of federal involvement in cultural activities.
6. The first priority will be a thorough review of the range of federal involvement in cultural activities with a view to rationalizing the institutions involved; ensuring a maximum of efficiency; and ensuring a minimum of bureaucratic overhead in the area of cultural spending.
7. An integral part of this review will be a re-examing of the role and structure of present federal granting bodies in the field of cultural activities.
8. Working with the provinces, a Progressive Conservative government will make sure there are funds for commissioning Canadian musical, artistic and theatrical productions of merit in their particular field.
9. Wherever possible, we will seek to stimulate the private funding of artists. However, we recognize the need for direct support by government in certain cases, particularly with regards to the initiating of new programs and international cultural exchanges.
10. A Progressive Conservative government will introduce judicious tax incentives to individuals, businesses, and other organizations to encourage direct private financing of cultural activities. We propose a fairly wide latitude in defining eligible cultural activities.

EDUCATION

11. The Progressive Conservative Party full respects the jurisdiction of the provinces in the field of education.
12. We plan to invite the provinces to participate in discussions as to the possible sorts of assistance that might be provided through federal institutions to assist provinces in the development of cultural enrichment programmes.
13. A Progressive Conservative government will ensure that monies transferred by the federal government to the provinces for second language instruction are in fact used for such purposes and for no other ends.
14. A Progressive Conservative government will make grants available to students in the creative and performing arts on much the same basis as they are available to other students.
15. And a Progressive Conservative government will support a continuing active federal role in providing financial assistance to higher education.

BROADCASTING

16. Many members of the Progressive Conservative Party are dissatisfied with the operation of the CBC. We are concerned that programming is produced and oriented towards only a few large urban centres; and consequently that those areas of Canada in which there is no alternative service are very badly served. We see no excuse for such large continual deficits coupled with continuing inability to attract Canadian audiences wherever an alternative service is available to viewers and listeners.
17. The Progressive Conservative Party advocates decentralization of CBC productions -- especially the development of more regionalized and multicultural programming.
18. We believe the CBC radio service ought to be permitted to offer two programmes -- one "cultural" and one "popular" -- along the lines of the BBC. A fair mix of "cultural" and "popular" programming ought to be available throughout Canada.
19. We believe the CBC ought to go outside North America for a large percentage of its imported programmes.
20. And we believe the position of CTV ought to be reviewed with respect to the financial limitations imposed by Canadian content controls. Such action is necessary to permit the network to operate effectively and thus in the medium and longer-run boost the cause of Canadian-produced and Canadian-oriented programming.
21. The Progressive Conservative Party is opposed to the over-regulation of private broadcasting and cablevision. We believe adult Canadians have the right to be served in the broadcasting market as they are served in the book market. We support the legislation of pay - T.V.

22. We favour an intensive study of how the most up to date technological process (e.g. microwaving) can be utilized to maximize the availability and quality of broadcast media to all Canadians.

SAFEGUARDING OUR HERITAGE

23. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage an intensive programme of inter-regional cultural tours, to enlarge the understanding and appreciation by all Canadians of our shared heritage.
24. In co-operation with the provinces, a Progressive Conservative government will encourage local groups and individuals to conserve records or artifacts that have, or might have, historic significance.
25. The collection of materials, be they folk songs, painting or films cannot be justified as a government activity unless these materials are available to the maximum extent for the use and enjoyment of the public. Towards this end we advocate the following measures.
26. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the national museums should be developed as a major force in providing information and resources with respect to Canadian culture. We believe the government's present budgetary provisions for the national museums to be inadequate, and the government's lack of initiative in instilling pride in Canadian traditions to be shamefully short-sighted.
27. We will introduce legislation to prevent export of artifacts and other heritage materials. We will enlarge the availability of federal grants to local museums to allow for acquisition grants.
28. We will introduce a national heritage policy that would bring together the various heritage and museum functions of the federal government under one heading. This will necessitate a careful re-examination of the National Museum Act and a review of its administrative apparatus.
29. And we propose the establishment of a national film archive service to provide resources for scholarly study as well as public information, with a particular emphasis on Canadian films.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

30. We believe a more active form of international cultural exchange is essential to raise the cultural repute of our country and to give talented Canadians opportunities to reach world audiences without changing residence. This must be done in close consultation with the provinces.
31. We plan to initiate international negotiations toward the development of worldwide satellite T.V. hookups to promote exchange of television programming.
32. We recognize Canadian book and film distribution facilities are much more limited in the U.S. than are U.S. distribution facilities in Canada. A Progressive Conservative government will make this topic a high priority item for negotiation with the U.S.

33. A Progressive Conservative government will make use of our foreign tourist trade, and diplomatic facilities to promote increased international exposure for Canadian books, films, paintings, dance and musical ensembles, performers and the performing arts generally, as well as for Canadian activities and achievements in scholarship and research.

I.B.

Readers are referred to our separate papers on Multiculturalism, Communications and Science and Technology for an elaboration of some of the points touched on above.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTION

1. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that Canada is in need of a revised foreign policy within which general principles and specific undertakings are clear. Foreign policy will reflect the humanitarian impulses, peaceful instincts, and trading priorities of Canadians, attributes which have always led this country to play a beneficial role in global cooperation.

Specifically:

2. A P.C. government would turn away from the long outdated assumption that partisan discussion has no place in the development of foreign policy. British, American and French traditions, wherein major foreign policy changes, both in direction and style, have been brought about through and as a result of debates in the legislative sector seriously challenge the assumption that foreign policy must remain the exclusive domain of public servants, diplomats and cabinet committees.
3. In order to provide a national forum for external policy, to provide early discussion of External Affairs Estimates, and to provide advice to the minister prior to the taking of decisions, a P.C. government would establish a broadly mandated Commons Committee on Foreign Affairs. This Committee will have an opposition Vice-Chairman and the necessary research and staff support. Adequate assistance will ensure that each Party represented on the Committee is able to evaluate the performance of the External Affairs Department and develop informed alternatives. Officials will have the opportunity to respond fully to the reports of the Committee.

FOREIGN POLICY AND THE PROVINCES

4. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that there is a need for more active and improved communications between the federal government and the provinces in the field of foreign relations. While foreign policy and the conduct of Canada's affairs abroad represents a clear and exclusive federal jurisdiction, a P.C. government would seek to involve the provinces more directly in consultations and deliberations in those areas of direct import to their own specific interest and concern.
5. In future discussions between the federal government and the provinces on constitutional matters, a high priority should be given to defining the provisions which authorize the provinces to enter into cooperative arrangements with other countries in areas within provincial jurisdiction. This is necessary to avoid any conflict with Canadian foreign policy that such arrangements would otherwise produce, and to prevent incidents that will arouse partisan feelings and divide Canada.

CANADA AND THE U.N.

6. Because Canada is a middle power truly interested in peace and world understanding it must rank the viability, success and strength of the U.N. first among its international goals. We believe in the importance of the United Nations in reconciling the divergent needs and conflicting interests of the world's peoples. To promote Canadian desires for world peace, and to continue the progress being made toward the social advancement of all humanity, a Progressive Conservative government would supply the U.N. with additional financial, technical and diplomatic support.

7. The peacekeeping role that Canada has assumed from time to time has, by virtue of both successful and unsuccessful experiences, become a question of considerable debate and ambivalence at home and abroad.
8. The viability of the U.N. as an international body able to carry out its mandate depends on member nations refraining from unilateral arrangements that tend to circumvent the international role of the U.N.
9. Canada's experience with international peacekeeping activities outside the United Nations, has not been as encouraging as with those operations carried out under its authority. Moreover we are disturbed by Canada's frequent use in a position which seems to many to be that of surrogate or monitor for the United States. This undermines both our credibility and respectability with nations of varying ideological persuasions. Canada will continue to make her forces available for peacekeeping duties, but will prefer those under the aegis of the United Nations.
10. We will work closely with other countries, whenever possible through the U.N., seeking immediate international agreement on pollution abatement, population planning, and the termination of the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weaponry.

CANADA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

11. In accordance with the Pearson Commission, our Party supports a target of one per cent of the gross national product as a goal for Canadian assistance to developing countries, with a significant proportion of this to be aid in the form of trade credits. We advocate an examination of the role played in our aid program by multilateral institutions.
12. Our government would seek to use foreign aid dollars (now in the area of \$500,000,000 per annum) as an instrument of good faith in the development of a true international cooperation, via programs of development and assistance for the third world.
13. Canadian aid should emphasize technical assistance programs, an area in which Canada has gained much expertise and renown. Canada will continue to donate capital projects to developing countries. Care must be taken, however, not to promote such undertakings under our own auspices, when they could better be carried through by experienced multilateral institutions.
14. We will attach to our embassy, in any country receiving a significant amount of Canadian aid, an international development commissioner whose task it will be to provide on-the-spot evaluations of aid requirements and program effectiveness.
15. We will increase efforts to draw on the skills of professionals, students, self-employed and retired Canadians who could serve overseas in development, relief, technological and technical roles. We would organize them into an International Development Corps, which would cooperate with CUSO, WUSC, and other publicly assisted agencies in achieving greater coordination and direction in our overseas development work.

16. Because we believe that development aid should encourage the economic self-sufficiency of recipient countries, we will structure our trade policies toward developing nations, particularly in the matter of tariffs, in such a way as to not defeat the purpose of our aid,
17. In this spirit the eclectic, often ineffective, and frequently overvalued operation of CIDA would be reviewed with a view to its guiding principles and programs. We feel that involvement in large capital construction programs has often taken the agency beyond its field of competence. It has also become apparent that political interference with the administrative structure of CIDA has resulted in internal dissatisfaction with the competence of much of its planning and development process.
18. A National Council on International Cooperation, composed of representatives of the various national church, university, developmental and policy groups that operate in Canada with an interest in the third world, would be structured to provide the government with regular advice on bilateral foreign aid policy.
19. A Progressive Conservative government would emphasize cooperation and consultation between all government departments involved in foreign aid to avoid wasteful confusion and duplication in attaining aid allocation objectives.
20. We will consider, with the provinces, the establishment of centres for international development at our universities, and will enlist the close cooperation of the provinces in funding research to examine the probable economic and social effects of Canadian foreign aid.

CANADA AND NATO, NORAD

21. The P.C. Party believes that continued support of NATO, as an instrument of western defence and international detente, is in Canada's self-interest.
22. NATO is not only an alliance for common defence, it is also an important vehicle for diplomacy and international cooperation. It should be recognized that common interest groupings of nation-states already possess the basic consultative and cooperative machinery required to achieve a greater degree of harmony and understanding amongst North Atlantic states. For this reason, the Progressive Conservative Party believes that nothing should be done to weaken the alliance, especially as long as there is the chance for a balanced reduction by all sides of military forces in Europe.
23. Canada's capacity to share in the joint defence of the Atlantic area has been undermined by the unilateral reduction of her military commitment to NATO, which is but one factor in the present government's downgrading of Canada's participation in the alliance
24. A P.C. government would seek to broaden Canada's participation in the joint international efforts of NATO in the areas of strategic study, political exchange and economic study, while at the same time maintaining the present level of commitment to the NATO military presence in Europe.
25. While committed to the principle of continental defence for North America a P.C. government would seek to review and rationalize the hundreds of memoranda, agreements, notes and undertakings that govern Canada-U.S. defence arrangements.

CANADA AND THE EEC

26. The European Common Market, with its population already approaching 260 million, now constitutes the largest import market in the world, larger even than that provided by the United States. That being so, and given the natural inclination in most cases to maintain and strengthen our ties with Europe, greater efforts must be made to improve and expand our commercial relations with the Community. Europe is using political means for commercial and economic ends; we should not hesitate to do the same, if our interests so dictate.
27. As a result of the need for greater diplomatic representation within the EEC, we propose that in the short run at least, the Canadian mission to the EEC be reconstituted so as to include seconded representatives, on a rotational basis, from Canada's business and trading community - CMA, CCC, CEA, CIDA, CBA, etc. - and that reports on conditions and developments in the EEC be the subject for active discussion and consideration by a mixed Commission created in Canada from representatives selected on the one hand by government and on the other by private enterprise.
28. Efforts should be made to ensure that this Commission might have opportunities to meet from time to time with the Council of the EEC with a view to exploring prospective business openings in greater depth and to encouraging a greater degree of trans-Atlantic trade and investment.

CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

29. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that the Commonwealth, by virtue of its diversity, ubiquity, and shared heritage, is particularly useful as a medium for the promotion of Canadian economic, cultural and diplomatic objectives, and should therefore continue to have an important place in Canadian foreign policy.

CANADA AND FRANCOPHONE

30. Canada is also fortunate in having a natural liaison with the many other nations having French as an official language. We believe that Canada, as a bilingual country with a rich French patrimony, should strengthen its relationship with French-speaking countries through the development of economic, educational and cultural links, and cooperation on special projects.

CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

31. The problems of maintaining Canadian independence from the United States, while promoting cooperation in common problem areas, are so vital to Canadian foreign policy that a separate paper has been written on this subject. (See Canada-U.S. Relations)

CANADA, SOVIET UNION, CHINA and EASTERN EUROPE

32. A P.C. government would continue to encourage mutually beneficial arrangements between Canada and the Communist world.
33. The Soviet-Canada protocol recently signed would be reviewed by a P.C. government with reference to the principle of re-uniting families and, where possible through negotiation, changes aimed at strengthening this principle would be developed.

34. To further this end an inter-departmental secretariat with the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Department of External Affairs would be established to help reunite families affected by emigration restraints imposed by communist countries. Consular and embassy officials would be used to advance the work of this secretariat abroad.
35. Believing that medical science and its benefits are the rightful property of all human beings, regardless of the political persuasion of their governments, a P.C. government would encourage increased medical science interchanges with the cooperation of the C.M.A., and with the medical academies of the USSR and China.
36. A P.C. government would broaden the amounts of funding available for students, athletic, scientific and technical exchanges between both Canada and China, and Canada and the USSR.

CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY

37. We believe that Canada should declare at once her unqualified sovereignty over the thousands of square miles of waters that link the islands of our northern archipelago. The armed forces should be used to police and help develop these areas.
38. To assert and protect Canadian sovereignty over her coastal waters, both to ensure the safety of the marine ecology and the preservation of domestic industries dependent upon an unspoiled coastal environment, the Progressive Conservative Party will extend Canada's conservational and managerial control to include the continental shelf and slope. We would insist on a territorial sea limit of no less than 200 miles in any case. The Canadian coast guard will be expanded so that it can, in cooperation with other branches of the armed forces, protect our fishermen and the marine resources upon which they are dependent.

CANADIANS OVERSEAS

39. Canadian diplomatic prestige abroad has suffered in recent years. Our diplomatic representation - although increased in some parts of the world - has been cut unrealistically in others. The failure of our embassies abroad, and the government at home, to adequately defend the rights of Canadian nationals in foreign countries and on international waters, has only served to accentuate the decline in Canadian diplomatic effectiveness.
40. A P.C. government would develop an International Travelling Information Centre in Ottawa to provide all passport applicants, as well as other Canadian travellers, with detailed and accurate information on any foreign laws, customs or traditions, with which uninformed citizens might come into conflict.
41. An emergency number for each major Canadian embassy abroad would be available for Canadians travelling overseas.

CONCLUSION

42. In all areas, Canada is capable of making a more positive contribution to international peace and social progress. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that Canada is capable of taking a moral stand, through actions such as the restriction of trade or the reduction of development aid, against countries which indulge in racist policies, the torturing of political and military prisoners, or other activities contrary to the

U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. At the same time, it is recognized that Canada must not involve itself in the internal affairs of another country. The Progressive Conservative Party believes Canadian foreign policy must depend on the actions and policies of the Canadian government rather than on reactions to developments in other countries. Only in this way can Canadian interests be presented and upheld on the international scene.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
NATIONAL PARKS

Paper # 23
May 1974

NATIONAL PARKS

1. National parks should remain the responsibility of a specific federal agency (Parks Canada) and should not be subsumed into any other general policy. Specifically, it should not be regarded as a branch of recreation policy, since that would demean the preservation function, which must continue to be the primary function of national parks. Indeed, to emphasize the primacy of preservation, Parks Canada should be transferred from its illogical location in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Department of Environment. (Historic Sites and Monuments Board and other "heritage" activities should be coordinated in a Heritage Policy as suggested in recommendations concerning the Department of Secretary of State.)
2. Our efforts to improve personal physical fitness, sports and recreation opportunities should be co-ordinated closely with Parks Canada concerning all non-preservation uses of lands managed by Parks Canada.
3. Two factors make it urgent that governments in Canada cooperate to consecrate more land to park purposes. First, increasing resource exploration and exploitation endanger previously isolated habitats of rare species, and areas of unusual geologic or other significance. Second, increasing urbanization and affluence will explode the demand for recreational parks, particularly at locations near large cities.
4. Preservation of wilderness and rare species habitats is established as being a primary federal responsibility. A Progressive Conservative government would declare a very high priority for the establishment of new wilderness national parks, both within the Territories and in Southern Canada.
5. Provincial and Federal governments must work together to get many more recreation parks established now, near to potential users. A Progressive Conservative federal government would seek to establish new national parks, with recreation purposes, in areas close to large population concentrations. We would encourage the provinces to establish their own parks by developing a substantial new federal role in providing research, leadership and pressure, through a refurbished Council of Resource Ministers, or some similar agency, to ensure that adequate land is set aside.
6. In every province or territory where national parks now exist, a Progressive Conservative government would propose the formation of a coordinating mechanism to ensure that each jurisdiction knows what the other is doing on parks-related questions, and to facilitate joint planning.
7. Wherever it is proposed to establish a new National Park, a Progressive Conservative government would recognize the principle that there must be agreement with the province or Territory involved.
8. Whenever it is proposed to establish a new National Park, or significantly alter boundaries, a Progressive Conservative government would guarantee a right to public hearings, duly advertised, at a time established by statute not discretion, and at a location in the site vicinity as well as at another location.

9. Where towns or communities exist within National Parks, a Progressive Conservative government would offer their citizens the opportunity to exercise the fullest possible powers of local government, consistent with the "preservation (of parks) ... for future generations". Public hearings in such communities would precede any significant change in government policy affecting those citizens; and those citizens would have a statutory right to require a public hearing in any other matter which has a significant impact on their community.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
YOUTH

YOUTH

1. There would be two major thrusts to Progressive Conservative policy towards young Canadians. The first would be to help disadvantaged young people catch up -- through programs to provide jobs, training, counselling and other special help. The second thrust would be to encourage those young Canadians who have advantages to use them.
2. The major weakness of present "youth" policy is that it focuses too exclusively on the well-educated and the well-to-do. The vast majority of young Canadians are unaffected by present "youth" policy, although they are profoundly affected by the failure of general policy concerning jobs, housing, inflation and other matters. The unemployment rate among Canadians under 24 consistently is nearly double the national average. Home-ownership is becoming impossible -- even as a goal -- for most young couples of average means.
3. Today certain programs, like LIP and OFY, are designed to have a particular impact upon young Canadians. Others -- like lending programs and much manpower counselling -- have unintended negative impacts. Others simply overlook opportunities to involve or serve young Canadians.
4. Young Canadians will benefit particularly from a Progressive Conservative government committed to controlling costs and creating jobs. But, in addition to those general reforms, certain specific programs must be mounted, and machinery must be established to ensure a constant and reliable monitoring of the way general policy affects young Canadians. That machinery should also provide an instrument for young people to propose changes in all aspects of federal programming, and to originate appropriate new programs or services.
5. The immediate issue is jobs. For years, nothing has been done about the excessively high unemployment rate among young people. The Trudeau Government appears to believe that this situation can't be changed, and has sought refuge in innovative (like OFY) and leisure (like travel grants) programs. Some of these "alternative" programs are useful, but it is irresponsible to simply accept the current high rate of unemployment.
6. For the immediate short term, a Progressive Conservative government would establish a Jobs Agency for Young Canadians, in the Department of Manpower to:
 - a. co-ordinate and focus federal economic and social policies affecting youth employment;
 - b. seek to co-ordinate provincial and private-sector policies affecting youth employment;
 - c. provide a year-round national counselling facility designed to serve young Canadians; and
 - d. provide young Canadians with one agency that would go out and locate potential jobs, encourage young people to come for aid in finding work, and encourage potential employers to consider hiring young workers.
7. In the longer term, we would undertake a major review of all public and private activities affecting youth employment, including counselling, job

preparation, hiring policies, and attitudes and incentives to work. Wherever possible, youth employment will be established as one of the criteria of regional development and similar federal incentive programs.

8. We propose the establishment of a special Youth Opportunity Fund, within an existing agency such as the Industrial Development Bank, to provide seed money for continuing profit-oriented or community development activities by persons under 24, whose personal net worth is below a certain minimum. Assistance will be for a limited period only. In essence, this extends to non-academic fields the principle of governments providing scholarships to encourage young people of talent. It recognizes the substantial "starting" difficulty of young people who want to participate creatively in the Canadian economy.
9. We will improve the Canada Student Loan Program by establishing a Student Advisory Board with at least one student from each province to assist the government in developing policy. In addition, we will bring the program entirely under one minister, ending present inter-departmental conflicts which have virtually frozen reform of the program.
10. A program of Incentives for Young Farmers has been worked out. Consideration should be given to the following:
 - A. The broadening of agricultural education programs at all levels (including secondary, post-secondary, and retraining) for young practicing farmers with emphasis on the farm management aspect of agriculture.

Updating and expansion of those manpower retraining and college programs which stress off-season education.
 - B. The provision of incentives to encourage farm labour programs (eg. the Province of Alberta presently has a program in which 50% of the labourer's wages are paid by the provincial government and 50% by the farmer employing him.)
 - C. The restructuring of the Small Farms Development Corporation such that it is more youth oriented.
 - D. The deferral of interest payments in the first 5 years on loans to young farmers.
 - E. The development of a healthy farm community through the establishment of farming community associations and recreation programs.
11. The Opportunities for Youth program was an important demonstration of the ability of young Canadians to contribute, in a creative way, to local communities. However, OFY has developed serious flaws. By nature, it is thrown together at the last moment to attempt to deflate youth unemployment statistics. As it becomes institutionalized, its central directors impose criteria upon local project sponsors, and a group of professional grant-getters is developing. Several of the projects would have found funding from other sources, or else have no lasting effect on the community in which they occur. Many persons employed by OFY have the skills, or economic background, to find jobs outside the program. Most serious of all is the fact that the existence of OFY gives governments an excuse to ignore the serious problem of youth unemployment.

For those reasons, we recommend that the OFY program be discontinued in its present form, and replaced by a mix of specific programs with specific targets, including:

A. INNOVATIVE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

We would establish a special fund with two specific purposes: first, to encourage innovative activities in local communities; and, second, to encourage persons outside government to engage in socially productive activities, such as store front legal aid, para-medical services, local ombudsman services, and related activities.

Persons under 24 would be involved in the body administering the fund. Several of the projects currently funded for a season by OFY would be eligible for consideration under this program. However, there would be a firm requirement that such projects be locally directed, by a joint management team representing (a) the young people employed (b) any professional association involved, and (c) the local community leaders concerned. The total budget would be considerably less than the \$40 million now spent annually on OFY.

B. SUMMER WORK OUTSIDE SENIOR GOVERNMENT

On a selective basis, existing local governments, private non-profit and voluntary groups, and educational or research organizations, would be assisted in hiring students for special summer projects. In some cases, consideration would be given to extending the program beyond the summer.

C. SUMMER PROJECTS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

We would schedule for the summer months many of the surveys and field projects of departments like Corporate and Consumer Affairs; Agriculture; Housing and Urban Affairs; Manpower and Immigration; and Industry, Trade and Commerce, to provide employment opportunities and valuable practical experience for senior students.

