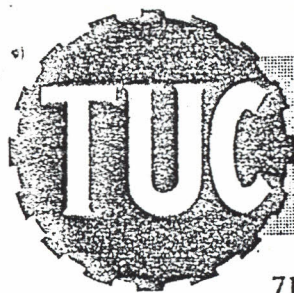


This document is sourced from

McCarter, W. Kenneth (1976), *Party Platforms and Manifestos in BC Provincial Elections 1903-1975*, under the supervision of Professor A.C. Cairns, University of British Columbia.

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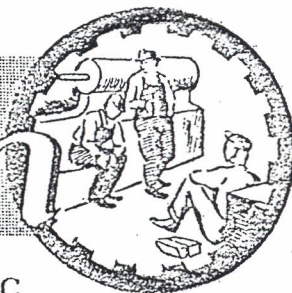


Bulletin

CCF TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

712 HOLDEN BUILDING

VANCOUVER, 4 B.C.



275

VOLUME 4

MAY 1952

NUMBER 5

CCF PROGRAM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Owing to limitation of space the following is a partial list of items.

LABOR POLICY

The policy of the CCF is to have the fullest consultation and co-operation with organized labor, with the objective of ensuring the workers the best possible working conditions, and living standards.

A. ICA Act. A CCF government will immediately amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and will overhaul its administration in conformity with Labor's requests, which include:

1. The democratic right of a person to join a union of his own choice.
2. The right of all workers to legal collective bargaining.
3. Revising and simplifying certification and conciliation procedure. In the case of applications for new certifications, an application signed by 25% of employees within a unit shall be sufficient to require a representation vote.
4. Provision that 51% union membership shall guarantee a union shop.
5. Restoring to the unions the right to conduct their own strike votes, according to the union constitution.

B. Workmen's Compensation Act. A CCF government will give coverage to all workers for all industrial accidents and all occupational diseases; will raise the compensation rate immediately to 75%, and the maximum income compensable to \$5,000; will adjust past compensation pensions to conform to the prevailing amount paid in comparable cases; such increased adjustment costs to be paid from Consolidated Revenue.

A CCF government will establish by law:

1. The 40 hour week.
2. Two weeks annual holiday with pay.
3. All statutory holidays with pay.
- 4.- An upward revision of minimum wage orders.

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SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

1. Provincial ownership and development of the sources and distributive systems of electrical energy to achieve the overall planning necessary to provide a low mass consumption rate and widen uses of electricity for industrial and residential purposes in both urban and rural districts. Provincial planning for the production and distribution of cheap power and the expansion of rural electrification will be such that where feasible and efficient, municipal participation in distribution will be encouraged and assisted.
2. Public ownership of transportation and communication utilities within provincial jurisdiction.
3. Public ownership under provincial auspices of the brewing and distilling industry.
4. Participation in development, processing and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products under provincial public ownership.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The hospital insurance plan must be transformed into a genuine service for the people. This necessitates the recognition that hospital insurance, like any form of health insurance, cannot be self-supporting, but that it must be assisted by provincial revenue. Efficiency and economy must be introduced into hospital administration. The building of sufficient hospitals must be given priority in the provincial construction program and new institutions for the chronic and convalescent patients and the aged must be built to make more hospital accommodation available.

1. The CCF will reduce hospital insurance premiums to the former rate of \$21 single and \$33 for a family,
2. The Hospital Insurance Act will be amended to provide for free coverage of low income groups, the abolition of co-insurance, the supplying of adequate care for chronic cases and increased benefits for remote areas of the province.
3. A CCF government will gradually extend the hospital insurance plan into a socialized health plan.
4. As long as the dominion government refuses to assume responsibility for the unemployed who have exhausted or have not qualified for insurance benefits, provision will be made for them and their families, either by a provincial housing or public works project or by adequate allowances.
5. Pensions will be established for the unemployables, together with suitable retraining and rehabilitation schemes for the handicapped.