D. SUMMER INTERNSHIPS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

We would establish summer internships in various departments for post-secondary students before their final year. The students would be assigned to special short term projects.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL CORPS

We would establish an environmental corps within the federal Department of the Environment to work toward the preservation, restoration and enhancement of Canada's natural resources and environment. The environmental corps would be expanded each summer to employ young Canadians in major environmental operations across Canada. It would work closely with provincial and other programs of the same type.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
THE QUALITY OF LIFE**

THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The Present Situation

1. It is clear to an increasing number of Canadians that a greater priority should be given to the quality of life.
2. This means a change of direction since so much of our national effort has aimed at quantitative progress. It has been assumed, for example, that the greater the Gross National Product the better the country is without regard to the debilitating effect economic growth can have on our way of life.
3. While it is essential for the social good that Canada enjoy sufficient economic growth to meet its people's needs, we must liberate ourselves from this "bigger is better" complex.
4. Bigger is not necessarily better. Otherwise why has Canada so many social problems after a generation of unprecedented material prosperity? Why are five million citizens living below the poverty level? Why have crimes of violence increased so dramatically? Why are so many resorting to alcohol and other drugs?
5. Economic growth does not always prevent social problems -- it may even create them. It has contributed to the ecological challenge of pollution. It has created the demographic imbalance of Canada where about one third of our people live in three metropolitan areas.
6. If economic growth had to be given a priority in the past, it cannot justifiably claim an exclusive primacy now. We must give attention to the social development so long neglected.
7. The need for this has been shown by the warning in the Tenth Annual Report of the Economic Council of Canada that we may soon not be able to afford our extensive welfare program. The response to this warning should not be a ruthless reduction of these programs nor a frenzied defence of their continuance. It should be a probing analysis of the social situation that has made these programs necessary, and a search for a better way of improving the lives of all Canadians.
8. This analysis may show that Canada needs a change of direction. It has been pursuing the way of "big production" and "big government", assuming that the one can provide every good and the other right every wrong. Canada's present situation shows that should not be the way.

A Change of Direction

9. This should begin with a clearer understanding of what a truly human existence is. Past indifference to this subject has brought us to our present situation, and we should learn from this experience the value of starting with humanistic considerations.
10. Our primary task should be to decide the way of life we want and then to demand policies based on that foundation. Such a humanistic approach to government will seek policies that aim at enabling people to have lives of dignity, meaning, and responsibility. It will reverse the assumption of the past, and claim that what is good for man is good for business.

11. As a beginning, a Progressive Conservative government will consider establishing a Social Council of Canada to study the country's social needs and to advise the government on policies designed to satisfy them. Appointing this council would demonstrate the government's commitment to humanistic priorities, and enable the government to replace our present social ad hockery with long-term planning. An alternative approach might be to bolster the existing role and resources of the Canadian Council on Social Development.

Steps Towards the Goal

12. Dignity: In the past, a small value has been put on the lives of many individuals and groups within our society, but in the future government policies must recognize the worth of each Canadian as a human being and not simply as an input into the economic system. From infancy to old age, each person should have opportunity to enjoy the fullness of life.
13. What that can mean in terms of government policies can be illustrated in those that aim at enabling senior citizens to experience this fullness. A person never moves beyond the need to believe himself worthwhile, but the trend of society has been to demean the aging. Notwithstanding impressive old age security programs undertaken by federal and provincial governments, regardless of party, many older people sense they are losing their identity as persons. A simplistically fiscal approach to aging is not enough. More positive efforts are required to help senior citizens preserve the dignity of an independent identity.
14. The challenge of chronic unemployment is another example of the need for policies based on human dignity. Unemployment became serious under the present Trudeau government through economic policies which ignored their human effect. Then the government rushed into a makeshift solution of the problem it had created and tried to relieve the pain by financial payments alone. What Canada needs is a government committed to policies that will give priority to employment as a human need and not just an economic one - that is precisely the nature of the Stanfield commitment.
15. Meaning: Many Canadians lack meaning in the daily round of life. As a result many try to fill this vacancy with abuse of alcohol and other drugs, others attempting to fill it with brutalizing entertainment.
16. No government can legislate a meaningful existence for its people, but a government can undertake programs designed to enable people to fulfil their potential.
17. One example of this opportunity is our major metropolitan centres. Instead of being downgraded as problem areas, they should be recognized as communities in which people can realize a truly human existence. The city can be a place of freedom and mobility, of dynamism and diversity. A Progressive Conservative government would encourage our cities to achieve this potential by providing, in cooperation with the provinces, incentives to develop their cultural and social resources.
18. If in the past, cities had to give priority to the "hardware" of municipal services, they should now give greater recognition to their need for services designed to add beauty and interest to life.

19. Another example of how a government can enable people to find a greater meaning in life is by incentives to individuals to establish themselves in work that will develop their potentialities. It is not necessary that everyone work for a large organization, and for humanistic reasons the government should encourage persons willing and able to function on their own.
20. Responsibility: One effect of recent government policies has been to weaken the sense of individual responsibility which had been a mark of the Canadian character. Increasing the tax burden on individuals is robbing people of their incentive, and should be stopped in the interest of personal responsibility.
21. Progressive Conservative tax policies would aim at enabling individuals to enjoy a greater reward for their own efforts and to assume a greater responsibility for themselves. All requests for government activity should be challenged by the question: Is this something people can do for themselves?
22. Conclusion: Man does not live by affluence alone, and government policies should not be based on economics alone. Government was made for man, not man for government; and it should begin with man and his needs. When it does, government will change the direction it has been following.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
THE ENVIRONMENT**

THE ENVIRONMENT

1. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that protection of the environment is essential to the well-being of every Canadian and to our future as a people. We believe that it is a first responsibility of government to maintain the quality of our environment, to prevent the despoliation of our environmental heritage, and to correct present misuse of our environment and to do so by every means available to the federal government of Canada.
2. As an aid to environmental policy, a Progressive Conservative government will establish an Environmental Council of Canada, independent of government, to advise the government and the public and recommend measures for pollution abatement and environmental protection. The Council will be charged with the responsibilities, and be given the necessary funding and facilities, to define problems both short and long term, to recommend solutions, and to especially concern itself with the problems inherent in the proper balance between necessary resource development and the protection and conservation of the environment. The Council will have the power by legislation to hold public hearings and will file annually a Canada Environmental Report.
3. A new programme of financial aid to municipalities for sewage treatment will be implemented after discussions between the federal government, the provincial government and the municipalities to establish needs and priorities and a time schedule for the elimination of all sources of untreated municipal sewage discharges into Canadian waters.
4. A Progressive Conservative government will work out a coordinated policy for the elimination of industrial pollution and the creation of a Canadian pollution abatement industry which, in addition to the primary objective of pollution abatement, will be aimed at job creation, the development of technology and the export into world markets of Canadian technology and equipment. This programme might necessitate a review and adjustment of incentives, low interest loans, tariff exemptions and funds for research and development. Research and development and pilot projects could place emphasis on the economic reclamation and recycling of waste with a view to enhancing the efficiency of industry while increasing the effectiveness of pollution abatement.
5. The Canadian Council of Resource Ministers will be strengthened and its scope broadened to ensure effective co-ordination of multi-level government pollution control programs.
6. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that pollution knows no political boundaries, and that there are environmental problems of common concern to Canada and the United States along our mutual territorial borders. We shall therefore consider, in consultation with the Government of the United States, ways and means to make the Canada/U.S. International Joint Commission more effective. To this end we shall propose amendments to the Canada/U.S. Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 so that the provisions of the Treaty will better conform to modern realities thus enhancing the capacity of the International Joint Commission in its unique role of international environmental protection.
7. We shall establish a federal interdepartmental pollution control agency responsible to the Minister of the Environment which will have the authority and responsibility for all pollution control relating to water, air, or soil

from whatever sources, including noise, within federal jurisdiction. We are determined to end the present confusing situation where pollution control jurisdiction is divided among various federal government departments.

8. Under the direction of the pollution control agency a group will be established for the specific task of preventing, containing and eliminating spills of oil or other pollutants in Canadian waters. This will include highly trained teams of personnel available on a 24 hour basis with the necessary equipment, ships and aircraft at their disposal so as to ensure prompt effective action. This Team will utilize existing resources including Canadian armed forces, coast guard and departmental capabilities.
9. We will continue consultation with other countries on the formulation of international pollution control and on common environmental problems.
10. We are prepared to act unilaterally if necessary to protect Canada's legitimate environmental interests.
11. A Progressive Conservative government proposes to vigorously enforce noise abatement standards for all sources of noise within federal jurisdiction.
12. Special attention will be given to eliminating sources of pollution emanating from federal buildings, works and activities.

SECTION B - ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING

13. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that we cannot live without affecting the environment. Legitimate and necessary activities such as farming, resource development and housing all involve alterations in the environment from time to time and to a greater or lesser degree. But we believe that in the use of our environment for the essentials of life we must make our decisions consistent with a concept of conservation to the end that this generation passes to the next a viable and beautiful land.
14. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that the most effective way to prevent unnecessary environmental damage is to ensure that the consequences to the environment be considered in all projects having significant environmental impact before a final decision to proceed is made. Therefore we will introduce legislation requiring mandatory environmental impact statements for all such projects within federal jurisdiction. We will end the present and past practice of conducting environmental studies after a project is under way and often only as a result of angry public demands. We are determined to examine environmental considerations at the front end of the decision making process.
15. The Progressive Conservative Party will introduce legislation requiring that mandatory alternative statements to any project within federal jurisdiction having significant environmental impact shall be prepared and considered before a final decision to proceed is made.
16. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that public involvement in the decision making process is an effective aid to sound environmental planning. Therefore we will introduce legislation providing for mandatory public hearings prior to the approval of any project within federal jurisdiction having significant environmental impact.

23. a. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the especial value and significance of the river estuaries in maintaining species of fishes, birds and animals.
 - b. Conscious of the many conflicting demands for use of estuaries, and recognizing the need for a coordinated well planned approach to estuary use, a Progressive Conservative government will establish an environmental estuary board under the Department of the Environment.
 - c. The board will have the power to commence an estuary inventory for Canada including studies on a continuing basis determining the actual and potential viability of estuaries in relation to the maintenance of wildlife and recreation.
 - d. Wherever feasible within federal jurisdiction the Board will have legislative power to amend or prohibit if necessary proposals that would destroy the natural function of estuaries.
24. A Progressive Conservative government will use all its influence to secure ratification by other countries of an international convention for the protection of endangered species in the world. Until such a convention is ratified a Progressive Conservative government will prohibit the importation into Canada or the sale within Canada of the skins, tusks or otherwise of any designated endangered species or any articles made from such species.
25. A Progressive Conservative Government will enter into consultation with the provinces and Territorial Governments and provide funds for research with the objective of finding a suitable alternative to present methods of trapping animals which all too often result in great cruelty.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
URBAN RAPID TRANSIT

URBAN RAPID TRANSIT

1. With the growing need for rapid transit brought about through national and international events, the situation for Canadians is becoming a most critical one. Rising prices in gasoline, coupled with urban and suburban growth, will create even greater transit problems in the immediate future. Provincial and municipal governments are fast exhausting the resources necessary to provide for a greater number of bridges, super highways and parking accommodation in work centres. It can only be a matter of time within the major urban centres before it will be difficult, and in some cases nearly impossible, to provide adequate downtown parking.
2. The federal government must assume a definite leadership role in providing assistance to the provinces and municipalities if viable alternatives are to be encouraged and, in fact, realized.
3. A Progressive Conservative government will make available experts in the field of rapid transit to work with provincial and municipal authorities in providing their knowledge, background and experience in this field to assist in formulating proposals for construction, purchasing of equipment and financing.
4. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage a standardization of rolling stock so that cost savings can be made through volume purchasing of initial stock as well as subsequent replacement parts. Additional savings can also be made in engineering, computerization and allied fields when changes or alterations have already been experienced and solved.
5. A Progressive Conservative government will initiate a study of existing rail lines with a view to making these lines available, either on a rush-hour basis or as an exclusive main line to facilitate improved commuter transit.
6. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that long-range planning with the creation of transit corridors is necessary if future costs are at all to be considered and if any rapid transit proposal is to be financially feasible. To this end, a Progressive Conservative government would immediately initiate meetings between the federal government, the provincial governments and the municipalities to determine equitable financing methods (heretofore non-existent) to assist in serving the needs of our communities.
7. A Progressive Conservative government will, as a result of the federal and provincial financing decision, take a firm position in financing a portion of the rapid transit facilities.
8. While a Progressive Conservative government will recognize the importance and the need for the development of rapid transit, particularly in those populous areas which are experiencing even greater growth, the government would also recognize the limitations of financing by any level of government. To this end, a long-range policy also would be designed so that an orderly development of these facilities and their subsequent financing can be effectively and realistically undertaken.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