No plan of social security can or will endure unless we progress from the system of private enterprise to that of public ownership, which alone can ensure the full employment and abundant production on which all social welfare is based.

FINANCE

The fiscal policy of a CCF government in the province must be determined in the light of the following facts:

The Dominion has the exclusive right to exercise those monetary controls which determine the amount of money and credit in circulation and which influence economic levels.

The province, which is in control of natural resources, civil and property rights, can influence the expansion of wage and farm income. It can also provide opportunities for the investment of accumulated savings in the utilization of resources for social use.

THE OBJECTIVES of the CCF financial policy will be the maintenance and expansion of production and employment, and the maintenance and expansion of social services and education.

THE MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION of social services depends on government revenue derived from taxation and returns on public investment. Increased revenue in turn depends on rising production and employment levels. Public investment in the development and utilization of resources constitutes the only means available to the province to promote expansion of economic activity and to realize the social and economic aims of the CCF.

INVESTMENT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN to implement the CCF program of social ownership outlined in a preceding section. This involves the acquisition of existing plant and equipment, and alienated natural resources. Public corporations will be established with power to acquire such property, and to issue securities, guaranteed by the province, in compensation to the present owners.

THE PUBLIC CORPORATIONS will undertake further public investments in new enterprises for which the capital will be secured through bond issues, as a contingent liability of the province. Each public corporation will be placed on a self-sustaining financial basis. Operating surplus over a period of years will be applied to the servicing and retiring of bonded indebtedness, to furthering provincial development, and contributing to the cost of social service requirements. This transfers to the province the ownership of wealth-producing assets, and with it the power to plan, to an important extent, the distribution of income and the expansion of wealth production and employment.

TAXATION POLICIES WILL BE DESIGNED to achieve redistribution of income on a more equitable basis through provision of necessary social services. Higher living standards will create wider markets and stimulate the demand for increased productive capacity.

IN PARTICULAR A CCF GOVERNMENT WILL:

1. Make provision for the provincial government to institute a provincial system of insurance to reduce the cost of insurance and provide additional revenue.
2. Provide for a provincial-wide automobile insurance plan to supply coverage at cost.

FINANCE (Continued)

3. Introduce the necessary amendments to enable a steeply graduated natural resource tax on mineral and timber wealth.
4. Remove the Sales Tax from meals, clothes, drugs and hospital purchases.
5. Establish a provincial assessment commission to which all local assessors would be responsible, with power to establish uniform assessment principles and to deal with inequitable situations.

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PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

The solution of municipal problems must be sought in a clearcut decision as to municipal responsibilities and improved co-ordination of provincial and municipal activities. A CCF government will:

1. Sponsor an annual provincial-municipal conference, prior to the Legislative changes and the general needs of municipalities.
2. Establish a municipal research department at the University of British Columbia. This department would work in co-operation with the Union of B.C. Municipalities.
3. Pay a service charge to municipalities on Crown property in lieu of taxation.
4. Enact a Provincial Planning Act, drafted in consultation with the municipalities, to provide assistance to municipal governments and co-ordinate the planning of municipalities with regional areas.
5. Encourage the formation of metropolitan areas and co-ordination of metropolitan services.
6. After consultation with the municipalities, enact a Provincial Planning Act, enabling assistance to municipal governments in co-ordinating municipal and regional plans.
7. Advance all capital costs of construction under the Low Rental Housing Act.

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P.G.E.

THE CCF WILL: Undertake early completion of the PGE between Squamish and North Vancouver and further engineering study to decide the most practical highway route to connect Squamish, Britannia and Pemberton with Vancouver.

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At time of writing fifteen active trade unionists have been nominated as candidates by the CCF.

NEXT ISSUE. Things they say!

Winch Would Cut Hospital Premiums

CCF Leader Outlines 'Highlight Program,' Blasts Liberal 'Promises'

By Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, April 28.—CCF leader Harold Winch unleashed a scathing attack on the record of the Coalition administration and the newly-formulated election platform of the Liberal Party in an address Friday night which disclosed the CCF platform.