1. Two thirds of all Canadians now live in an urban environment and urban growth continues to accelerate rapidly.
2. A national crisis exists in housing due to the cost of shelter, and this in turn is largely because of the high price of serviced land. This chronic and tragic situation exists from Vancouver to St. John's and has reached exaggerated proportions in the cities of Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver. The price of serviced land in the last five years has increased more than 100 per cent.
3. The Progressive Conservative Party supports the principle that every Canadian should, as a right, be able to obtain and live in suitable, reasonable-cost shelter with the amenities of landscape. Within the natural constraints of geography and necessary economic and social limitations, the aim of government policy should be to generate sufficient housing stock of various forms so that all Canadians may exercise their own freedom of choice as to the style and tenure of housing in which they live.
4. The Progressive Conservative Party favors a broader and more liberal interpretation of our national constitution -- one that recognizes a shared responsibility to help ensure the supply of reasonable-cost shelter to all Canadians. If there is any conflict with other levels of government, we believe agreement can be reached with individual provinces that avoids conflict and deadlock. The mutual objective should be to get serviced land developed for shelter production at a reasonable cost.
5. Toward this end, a Progressive Conservative government will transform the existing ineffectual Ministry of State for Urban Affairs into a Department of Urban Community and Housing Affairs. It will be directly responsible for all federal activities in these spheres.
6. The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be made directly responsible to this new Minister, rather than continue as a quasi-independent corporation.
7. We believe that need, speed and price should be the top priorities in an inventory of potential residential land supply. Working in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities we will seek to determine the quality, quantity, need and cost of fully-serviced land in large urban centres and to speed up the planning process so that land can be developed without undue delay.
8. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage the creation of a formal Planning Secretariat made up of personnel from all three levels of government. The function of this secretariat would be to assist officials of these levels of government in formulating and implementing an imaginative and co-ordinated attack on our housing problems.
9. This presupposes an examination of the effect of housing, transportation, industrial and other policies upon the growth of communities. It also embraces an examination of new communities and the extension of existing communities; efforts to improve regional rapid transit systems; more propitious placement of airports; improved greenbelt park facilities; and an examination of improved methods of handling refuse collection and disposal in our large metropolitan areas.

10. The Progressive Conservative Party believes flexibility and adaptability are key to an adequate housing program in the various regions of Canada, including our diverse rural areas. Housing initiatives must take into consideration the different problems and needs of each region. And they should provide for program-mix and block-funding on a provincial basis.
11. A Progressive Conservative government will develop a new and more flexible National Planning and Building Code aimed at taking into consideration the various regional differences and disparities. The end result must be an integrated and comprehensive urban affairs program that contributes materially to the improvement of the quality of Canadian life and fulfillment of our shelter needs.
12. As a material contribution toward reducing the cost of shelter and easing inflationary pressures generally, a Progressive Conservative government will end the 11 per cent federal sales tax on building materials.
13. We will establish a revolving federal fund that, with provincial participation, could be used on a regional basis to set-up residential land-banking agencies.
14. We support the establishment of a properly funded central mortgage bank to help lower the cost and increase the availability of mortgage money.
15. One of the major costs of housing is the high cost of borrowing money. The all-out effort of a Progressive Conservative government to contain inflation will be reflected in lower interest rates and reduced borrowing costs for home purchasers.
16. The Progressive Conservative Party supports federal loans for the repair, rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing, such loans to be made available to low-income homeowners wherever located. In the case of rented premises, we support loans to landlords to match amounts spent by them on dwellings for low-income tenants wherever located. But such loans to landlords must be conditional upon the landlord entering into an agreement respecting rent control and conditions of resale.
17. A Progressive Conservative government will carefully consider the principle that a proportion of municipal property taxes and interest on mortgages should be deductible from the federal taxable income of homeowner or should form the basis of a federal tax "credit" scheme. One condition is that a comparable tax benefit should be extended to tenants.
18. A Progressive Conservative government will give high priority to directing federal financial assistance to the provinces and municipalities for the development and construction of pollution-free rapid transit systems. The aim must be to permit Canadians to travel quickly, conveniently and inexpensively between their homes and places of work. The actual type of rapid transit system for each region would be determined by the affected province in consultation with the affected municipalities.
19. A Progressive Conservative government will conduct public hearings as a condition precedent to major public undertakings, such as major airports, public building complexes, or harbours having significant environmental, social and financial consequences.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE

SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. The Progressive Conservative Party holds the very strong belief that there is a need for a full system of social justice that maximizes every Canadian's sense of individual initiative and enterprise.
2. As the government, we will take remedial measures on behalf of those Canadians who have for too long been the chief victims of inflation, in particular the old, the needy and the incapacitated.
3. Progressive Conservatives are dedicated to better management and administration in the field of social affairs in order to contain the costs of transfer payments in this time of record inflation.
4. We recognize and endorse the principle of provincial primacy in social affairs. We realize that the present 50/50 cost sharing program under the Canada Assistance Plan seriously discriminates against the poorer provinces. A Progressive Conservative government would undertake in conjunction with the provinces, a review of the Canada Assistance Plan with a view to establishing a new fiscal sharing arrangement.
5. Our tax structure is becoming increasingly regressive with heavy burdens on those least able to pay. For example, the poor pay a significantly higher percentage of their income in indirect taxes, such as the sales tax, than do the affluent. A Progressive Conservative government will undertake an orderly review of the present tax system with a view to easing its regressive impact.

INCOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

6. Despite expenditures of billions of dollars each year by all levels of government in an attempt to eliminate poverty, at least one in five Canadians lives at or below the poverty line. There is an urgent and compelling need to bring order out of the chaos of overlapping and cumbersome programs.
7. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that of prime importance in any new approach to poverty, is a program of income development designed to encourage Canadians to develop their own abilities and increase their income-earning potential.
8. We believe there must be adequate financial incentives and new opportunities to encourage individual initiative. Those elements of the existing welfare system that entrench the dependence of the poor upon the state must be removed.
9. To achieve this goal, a Progressive Conservative government will, in concert with the provinces, plan and institute an income development program as an alternative to the present ineffective and costly welfare system. The goal should be increased social justice combined with maximum value for the taxpayers' dollar.
10. We will ensure that an individual or family capable of earning an income below the poverty line is entitled to retain a specified amount of this earned income without any reduction in the amount of public income supplement to which they would otherwise be entitled.
11. A government formed by our Party will ensure that beyond this first specified amount, an individual or family would be entitled to earn an additional amount

of money which would be more than that by which the public income supplement would be reduced. The size of this difference -- between additional earned income minus the reduction in public income supplement payments -- would be such as to encourage the taking of work.

INCOME FLOOR FOR DISABLED

12. A vital part of any social security policy is a program of adequate care and opportunity for Canada's disabled. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that society has a moral obligation to those, who by virtue of incapacity, are unable to earn an income. The standard of living that such people enjoy reflects the values of the government which bears a responsibility for them.
13. A Progressive Conservative government, as part of its Income Development Plan will establish as revenue growth and overall spending priorities permit a national income floor for individuals and families who have no earned income because of physical disability or other valid reasons.
14. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the special difficulties faced and the costs incurred by the blind in Canada. We believe that all blind persons over the age of 18 should receive the monthly income to be provided to the disabled without being subject to a means test.
15. Real disability results from the physical, economic or social dependency and deprivation resulting from physical impairment. The goal of rehabilitation should be to remove the causes of dependency so that a person may live as rich a life as possible as part of the family and community, rather than in an institution.
16. Recognizing that there are four ingredients in a sound rehabilitation program -- the medical, social, vocational and educational aspects -- a Progressive Conservative government would end the present uncoordinated approach and combine the four ingredients in a program that would add a more meaningful life to the years of the severely disabled.

OUR AGING POPULATION

17. The Progressive Conservative Party pledges itself to ensure that our aging population lives in comfort and dignity.
18. We refuse to engage in the kind of demeaning auction-room bidding which has often been directed to our senior citizens. Recognizing what inflation has done to this deserving group, a Progressive Conservative government will provide a substantial increase in the basic Old Age Security Pension. We regard such an increase as a just and proper act to partially remedy the inflationary pressures that have so diminished the economic security of these Canadians who have given years of service to their country.
19. It is not our view that people of 60 years of age be compelled or urged to retire, but in a country like Canada citizens should be enabled to retire in comfort and dignity at 60 if they so desire. We would consider gradually lowering the age of benefit eligibility to 60 if an applicant is no longer employed.

20. A Progressive Conservative government would ensure that when a wife or husband reaches age 65 the spouse is deemed eligible for Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income benefit if he or she is not employed and is more than 55 years of age.
21. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that the spouse who works at home does in fact contribute to the family support by providing goods and services which are invaluable to the family unit. We believe this person should share in the benefits of the Canada Pension Plan, just as does the partner who actually is registered as being gainfully employed. A Progressive Conservative government will carefully examine the financial costs and other implications of such a move.
22. The withering away of savings has put in jeopardy the private pension plans of many Canadians. A Progressive Conservative government will encourage effective action to bring remedial justice to the people whose financial security has been undermined by inflation.
23. Far too many senior citizens are unable to find space in housing units. A Progressive Conservative government will make meaningful aid available so that the provinces will be able to accelerate the construction of senior citizens' housing.
24. We favour the expansion of the New Horizon program in order that the valuable resources resting in our older population may be drawn upon to their benefit and that of society as a whole.

SOCIAL SERVICES

25. A Progressive Conservative government as part of its Income Development Plan, is committed to the orderly and financially responsible development, in partnership with the provinces, of an adequate system of social services in all communities. This would include homemaker services, nursing-care services, child care and rehabilitation. We will thereby increase the opportunities for employment of many who are presently unable to work by virtue of familial responsibilities or lack of adequate training.
26. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that the federal government should help in making available day care facilities and in particular in providing funds for the training and provision of qualified personnel for day care centres. Because of the jurisdictional realities, federal-provincial discussions will be held to workout a formula for funding and operating day care facilities in Canada.
27. A Progressive Conservative government is committed to the overall objective of ensuring that no social and health services are denied to anyone because of inadequate financial resources. To achieve this end, evaluations of the availability and effectiveness of social and health services would be undertaken at the earliest opportunity with the assistance of the provinces, municipalities and agencies, as well as those who use them.
28. A Progressive Conservative government will show greater flexibility in its dealings with the provinces in areas such as the provision of intermediate care facilities for senior citizens and other programs considered of high priority by the provincial authorities.

29. We are determined to provide concern, care and compassion for those Canadians who most need care -- the aged, the ill, the disabled, the disadvantaged and we believe it is of vital importance to provide meaningful activity for all members of society.
30. Although sometimes denigrated, the work ethic is not in fact dead. Indeed it is very much alive in many economically successful countries who out-compete us for world markets. A well governed country should have job opportunities that make it easier for a citizen to be employed in meaningful work than to dwell in unemployment and/or state aid. Our goal is to provide incentive to work, effort and activity on the part of Canadians and to end social injustices caused by high unemployment.
31. The foregoing is a dynamic program of action - one that is a challenge to the goodwill and resourcefulness of all those involved in bringing it about. It does not necessarily involve any massive or untoward further increases in government spending. Rather, we believe our objectives can be accomplished largely by harnessing and re-directing existing federal expenditures.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
INFLATION AND THE COST OF LIVING

INFLATION AND THE COST OF LIVING

1. The single most important problem facing Canadians today is the escalating cost of living. Limiting the rate of increase in inflation, now at two-figure proportions, must be a central objective of economic policy-making in Canada. The present unprecedented decline in the value of the dollar is bringing enormous hardship to people on fixed incomes and is destroying the purchasing power of savings and wiping out meaningful retirement plans based on existing life insurance and pension programmes.
2. The Progressive Conservative Party believes unchecked inflation is destructive of the enterprise system and contains within itself the seeds for economic recession and social unrest. It believes it is an intolerable situation when living costs grow faster than average wages, when a Canadian with average income, let alone one with below-average earnings, can have no expectation of acquiring a home because of inflation. One dimension of the problem is illustrated by the fact that if the present rate of inflation remains unchecked, the average selling price of a home in Toronto in the year 2000 will approach \$400,000.
3. The Progressive Conservative Party totally rejects the proposition that the central government can do nothing about inflation. To the contrary, we believe it is a major responsibility of the federal government to maintain the soundness of the currency. Moreover, we believe much of the force for inflation has been generated by the Trudeau government through application of faulty economic policies and unconstrained spending growth.
4. The Progressive Conservative Party deplores the recently developed proposition that Canada should accept for policy-making purposes the goal of an inflation rate about the same as that experienced in the major industrial nations of the world. As a trading nation, it is not enough for Canada to maintain its prices at a level below that of its trading partners (something that has not in any event been achieved by the present government with respect to our major trading partner, the United States, where the inflation rate during the past three years has consistently been below that of Canada). We believe it is of fundamental importance that the absolute level of inflation, as well as the relative level, be contained and lowered.
5. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that world forces influence the rate of inflation in Canada, but rejects totally the proposition that their impact is such as to make inflation beyond Canadian control. In some industrial countries such as Great Britain and Japan the increase in the price of imports is a leading cause of domestic inflation and is something over which they have relatively less control.
6. The influence of world forces on Canadian inflation has been largely through increased world demand for Canadian products, not from increased costs of imports -- a fundamental difference from the situation in many other countries. More than other industrialized countries we can, if we wish, deal with our inflation problem. Given the additional fact that 75 per cent of our production is domestically-generated, domestic policies can and will influence the rate of inflation.
7. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that in contemporary societies, economic circumstances are constantly and rapidly changing. We accept, therefore, the need for constant revision and up-dating of policies to adjust for

changing conditions. We also recognize the increasing need for public understanding, acceptance, and confidence in policies. As the government, we propose to follow a programme of regular and full quarterly reports to the Canadian people on economic conditions and policies.