About 150 Saanich voters crowded the Douglas Street CCF hall to hear Winch fire the opening gun of his province-wide election campaign.

In dramatic fashion, the party chieftain outlined a seven-point "highlight program" which he said is to be introduced immediately by the CCF if it is successful at the polls:

1—Roll back hospital insurance premiums, abolish co-insurance, provide adequate care for chronic cases, and exempt low income groups from premiums.

2—Inaugurate a publicly operated car insurance scheme similar to that in Saskatchewan to provide greater protection at lower cost.

3—Establish labor's rights by law, compulsory union shop, paid statutory holidays, two weeks' annual vacation with pay, 40-hour week, collective bargaining, increased workmen's compensation benefits.

4—Stabilize farm incomes at higher levels. Encourage co-operative marketing and implement use. Extend land clearing, irrigation, drainage and conservation services. Provide adequate compensation for loss of farm income by oil or other industrial development. Expand rural electrification. Reduce the burden of school taxes on land.

5—Bring cheaper power, transportation and communication services to the province through public ownership of these facilities.

6—Increase public revenues from natural resources through higher levies on forests, mines and oil lands.

7—Build roads for public needs, not for political expediency, and complete the PGE to North Vancouver.

CABINET POST

For Saanich voters, Winch had news of a special nature: if he is voted into office at the head of a CCF government, the Saanich party candidate, Mountview High School teacher Frank Snowsall, will be made a cabinet minister.

Winch said he wondered what the position of Premier Johnson was now that the Liberal convention had gone against his advice and voted to abolish co-insurance.

If the Liberals are right, he said, co-insurance will be wiped out. If the premier is correct, hospital insurance premiums or taxes are going to be increased.

JUST ANOTHER PROMISE

"The premier has no intention of wiping out co-insurance," he declared. "It's simply going to be another Liberal-election promise."

Winch said the government could abolish co-insurance now by order-in-council. He stated also that the charge could have been ended at the last session

of the House by act of the Legislature.

"We'll wipe out co-insurance and reduce premiums and it won't cost you one additional cent as working people of B.C. because we'll go where the money is—where the Liberal and Conservatives will not go," declared the CCF leader.

Without doing an injustice to anyone, he continued, a CCF government would secure a fair return on the natural resources of the province.

MORE FROM TIMBER

During the past year, he said, provincial revenue from forests amounted to \$11 million. At the same time, the province spent more than \$10 million on forest protection and reforestation.

"Timber can give greater return to the people and still maintain the industry," said Winch.

Though it has been given the power by the federal government, the provincial government has always refused to impose a natural resources tax on the timber wealth of the province, he said.

COMINCO TARGET

Winch declared the mines department realized a net return of only \$75,849 in the past year while the net profit of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. amounted to \$30,785,000.

"We're going after that company," Winch promised.

Noting that the carrying charge of the provincial debt is now only \$3,000,000 short of the entire cost of government in 1934, Winch declared:

"We say there is need now for a vital change in fiscal policy. The government is taxing the people too much and the natural resources not enough."

CCF Program For British Columbia

280

CCF organization and policy are shaped to afford full, democratic and practical realization of the objective of building a new democratic order by the creative effort of the people themselves.

The election of a CCF Government will express the demand of the people that the province be administered by a government of vision and courage and dedicated to the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

The following principles outline the highlights of CCF provincial policy. The electors' support and endorsement of them will be the first step towards their establishment.

Preamble to CCF Program

THE CCF in B.C. is a provincial section of a national movement with a national purpose already declared and now reaffirmed as hereunder:

We hope to replace the present capitalist system with its inherent injustice and inhumanity by a social order from which the domination and exploitation of one class by another will be eliminated; in which economic planning will supersede unregulated private enterprise and competition; and in which genuine democratic self-government based on economic equality will be possible.