IMPROVING PRICE PERFORMANCE IN THE ECONOMY

8. The Progressive Conservative Party utterly rejects the cruel practice of deliberately creating unemployment as a means of combatting inflation. Experience with the Trudeau government's ill-conceived policies demonstrates that this simplistic and old-fashioned "trade-off" approach is neither relevant nor humane in the context of today's society. A repetition of such disastrous policy is unthinkable.
9. As a first step in improving economic performance, a Progressive Conservative government will move to a programme of full-employment budgeting. This will, for the first time, make it possible to ascertain precisely what the tax and expenditure thrust of the federal government should be to obtain price stability with full employment. We will also create a small independent short-term economic forecasting unit so that precise, up-to-date information will be available for decision-making purposes.

MONETARY POLICY

10. The Progressive Conservative Party believes general levels of inflation are greatly influenced by the monetary policies followed by the federal government. We believe the increase in the amount of money in circulation contributes to rising prices when the increase in money supply is substantially greater than the increase in production. We will, therefore, follow a policy of relating increases in the money supply to changes in the level of economic activity. One of the major causes of the present high levels of prices has been the incredible increase in the amount of money in circulation.
11. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that during periods of high inflationary expectations high interest rates are considered a cost by industrial borrowers. They do not deter activity; they simply create higher prices. If they do have any deterrent effect on borrowing, it is at the other end of the borrowing scale -- on families who can no longer afford mortgage payments and on small businessmen who feel the credit "squeeze" and find it more difficult to pass along added costs.

EXCHANGE RATE POLICY

12. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that a major protection for Canadians against the inflationary pressures generated outside the country is a free exchange rate. A Progressive Conservative government will follow a general policy of permitting the exchange rate to reflect the demand for and supply of Canadian dollars in the international exchanges.

TAX AND EXPENDITURE POLICY

13. The Progressive Conservative Party is dedicated to reversing the trend toward more and more government. We believe a significant factor behind recent inflation rates has been the rapidly escalating levels of expenditure by various

governments, especially the federal one.

14. It is ten years since the last major review of federal government organizations and operations took place. We believe it is again time for a thorough independent review of federal government operations. For this purpose, a Progressive Conservative government will appoint an independent commission with wide powers of investigation to report and advise on ways and means of improving government efficiency.
15. We will also begin immediate negotiations with the provinces toward a new and more realistic tax-sharing program. The objective will be to eliminate duplicate services and generally restructure our tax and tax-sharing systems on a more equitable and modern basis.
16. A Progressive Conservative government will also enlist the co-operation of the provinces in developing and regularly up-dating a mutually-agreed calendar for major capital investments so as to avoid the undue pressure on the economic system that can develop from un-coordinated major projects investment activity.
17. We welcome the fact that the Trudeau government has adopted the Stanfield proposal for indexing the personal tax system. Under a Progressive Conservative government, this programme will be continued so real purchasing power remains in consumer hands rather than being automatically eaten away by big-government.
18. A Progressive Conservative government will explore the possibilities of moving towards a general system of tax credits rather than tax deductions, in order to remove the inherent inequities involved in the tax deduction system.

INCOMES POLICY

19. The Progressive Conservative Party believes in principle that the free price system operating in competitive markets under conditions of normal expectations leads to the most efficient allocation of resources and determination of prices. A Progressive Conservative government will only interfere in the market place when market power from any source reduces or eliminates competition and when inflationary expectations are leading to pricing policies that cause the misuse of resources.
20. We reject the naive notion that the forces of supply and demand are determined independently of general economic conditions and policies. The level of demand is determined by a host of factors such as tax policies, exchange rate levels, monetary policies, subsidies, and levels of employment. The amount of supply available to meet demand is similarly influenced by many factors.
21. In a contemporary industrial society, forces of competition do not always determine the prices at which factors of production or consumer goods are set. Moreover, it is clear that anti-combines legislation is not effective in dealing with price setting in all factors of production or in circumstances where the economies of scale result in large volume operations. When non-competitive market conditions are combined with strong inflationary anticipations, the cost of inputs can rise faster than any possible increase

in productivity, and prices may be set at levels beyond those necessary to assure continuing investment. Under such circumstances, inflationary price increases can be limited through an appropriate incomes policy.

22. We believe inflationary expectations are so pervasive throughout the economy and doing so much damage to the nation that strong action by the central government is essential to prevent further erosion of the purchasing power of the dollar. A Progressive Conservative government will, therefore, as a first step in indicating to the people of Canada that action will be taken to prevent the erosion of the purchasing power of the dollar, introduce an incomes policy developed in cooperation with the provinces, industry, labor, agriculture and consumer groups. This incomes policy, in conjunction with other anti-inflationary, monetary and fiscal policies is an essential part of any overall program designed to contain the rate of inflation in the nation. The approximate doubling in the rate of inflation over the past year demonstrates that monetary and fiscal policies alone cannot do the job when inflationary psychology is as pervasive as it is today.
23. The Progressive Conservative Party is convinced that inflation in Canada can be checked through the concerted efforts of all segments of society and that government has the responsibility to take the lead in this important task. Without action, continuing inflation will so erode savings, create inequities, induce more government spending, and lead to misuse of resources, that the enterprise system may well be destroyed. With action, order can be restored to the market place so that the competitive system may once again perform in an effective fashion.
24. The Progressive Conservative Party rejects as unfair and unworkable the present government's program of selective price controls. Such an approach does little or nothing to break inflationary expectations, leads to serious misallocation of resources and requires massive subsidies which in themselves are inflationary. We believe the only effective and equitable type of controls are comprehensive ones where virtually all segments of our economy share the burden. And we believe that the successful launching of such a program requires an initial period of freeze lasting no more than 90 days.
25. The Progressive Conservative Party rejects the argument that an incomes policy can only be implemented by a large-scale bureaucracy; experience in other countries proves that is not so. In fact, an effective incomes policy can be implemented in Canada primarily by existing members of the public service. This is because of the simple fact that under a modern incomes program the vast bulk of transactions are not interfered with directly.
26. The Progressive Conservative Party rejects the notion that experience with incomes policies in other countries is automatically applicable to Canada. To suggest that Great Britain's current economic difficulties, for example, indicate that an incomes policy could not work in Canada is either to misunderstand completely or grossly misrepresent the basic problems of the British economy and the fundamental differences between that economy and the Canadian. In fact, until the escalation of world energy prices, Great Britain had one of the best records of any European country at containing inflation in 1973.

27. Similarly, the U.S. controls program met with a high degree of success until a basic error in timing was made that, in conjunction with international monetary upheavals and a growing domestic political vacuum, undermined the scheme somewhat. Despite this setback, the U.S. price record with an incomes policy was superior to Canada's without one.
28. A Progressive Conservative government will recognize that any attack on inflation must encompass a programme to increase output. It will reject out-of-hand any programme that limits production in the mistaken belief such a policy is in the interests of the nation -- whether it be payment for reducing wheat production or killing chickens to increase egg prices. A central tenet of all Progressive Conservative economic policies will be to stimulate production. In a world of limited resources and expanding population it is imperative that production be encouraged.
29. An integral part of the Progressive Conservative anti-inflationary programme will be the development of a general industrial strategy designed through tax and trade policies to create an environment within which the enterprise system can operate efficiently. Particular emphasis will be placed within a Progressive Conservative industrial strategy on policies to ensure the maximum of resource processing and upgrading.
30. While we accept the proposition that Canada's continued economic growth and prosperity very much depend upon our ability to export goods and services, it does not follow that exports are to be encouraged at any cost, regardless of their impact on domestic needs and requirements. More specifically, we question whether it is in Canada's interest to export large quantities if the result is to leave the Canadian economy with a shortage of supply to meet its legitimate needs.
31. It must be a tenet of any Canadian industrial strategy that in allotting Canada's available resources, the needs of Canadians must come first. Exports must be based on supplies clearly surplus to domestic needs. Otherwise, we will find ourselves in the position of artificially bidding-up prices in Canada for products of which Canada has more than enough to meet its own needs. A Progressive Conservative government will work with Canadian producers and suppliers of key commodities to ensure that available supplies are, in fact, allocated on a Canadian needs first basis.

HOUSING AND INFLATION

32. Increases in shelter costs are second only to escalating food costs as forces behind the current cost-of-living spiral. Yet the Trudeau government's half-hearted attempts at a housing policy appear satisfied by the mere fact of a high level of starts -- regardless of the fact more and more of these new units are priced far beyond the reach of most Canadian families. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the goal of an effective housing policy must be not only a high level of output but output of a kind and cost that permits Canadians to fulfil their housing aspirations.
33. A Progressive Conservative government will eliminate the 11 per cent sales tax on building material and establish a revolving federal fund that, with provincial participation, can be used to set up regional residential land

banking agencies. We also favor a properly funded central mortgage bank to help lower the cost of mortgage money.

34. One of the major costs of housing is the high price of borrowed money. The overall effort of a Progressive Conservative government to battle inflation will be reflected in lower interest rates and reduced mortgage borrowing costs.
35. A Progressive Conservative government will carefully consider a system of federal income tax credits for a proportion of municipal taxes and/or mortgage interest payments. One condition is that a comparable tax benefit would have to be provided to tenants. Such a program could help reduce iniquitous double taxation on property and help lessen shelter costs.

FOOD PRICES AND INFLATION

36. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the Food Prices Review Board has been an ineffective and inappropriate method of dealing with increasing food prices. It is a facade -- an attempt at selective jaw-boning to take the heat off where it really belongs -- the Trudeau government.
37. We consider it incredible that Canada, with one of the most productive agricultural sectors in the world, should experience such a relentless rate of food price increase. A Progressive Conservative government will implement programmes to increase production and, through implementation of its general anti-inflationary policies, lower the costs of operation of farmers. These policies will increase the supply of farm products and contain agricultural price pressures.

PROTECTING THOSE WHO CANNOT PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM INFLATION

38. The Progressive Conservative Party believes human decency and social justice require immediate action to assist those who have been hardest hit by price increases -- old age pensioners and other persons living on fixed incomes.
39. Our national leader, Robert Stanfield, forced the present government, by his continuous and relentless pressing, to increase old age pensions and tie them to the cost of living index in order to give pensioners some immediate protection. A Progressive Conservative government will continue this policy and provide an annual review of federal pension programmes to ensure those unable to protect themselves from the ravages of inflation are protected.

SUMMARY

40. The Progressive Conservative Party believes inflation can be limited. We reject totally the present government's approach that nothing can be done about inflation. Moreover, we believe that it is irresponsible in the extreme for Canada not to tackle its inflation on the excuse that it is a world-wide problem about which nothing can be done.
41. A Progressive Conservative government will use all the possible tools of modern economic policy-making to bring the dramatic decline in the purchasing power of the dollar to an end. Inflation, in its own way, can be as destructive to a country as a depression. The Progressive Conservative Party will not back away from the challenge of solving this incredibly important problem. We have both the will and the means to do so.

THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
EMPLOYMENT

Paper # 31
May 1974

EMPLOYMENT

- A. The Progressive Conservative Party is dedicated to the achievement of a successful full-employment policy: jobs for those that want them, wherever they may be; and to the maximum possible extent these should be as interesting and rewarding as can be.
- B. This Party is also dedicated to the removal of disincentives to the taking of work wherever such disincentives are under the ambit of or stem from legislative responsibilities of the federal government.
- C. We are also firmly dedicated to the eradication of bottlenecks in the smooth and efficient functioning of the labor market through improved training, counselling, placement and mobility services.

A. MORE AND BETTER JOBS

- 1. Long-term unemployment should be understood not as primarily an economic problem, but as a human problem that threatens the sense of personal worth the individual finds himself losing when he cannot find work. This is not relieved just by providing alternative income through unemployment insurance or other programmes. It is relieved in our view only by providing work opportunities for all capable of taking them. A full employment policy should be one of the major humanistic objectives of any government -- and certainly will be under a Progressive Conservative government.
- 2. There are a variety of means by which a Progressive Conservative government can promote the creation of more jobs in our economy -- and more satisfying and personally rewarding work. These means do not necessarily involve any massive or untoward further increases in government spending. Rather, we believe our objectives can be accomplished largely by harnessing and re-directing existing federal expenditures.
- 3. And we believe such objectives are realizable through imaginative government leadership directed towards unleashing the potential of Canadians themselves to put the economy on a sound footing.
- 4. A more judicious and solicitous use of the big economic management levers of monetary and fiscal policy is of primary importance. This country cannot again afford the simplistic use of "trade-off" policies -- creating more unemployment in a vain attempt to curb price pressures -- such as has been practised by the Trudeau government. We reject the simplistic trade-off approach.
- 5. As a first step in improving the use of these tools, a Progressive Conservative government will move to full-employment budgeting techniques. For the first time, this will make it possible to ascertain precisely what the tax and expenditure thrust of the federal government should be to obtain a maximum of price stability with full employment.
- 6. A Progressive Conservative government will make a concerted effort to reduce the present unwarranted delays in the timing of government economic policy changes. Errors in timing and undue delays in re-setting monetary and fiscal policies have served in the past to reduce the efficiency of these changes.

7. We will also set up and fund the operations of an independent short-term economic forecasting agency as recommended by the Economic Council of Canada. This agency will advise the government and public on quickly developing trends in the economy.
8. Co-ordination of policies within and among governments is essential to good planning and good performance. As recommended by the Science Council of Canada, a Progressive Conservative government will appoint a minister of state to co-ordinate fully the actions affecting the economy of all departments of the federal government, and to inter-relate in the economic field with provincial governments.
9. The need for such co-ordination within the federal government has been sadly evident since the creation of such powerful ministries as the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Manpower and Immigration in the mid-sixties. Such departments tend to pursue their own economic policies, without adequate co-ordination with the policies of other departments, and often in contradiction to the policies of the Department of Finance.
10. Experience in Canada and elsewhere demonstrates that it is possible to have both rising prices and high unemployment -- stagflation. Under such extreme conditions, the Progressive Conservative Party believes government has no choice but to introduce a comprehensive incomes policy to break the inflationary psychology. As much as we dislike further government intrusion into private-decision-making, government cannot stand back while the Canadian people bear the worst of both these worlds.
11. The adherence to an incomes policy leaves a government more room to respect the social implications of unemployment and to combat it in this light. In other words, the implementation of an incomes policy by a Progressive Conservative government would remove the need to use unemployment as a blunt anti-inflationary tool.
12. The reduction of inflationary pressures by a judicious incomes policy, complemented and assisted by supply policies and exemplary self-restraint in spending by government, can have a beneficial effect on the problem of unemployment in a more indirect manner.
13. The relentless erosion in the value of the dollar leaves many families with steadily less disposable income. This harsh reality forces many second and even third members of a family to go into the labour market in an attempt to bolster the family's disposable income. Clearly then, a successful policy against inflation would halt the erosion and reduce the necessity for increased participation in the labour force by spouses and children who might otherwise prefer to stay home and attend to the family or remain in school.

SALES TAX CUTS

14. As a spur to the creation of more jobs in our economy, a Progressive Conservative government will remove the 11 per cent federal sales tax on building materials. Not only will this step-up construction, it will take the edge off the soaring cost of housing and help hold down inflationary pressures.

15. The removal of the federal sales tax from all clothing, not just children's clothing, would also be a positive contribution to easing the inflationary pressures bearing down on wage and salary earners. And it will provide a stimulus to our clothing industries and outlets.
16. In the short term a Progressive Conservative government will act quickly to manage the Canadian economy in a way that produces greater employment opportunities. The implementation of the above tax cuts and continuation of the Stanfield proposal to index personal income taxes should leave more dollars in the hands of Canadian consumers.
17. As a stimulus to increased indigenous entrepreneurial activity and to the promotion of greater Canadian control of our economy, a Progressive Conservative government will implement immediately the Stanfield investment incentive credit plan. Under this scheme Canadians are permitted tax credits or deductions for investments in small businesses.

REGIONAL MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES

18. The Progressive Conservative Party believes there is a definite need to find the means to regionalize monetary and fiscal policies to a much greater extent. We feel it is completely inappropriate and unfortunate to have broad-brush monetary and fiscal measures work at opposite purposes and frustrate the efforts of other departments and agencies to promote accelerated economic activity in our slower growth regions.
19. In an effort to determine practical means whereby the federal government's monetary and fiscal policies can be made sensitive to the economic and social possibilities of our different regions, a Progressive Conservative government will encourage the Economic Council of Canada and certain other private economic advisory bodies to focus their resources on the matter. We will ask such co-operating agencies to make specific recommendations for action.
20. In addition, we will launch a joint study by the federal Department of Finance, the Bank of Canada and the provincial governments into the same matter. We are prepared to finance a detailed examination of the extent and manner by which other nations have been able to use regionalized policies and the possibilities for their application within Canada.
21. Pending the outcome of these efforts, a Progressive Conservative government will experiment with selective tax measures as opposed to broad-brush ones. And we will experiment with means of increasing the availability of investment and operating capital on a regional basis. These selective tax measures might include regionally-differentiated rates of capital cost allowances; regionally differentiated investment tax credits; regionally-differentiated manpower training tax credits; and regionally-differentiated rates of corporate income tax.
22. In the formulation of its winter works, seasonal employment programs and housing construction targets and schedules a Progressive Conservative government will make much greater use of regional or selective approaches. The budget of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be examined carefully to ensure it complements the regionally-sensitive monetary, fiscal and other policies of a Progressive Conservative government.

23. As a prelude to the 1977 revision of the Bank Act, a Progressive Conservative government will launch a Royal Commission inquiry into the pros and cons of:
a) the establishment of regional chartered banks; b) the establishment of merchant banking services in the less-advanced regions; c) making federally-chartered trust and loan companies members of the central bank reserve system; d) establishing five regional offices of the Bank of Canada to keep the central bank better attuned to the workings of its policies and to regional monetary and economic needs.
24. We will also ask the Royal Commission to investigate ways by which the increasing financial leverage of the nation's federally-chartered credit unions and co-operatives might be enlisted toward alleviating areas of pressing social need in Canada. By this we mean the possibilities for increasing the proportion of credit union and co-operative assets devoted to mortgages in urban areas and entrepreneurial capital in the slower-growth areas. The Commission will also be asked to examine the possibilities of associating credit unions and co-operatives with the central bank mandatory reserve system so as to increase the efficacy of monetary policy moves.
25. A Progressive Conservative government will re-examine the steps that have then been taken to improve the role of the Industrial Development Bank in stimulating investment and business growth in the less-developed regions and indigenous Canadian enterprise generally.
26. We will play a more aggressive and effective part in helping to promote the creation and expansion of industry in slow-growth areas as a means of reducing their relatively higher unemployment rates. (See our separate paper on "Regional Development".)
27. A Progressive Conservative government will ensure industrial incentive grants are given primarily on the basis of job creation and long-term employment. Settling-in costs would be emphasized over initial capital costs or initial employment costs.
28. We believe that whenever industries are located with the assistance of government money, such firms should be required to train and use local labor for virtually all the jobs being created.
29. The Canadian Council on Social Development has observed:

"A further shortcoming of regional incentive grants rests on the fact that the inhabitants of the depressed areas have no say in the type of industry or the type of activity to be located in their region. Perhaps if there were consultation with a wide selection of people from the areas, there would be a stronger likelihood of establishing not only a viable industry, but an industry that would contribute greater non-material benefits and contribute to a higher level of satisfaction to the region regardless of the number of jobs or the amount of income generated by the project".
30. The Progressive Conservative Party agrees whole-heartedly with this assessment and will take steps to ensure such input.

31. We also agree with the Canadian Council on Social Development that for regional economic expansion programs to have a permanent impact within a region one necessity is to fit the projects into a planned overall industrial strategy.
32. A Progressive Conservative government, as part of this effort, will introduce long range planning for manufacturing systems linking our primary resources developments with new opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors of each region's economy.
33. An integral part of the Progressive Conservative program is the development of a general industrial strategy designed through tax, trade and other policies to create an environment within which the enterprise system can operate efficiently. Particular emphasis will be placed within such a strategy on policies to ensure the maximum of Canadian value-added, direct and indirect, on all exports of goods and services.
34. The formulation and implementation of this strategy will necessitate close consultation and co-operation with the provinces, labor and business. And it will have to be complemented by an appropriate setting of other federal and provincial policies such as competition and tariff decisions and provincial locational incentives.
35. To fulfil this need, a Progressive Conservative government will seek the co-operation of the provinces and other groups in our society toward the establishment of a National Industrial and Productivity Council. This would be a full-time body with a working staff drawn from its constituent members from government, business, industry and labor.
36. The purposes of the National Industrial and Productivity Council would be:
 - a. to co-ordinate an effective national industrial policy;
 - b. to formulate guidelines for the establishment, location and financing of new industry or the expansion of existing industry;
 - c. to minimize unco-ordinated and counter-productive development in the various regions of Canada;
 - d. to lessen the atmosphere of confrontation that exists among government (whether federal or provincial), management and labor -- each suspicious of the actions and aspirations of the others;
 - e. to better equip Canada as a whole to meet changing economic conditions domestically as well as internationally; and
 - f. to boost the rate of growth in productivity in both the private and public sectors generally.
37. To a large degree industries within the secondary or manufacturing sector of our economy are high technology industries and the strengthening of this important sector of the Canadian economy is a key objective of our Party's industrial strategy. We fully recognize that a greatly enhanced competence in science, technology and innovation is fundamental to the success of any realistic Canadian industrial strategy.

38. The Progressive Conservative Party believes expenditures on research and development are capital expenditures -- investments in the future. We believe that, like all investments, if wisely made they will yield worthwhile dividends.
39. A Progressive Conservative government will support a steady and significant increase in the extent of research and development undertaken in Canada by industry. Modern technology requires substantial public investment in this and other ways, and we will use tax incentives to increase industrial research.
40. As a further step along these lines a Progressive Conservative government will increase the amount of government initiated research contracted out to the private sector through the Scientific Procurement Office. Research and development within government labs should be primarily concerned with those projects or subjects which cannot be performed in the private sector.
41. Many nations have, through undertaking special major scientific projects, gained such benefits as increased technological capacity, reduced regional disparities and reduced unemployment. The U.S. space program is the best example. Our Party believes Canada could benefit in a similar way from a commitment to some sort of major scientific project. A Progressive Conservative government would examine establishment of a national scientific projects administration to initiate and administer long scale scientific projects in areas of special Canadian interest.
42. Finally our Party recognizes that the efficient use of R and D funds and the necessity that R & D efforts be consistent with a national industrial strategy and regional economic expansion objectives requires there be a great deal of co-operation, co-ordination and exchange of information between the federal government, provincial governments, universities and private industry. A Department of Science and Technology would have this responsibility under a Progressive Conservative government.
43. There are in existence a number of programs such as PAIT, IRDIA and DIP intended to increase the scientific and technological competence of Canadian industry. The Progressive Conservative Party supports these objectives. However, the programs are not performing adequately, we are not getting our money's worth. A Progressive Conservative government will reorganize the structure of research incentives to ensure achievement of the desired results in the most economical manner. (See "Science and Technology" - paper #9).
44. Armed forces involvement in the development of the Arctic Archipelago will also necessitate an increase of research into the problems of industrial and social activities in the extreme north; this research will provide an ideal opportunity for the development of a unique advanced Arctic technology.
45. A Progressive Conservative government will work out a co-ordinated policy for the elimination of industrial pollution and the creation of a Canadian anti-pollution industry. It would aim at job creation, the development of technology and the export into world markets of this technology and equipment.

46. This program might include a review and adjustment of incentives, low-interest loans, tariff exemptions and funds for research and development. Research and development and pilot projects could place emphasis on the economic reclamation and recycling of waste with a view to enhancing the efficiency of industry while increasing the effectiveness of pollution abatement.
47. A Progressive Conservative government will also vigorously pursue a "Buy Canadian" consumer promotion campaign and will give leadership by example in this regard where federal government purchasing is concerned.
48. We will use the enormous purchasing power of government to stimulate the establishment of new, and the growth of existing, high technology industries and to promote more industrial research.
49. The demonstrated industrial capability of the Atlantic and Western regions require a greater share of capital defence dollars, relating to military procurement. A Progressive Conservative government would review present policies to determine new and more equitable regional allocations.
50. Overall, we will establish a climate of positive Canadianism under which foreign capital will continue to be welcome in Canada. But emphasis will shift to the encouragement of the inflow of debt and portfolio capital rather than a further expansion of equity investment from foreign sources.
51. A true partnership of government with private enterprise will reverse the trend of the last two decades and guarantee the degree of Canadian economic independence necessary to protect the interests of future generations of Canadians. A Progressive Conservative government will be totally committed to this task.
52. We accept the proposition that Canada's continued economic growth and prosperity very much depend upon our ability to export goods and services. But it does not follow that exports are to be encouraged at any cost regardless of their impact on domestic needs and requirements. More specifically, we question whether it is in Canada's interests to export large amounts of basic materials if the result is to leave the economy with a shortage of supply to meet legitimate Canadian demands.
53. This country has a substantial base of primary industry. In the past many huge undertakings to extract or harvest our resources have been undertaken without adequate long-term employment benefits to Canadians. At the present time, we in Canada are in the fortunate position of having our resources in great demand all over the world. A Progressive Conservative government will take advantage of this world demand to extract lasting benefits for the working people of Canada.
54. We feel it is essential to "tie" our resource exports, to a much greater extent, to the increased refining and processing of them within Canada. There is nothing unusual about the attaching of such conditions; they are a reasonable stipulation as far as both sellers and buyers are concerned.

55. Such a policy would materially assist the development of a secondary industrial base in Canada. This in turn should readily attract the growth of a labor-intensive tertiary base -- the service industry. It is positive steps such as this that will increase jobs and assure the healthy growth of our regions.
56. The Progressive Conservative Party is deeply disturbed to note that in recent years the proportion of Canadian exports of manufactured and semi-processed goods has fallen behind, in relative terms, the growth in exports with less labor-input.
57. As one of a number of measures to overcome this situation and reverse it, a Progressive Conservative government will launch an aggressive effort through all appropriate channels and means to end the often widespread practice whereby the Canadian subsidiaries of foreign firms are prevented by internal company policy, and by foreign government policy, from exporting to certain countries. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that all firms in Canada should have a rightful entitlement to a prosperous export business. Where such is not the case, for non-economic reasons, a Progressive Conservative government will take appropriate action.
58. In the field of agricultural production, as well as in other areas, a Progressive Conservative government will place far greater emphasis on the continual assessment and development of market opportunities at home and abroad. In full co-operation with the provinces, for example, we would see such information was continuously made available to farmers, processors, and others with a stake in agricultural and industrial exports.
59. Through the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, a Progressive Conservative government will make long-term loans to potential off-shore purchasers of an increasing array of agricultural products to a much greater extent than is now done. To complement this expanded effort, we will increase the availability of export credits and insurance.
60. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes the fishing industry is of fundamental importance to the well-being of a large segment of the Canadian people; and that judicious conservation measures are necessary to ensure our marine resources also serve future generations of our people. This applies to both our fresh-water and salt-water resources.
61. We will re-examine lobster, scallop, crab and shrimp fishery regulations. We will immediately negotiate with the U.S. government for the regulation of these offshore fisheries in a manner that ensures the continued availability of this resource and livelihood for our inshore fishermen.
62. A Progressive Conservative government will re-establish a separate and distinct Department of Fisheries. This Department will actively explore, among other things, the potential of fish-farming and will examine the possible commercial opportunities attaching to other species and other products of the sea.
63. Special national projects -- such as a new Roads-to-Resources program designed for access-to remote areas -- will be undertaken to create jobs for Canadians. And we will make more intensive and selective use in timing and funding, of federal capital projects in high unemployment areas.

64. A Progressive Conservative government is also committed to increasing the size of the Canadian coastal fleet (surface and sub-surface) and Canadian airborne surveillance to enforce our territorial limits. To the maximum possible extent this work will be done in Canada.
65. To the extent budgetary constraints allow, the forces stationed in the Canadian arctic could be serviced by new Canadian-made advanced technology icebreakers and a specially trained Arctic air force. It would be necessary for the forces to construct in an orderly and well-timed manner several airstrips in the Arctic; these could be made available for use by the private sector to facilitate northern development. Similarly, as the forces will require a sophisticated communications network to carry out operations, the scope of the network might be enlarged to provide for increased social and cultural communication between the northern areas and the more populated south.
66. A Progressive Conservative government will give high priority to long-term financing of regional development projects, especially Cornerstone Projects, that may require capital commitments of three to seven years.
67. A new programme of financial aid to municipalities for sewage treatment will be implemented after discussions between the federal government, the provincial governments and the municipalities. These discussions will establish needs and priorities for ending untreated municipal sewage discharges into Canadian waters.
68. Most large cities in Canada have detailed urban transit plans -- they need only the money. A Progressive Conservative government will provide such special funds as a counter-cyclical tool in selective areas of the country as overall revenue growth and other commitments allow.
69. An example of an avenue that has been overlooked by the present government is in the area of community development capital. The Progressive Conservative Party believes that development loans should be made available to small communities for use in building facilities for the social betterment of the community involved. It must be remembered that if we are to have rural areas that offer the quality and style of life we want, all available energies must be diverted towards the goal of self enrichment.
70. Working closely with the provinces, we will develop sensible programmes for generating winter employment by planning well in advance instead of at the last minute and coming up with half-baked schemes that lead to unnecessary waste. We will ensure the prior preparation of winter employment programmes with planning decisions taken up to one year before jobs are required in order to avoid unnecessary waste and efficiently generate winter employment.
71. A Progressive Conservative government will establish a Youth Environmental Corps within the federal Department of the Environment to work towards the preservation, restoration and enhancement of Canada's natural resources and environment. We will expand the Environment Corps each summer to employ young Canadians in major clean-up and environmental operations across Canada. (Readers are referred to our separate paper on "Youth" for details of this and other programs.)

72. A Progressive Conservative government will create mobile management teams to offer management and investment skills and operational efficiency expertise to weak or failing industries, hopefully thereby improving their ability to generate employment opportunities.
 73. Education in entrepreneurial and management skills is essential to enhance participation by Canadians in the economy of our country and to enhance job opportunities. In concert with the provinces, a Progressive Conservative government will assist schools of business and business organizations to develop and maintain a resource of entrepreneurial and management talent.
 74. We will devise policies to reduce the fear of dismissal generated by technological change and the obsolescence of many work skills. For example, where a plant under federal jurisdiction is threatened with a reduction in operations, or outright closing, a Progressive Conservative government will seek the co-operation of workers, management and local authorities to establish committees of all parties aimed at finding work for displaced workers.
 75. The Progressive Conservative Party feels it is desirable wherever possible to promote more unity, co-operation and commonality of interest between labor and management. And we advocate efforts to promote the diffusion of ownership among workers and salaried employees of Canadian companies.
 76. A Progressive Conservative government will consult with labor and management organizations to formulate a comprehensive strategy toward this end. Such strategy might include responsible tax-incentives for profit-sharing schemes, worker participation in plant management, and employee stock ownership financing that would help spread ownership among all or most of the employees.
 77. We will work speedily to implement in the public service a policy that treats women and men equally. The system of "rug-ranking", that is, tying a woman secretary's advancement or promotion to that of her "boss" must be ended forthwith. Private industry and other jurisdictions will be encouraged to follow the federal example.
 78. Appointments to senior posts on the bench or on boards and commissions touches only a few of the women who seek interesting and challenging careers in the public service. Consequently a much more ambitious effort must be made to help younger women achieve their longterm goals. The problem of equal opportunity for women is more fundamental than that of merely filling posts at the top; it is at the middle and lower echelons of the public service where grave disparities between the number of women and men occurs. It will take concerted action on the part of a Progressive Conservative government to reverse the imbalance.
- B. RESTORING INCENTIVES; REMOVING DISINCENTIVES
79. The Progressive Conservative Party believes it is the responsibility of government to create an environment in which people are properly rewarded for their achievements.

80. We believe government also has a responsibility with respect to people on the fringe of the active labor force. The responsibility here is to counsel, assist, train, upgrade and encourage such individuals to re-join the labor force in an active and full manner -- to become much more self-reliant, with all the personal pride and self-esteem such a condition can engender. This process may well involve the establishment under government auspices of special work schemes or projects that can inculcate a renewed appreciation of the value and satisfaction to be derived from work and accomplishment.
81. It is now conceded by the responsible minister that the administrative requirements and the cost of the Unemployment Insurance Act adopted in 1971 were not foreseen. Furthermore, the public believes there has been wide-scale abuse of the unemployment insurance plan. The Progressive Conservative Party considers that the time has come for an independent inquiry into the operation of the act.
82. Such an inquiry should examine the efficacy of the act as now constituted and its administration. It should consider whether changes in the legislation and its administration would be desirable with a view to maintaining an adequate programme of unemployment insurance while avoiding disincentives to employment and excessive costs to contributors and taxpayers.
83. The enquiry might consider a number of proposals to encourage people to stay on the job and or seek steady employment. This might be done by providing discounts from the normal rate of premium contribution for steady and long-service employees. This discount would increase in direct proportion of the individual's length of active employment. And we will seriously consider an arrangement whereby, after a fixed number of years of steady contribution without benefit claim, an individual might be entitled to paid-up coverage thereafter.
84. For those unemployed Canadians legitimately entitled to unemployment insurance, a Progressive Conservative government would ensure that senseless and unnecessary delays and errors in payments are eliminated.
85. We do not consider it appropriate that training allowances under the Adult Occupational Training Act should be at lesser rates than the revised schedule of Unemployment Insurance Benefits. As a further step to reduce the disincentives to the upgrading of work skills and taking of employment, a Progressive Conservative government will rectify this and certain other anomalies in the act.
86. We believe most Canadians regard welfare as a last resort. But it is, in our view, only common sense that there should exist incentives to work for the relatively small number of persons who could get more money from welfare than from gainful employment.
87. One such incentive we favour is the introduction of an income development programme. This would enable persons capable of earning an income that is below the poverty line to retain a certain amount of this earned income without incurring thereby a reduction in the public income supplement to which they would otherwise be entitled.

88. And, in successive steps beyond this threshold point -- the first specified amount -- such individuals or families would be entitled to earn additional amounts of money. Such additional earned increments would at each stage exceed the amount by which the public income supplement would be reduced. The size of this difference -- between additional earned income minus the reduction in public income supplement payments -- would be such as to encourage the taking of work.
89. The Progressive Conservative Party favors a more regular review of federal labor legislation relating to minimum wages, hours of work and standards of safety. The object must be to ensure these are at all times adequately and justly serving the interests of the working man or woman.
90. In another but related vein, a Progressive Conservative government will establish an independent national human rights commission. The function of this commission will be to deal with the whole range of individual rights in every field under the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the federal public service and workers' rights.

C. REMOVING LABOR MARKET BOTTLENECKS

91. The Progressive Conservative Party believes the labor market can operate more efficiently, thereby reducing the volume and length of transitional unemployment. And we believe that the volume of hard-core and longer term unemployment can be reduced. And we are convinced this is possible without ever larger increases in the federal beaurocracy or tax-take.
92. The means of achieving these unemployment reductions include more and better training, more and better job availability information, vocational counseling, relocation assistance, job-search assistance, and the introduction of an aggressive "case" approach to federal manpower placement services.
93. We believe that geographical, structural and organizational impediments to the smooth functioning of our labor market must be overcome. We must ensure that government and trade union practices and business rigidities are not senselessly, and often unwittingly, increasing the ranks of our unemployed. And we must end the remaining instances of employment barriers due to race, sex or age prejudices.
94. A Progressive Conservative government will work with labor, industry, and provincial governments to remove barriers to employment in key sectors of the economy wherever they may exist. We will improve the manpower programme to assure that no one seeking gainful employment is limited from accepting work for lack of knowledge about opportunities or for lack of training.
95. For a policy of full employment to be successful, there must exist a proper agency to co-ordinate job offers and job-applicants. At the present time, there is a less than successful attempt to do this work by the federal manpower bureaus. What is required in this area is the rejuvenation of the manpower department into an aggressive job-finding, job-co-ordinating and information-dispensing agency.

96. Under a Progressive Conservative government the manpower department will focus more of its attention on the creation of work opportunities for the chronically poor. We will eliminate regulations and procedures that discriminate against the lower-income strata of our society. We will extend the length of manpower retraining programs; broaden the standards of eligibility; and re-direct more of the department's time and attention toward improving the chances of the disadvantaged.
97. A Progressive Conservative government will take the steps necessary for the manpower department to become a more effective counselling service for young people, women and middle-aged men as well as the disadvantaged and physically handicapped.
98. Under a Progressive Conservative government, the department will experiment with the "case" or individual "advocate" approach. Manpower officers will each have a certain number of hard-core or chronic unemployed for whose progress they are responsible. Working in close liaison with their provincial and local counterparts, these officers will have a personal incentive in analysing needs, counselling, training, placing and upgrading the skills of the individuals assigned to them.
99. And we will establish experimental public ventures for the disadvantaged and/or disabled to respond to the needs of our chronically unemployed, the mentally and physically handicapped, our more elderly workers, and our retirees.
100. A Progressive Conservative government will make greater use of the scale and timing of expenditures on manpower training: to counter downturns in the economy; to reduce the hard-core unemployed; and to steadily upgrade the job prospects of existing labour force members.
101. As suggested by the Economic Council, a Progressive Conservative government will undertake an accelerated build-up of training courses during periods of high unemployment. We will be prepared to taper these off, as economic slack is reduced, to a minimum or "floor" level adequate to the maintenance of a more effective ongoing program. In this manner, the skill levels of trainees can be upgraded in preparation for the next expansionary phase in the economy. Also, labor market skill bottlenecks and placement difficulties will be reduced.
102. While assuring an adequate and dependable budget for adult occupational training programs involving training centres and apprenticeship schools, a Progressive Conservative government will place much greater emphasis on on-the-job training schemes.
103. Besides direct financial support for such practical training when coupled with assured employment thereafter for a minimum period, we will encourage increased private training initiatives and apprenticeship programs. Among such inducements might be tax incentives or grants.
104. We will give serious consideration to the creation of advisory regional labor market boards. These would have representatives of business, labour, provincial, local and federal governments and institutions. And they would have a substantial input into training and apprenticeship programs and policy.

105. As well, the training programs that Manpower provides should be set-up in such a manner that more flexibility in job-opportunities is open to the trainees. Thus, in addition to there being taught a particular skill, an attempt should be made to upgrade the general educational level of the trainee -- something which would serve in whatever tasks he or she might undertake in the future.
106. There should be greater regional and provincial inputs and the Manpower offices should be increasingly integrated with the community and community organizations. It is only if the Manpower offices are actually part of the community that they can successfully be aware of, and take advantage of, existing employment opportunities.
107. We also propose to set up a pre-development employee training programme when required for a specific regional development project. This would provide lead time to build up labor force skills within the existing populations of a regionally-depressed area.
108. The Adult Occupational Training Act will be amended so that persons with full-time household responsibilities will be eligible to take advantage of the Act.
109. Many of the present adult training programs ignore the needs of rural women. The farm of the Seventies has become a large and complex operation, resulting in new responsibilities for women. The Progressive Conservative Party will provide assistance to help rural women meet these new challenges. Such assistance will include making available training programmes in farm management and special courses in accounting, taxation and economics.
110. We will develop special training programs, preferably on-the-job schemes, aimed at the particular needs of widowed, separated and divorced women who have been away from the labor markets for some time. These programs, operated in conjunction with improved day-care centres, will ease the transition facing such women.
111. The federal government should help in making available day-care facilities, and, in particular, in providing funds for the training and provision of qualified personnel for day-care centres. Because of jurisdictional realities, federal-provincial discussions will be held to seek a formula for funding and operating day-care facilities in Canada.
112. The Progressive Conservative Party is very concerned that lack of competent farm labour is causing increasing hardship in the planning, harvesting and processing of agricultural products -- to the degree that it could be a limiting factor in production. A federal Progressive Conservative government would assess, with a view to co-operating with and supporting, initial trial experiments already undertaken by some of the provinces to solve this problem.
113. A Progressive Conservative government will publicly encourage and actively promote the entry of young people into agricultural employment. We will extend manpower on-the-job training subsidies to farm workers to augment the ordinary wage scale in this industry and make it more competitive with other activities.

114. We will establish a federal-provincial committee to begin immediately the study of ways and means by which the pool of Canadian labor in agriculture can be increased. At a time of high regional and general unemployment in Canada it just does not make sense to continue our growing reliance on the seasonal importation of harvest workers from foreign countries.
115. One possible method is to seek the co-operation of the provinces in arranging the school term, especially of secondary schools, in a manner that makes available this large source of labour for peak harvest seasons.
116. Readers are referred to our discussion paper on "Youth" for particulars of our plans for easing the high levels of unemployment facing our young people.

**THE
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE
PROGRAM
FOR
RESOURCES FOR CANADIANS**

RESOURCES FOR CANADIANS

1. Canada in 1974 urgently requires a comprehensive resources policy - one that it can afford; and one that unleashes the potential of individual Canadians to assist in the prudent expansion of our resource activities.
2. The Progressive Conservative Party in government initiated the Northern Development Policy to open up our resource areas for exploration, set up the National Energy Board to give control and ownership of the transportation of oil, gas and electricity to Canadians, originated the oil and gas regulations in federal lands to protect the Canadian future, and worked with the provinces on hydro power development and transmission.
3. As a result Canada derived great benefits, particularly in terms of non-renewable energy resources. What is needed now is a clear-cut statement of policy by the Federal Government and the provinces in order that industry and the public can proceed in proper priority to undertake the actions required for Canadians to take full advantage of their resources in the national interest. These future projects have a great potential for Canada not only in material wealth, but in adding to the quality of life of all Canadians in all parts of the country. In short, an imaginative resource policy properly carried out is the main foundation of our development strategy and our life-style for centuries to come.
4. To maximize the benefit to Canadians the Progressive Conservative Party believes that as a cornerstone of such a policy for the 1970's and the 1980's Canadians must dedicate themselves to acquiring and holding ownership of more than 50% of the non-renewable resource industries in Canada.
5. A Progressive Conservative government would take the lead in this direction through the establishment of a RESOURCES CANADA program. In conjunction with overall national development strategy the RESOURCES CANADA program would be directed to this objective. A Progressive Conservative government would negotiate realistic arrangements for the phased marketing of foreign-held shares to accomplish the objective in an orderly fashion.
6. It would also be the aim of a Progressive Conservative government to see such acquired Canadian ownership widely held and steps would be taken to encourage and facilitate opportunities for the average Canadian to participate. Such steps would include appropriate investment incentives for Canadians of modest means.
7. We propose an overhaul of the federal Income Tax Act to provide a "Canadian-first" policy with respect to resource development.
8. We propose to modify the "principal-business test" provisions of the Act in so far as Canadians and Canadian controlled companies are concerned. In effect, this would encourage individuals and companies to re-invest their income in energy-related risk ventures by permitting such investments to be a deduction from income for tax purposes. Any profits subsequently earned would of course be fully taxable as ordinary income. Businesses and individuals whose principal business is resource-related now enjoy this privilege, and U.S. investors in Canadian resource projects now enjoy a similar provision with respect to their U.S. tax liability.

Our proposal would simply extend such an incentive to the average Canadian and to all Canadian-controlled companies.

9. To implement a comprehensive National Resources Policy we believe that there have to be major changes in the structure of the decision-making process related to energy resources at the federal level.
10. We propose the creation of a new National Energy Council to take over and expand the policy advisory role now performed by the National Energy Board. This Council would consist of representatives of government at the Federal and Provincial level as well as of consumers, industry and labor.
11. We propose restricting the activities of the National Energy Board to regulatory and quasi-judicial matters, but at the same time expanding its ambit to include energy imports as well as exports and certain other matters.
12. With our potential petroleum reserves we can assure Canada of self-sufficiency for many years. The principal instrument of national security of these supplies is a national pipeline system. This requires that:
 - a) An all Canadian route oil pipeline must be built from the Prairies to the Atlantic Coast.
 - b) Gas pipelines should be extended to Quebec City.
 - c) Gas pipelines from the Arctic Islands and the Western Arctic should be built when threshold supplies are proven.
 - d) Oil pipelines and oil products pipelines from the oil sands and heavy oil fields should be planned and ready to meet future Canadian needs.

We believe such projects can be timed and co-ordinated so as to be within the financial and physical capacity of the Canadian private sector, but we do not shy away from the possibility of governmental involvement as necessary, if necessary.

13. Energy to us is much more than oil and gas and coal. We recognize the necessity to develop alternate energy sources and lessen our dependence on non-renewable resources.
14. A National Power Grid to fully utilize electrical energy sources is of the highest priority. This will make possible the development of the Fundy Tides and other sources of hydro-electric power subject to economic feasibility and environmental acceptability. A National Power Grid would give first opportunity to Canadians at lowest price to the use of Canadian electrical energy.
15. The size of the projects required to provide national abundance and security of supply for all parts of Canada will require enormous financial outlays over several decades.
16. The Progressive Conservative Party is prepared to undertake not only National projects on a timed priority basis, but will offer to share with the provinces the costs of provincial projects such as:

- a) Nuclear Power projects
 - b) Hydro Developments
 - c) Oil sand and heavy oil developments
 - d) Transmission Grids
 - e) Oil storage facilities.
17. In spite of our potential reserves of energy from non-renewable sources we have a duty to build up the public practice of conservation in use of these resources. Federal-Provincial co-operation will be necessary for the working out of the guidelines for allocation and best uses of the various forms of energy. A definite policy to eliminate waste is required.
18. Since the present price levels now make economically feasible a whole range of alternative forms of energy, the Progressive Conservative Party would undertake immediately to organize in co-operation with the provinces and other research agencies:
- a) A research program into all forms of renewable energy;
 - b) Development programs to implement already researched energy forms, such as Biomass, solar and wind power.
19. A current issue in national energy policy is the question of domestic pricing. There must be a better return - a realistic return - to the citizens of those provinces now producing, from shrinking non-renewable fossil-fuel reserves. The determination of a fair return should involve an examination and adjustment of Federal transportation and development policies in order to allow those provinces to diversify their economies. Such economic concerns should not and cannot be excluded from Federal-Provincial negotiations on domestic price.
20. An agreement should be reached with the provinces on what constitutes a fair price and any price increases up to the agreed price should be staged in over a reasonable period of time to ease the impact on Canadian consumers. In relation to oil this price should be below the present world price. We believe that national oil-pricing policy should be premised on one price for all Canadians, allowing for appropriate differentials due to transportation costs.
21. The Progressive Conservative Party recognizes that a National Resources Policy will only be effective if it is correlated with a comprehensive National Development Strategy. In practice this means the trade and financial policies of the Federal Government must be dramatically altered and co-ordinated with the Nation's Resources policy, for example:
- a) Decisions on priorities and the timing of energy projects, over the next 25 years, should be planned to even out capital requirements.
 - b) In addition to multilateral trade negotiations and current international monetary co-operation there should be direct negotiations

with Japan, the European Common Market and the United States on bilateral arrangements regarding resources and manufactured goods. Upstream processing of Canadian resource products destined for export must be intensified to bring maximum possible benefit of these resources to Canada.

- c) Our foreign investment policy must favour debt financing abroad and equity financing at home.
- d) The Federal government must take the lead in negotiating world commodity agreements to stabilize supply and price to protect Canadian consumers and producers from wide fluctuations.