Within the province of B.C. the CCF will seek political power to apply the principles of socialist planning to provincial affairs. A CCF government with a mandate from the people will, within the constitutional limitations of the province, proceed with the orderly and planned utilization of the resources of the province to ensure to all the people a life as abundant as these resources make possible. That these resources may be made available for social needs, an integrated program of social ownership and social control will be planned. Each step in such program will be taken to improve standards of food, clothing, shelter, education, health services, cultural and recreational advantages, and with the view to ultimate inclusion in a dominion-wide socialist economy.

Experience has demonstrated that private enterprise cannot be entrusted with the right to dictate how people shall live. Economic policies which produce depressions and which now are impotent to plan a positive peace policy cannot be expected to liberate the productive energies of the people for the building of a democracy free from poverty, insecurity and human exploitation. The foundation of such a democracy must be laid now.

Dominion-Provincial Relations

CANADA needs a new definition of dominion and provincial jurisdictions to achieve national advancement of the economic and social welfare of all the people of Canada.

The CCF is the only political party in Canada which is completely organized nationally, in the sense that it has always logically co-ordinated its national and provincial programs. The fulfilment of our socialist purpose is predicated on national planning with allowance for the provinces to retain jurisdiction in all matters which are provincial in scope.

A CCF government in B.C. will press for:

- 1 The establishment of a permanent dominion-provincial secretariat and dominion-provincial conferences which will meet at least yearly or at shorter intervals when necessary. Such conferences should be representative not merely of governments but also of political parties and farmer and labor organizations.

- 2 Dominion jurisdiction in social security and health measures with administration and concurrent jurisdiction vested in the province to permit provincial standards above the national minimum.

- 3 Dominion jurisdiction over labor legislation to establish dominion minimum standards with concurrent provincial power to raise provincial standards above such minimum.

- 4 Dominion - provincial machinery shall be established in order to enable the dominion and the provinces to co-operate in the development of natural resources and to plan for hydro-electric, irrigation and other industrial projects.

- 5 A Bill of Rights shall be incorporated in the constitution and a provincial Bill of Rights shall be enacted.

The CCF will reopen negotiations with the Dominion Government under

the escape clause in the tax rental agreement with a view to regain the right to impose a graduated tax for social services and the right to impose succession duties.

The CCF will work for the enactment of a Canadian constitution. The constitution must contain machinery for amendment which would call for a majority vote in the House of Commons, consent by a majority of the provinces and a referendum in matters which affect the fundamental democratic rights and the social welfare of the Canadian people.

Social Ownership

A WELL-BALANCED and planned economy for the province ultimately must be based on social ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution. Complete socialization is not possible within the present constitutional limitations of provincial jurisdiction. A CCF government in B.C. will undertake the extension of public ownership to those natural resources, public utilities and industries deemed essential for the maintenance of employment, the protection of living standards and the provision of social services.

The speed with which resources, industries and utilities will be transferred from private hands will be determined by circumstances, but the over-riding consideration will be the removal of economic power from private hands as rapidly as feasible.

In accordance with the mandate of the electorate to implement this program the necessary legislation will be introduced whereby under the existing constitutional powers of expropriation public ownership may be established in each industry or utility within the scope of the program. All industries and utilities having ownership transferred to the province will be subject to the overall economic plan drafted in the interest of the community as a whole.

Powers of administration will be vested in public corporations or co-operatives or municipal authorities. Management of the public corporations will be directed by boards representative of the government, the workers in the industry and community interests affected by the industry concerned. In each case the workers will be given a real and effective voice in managerial decisions. Such boards will appoint competent personnel.

The guiding principle in bringing in

welfare of the community must take supremacy over the claims of private wealth. A CCF government will not play the role of rescuing bankrupt private concerns and thereby piling up a dead-weight burden of unremunerative debt.

Following transfer of ownership to the public authority and upon a fair appraisal of the legitimate claims of former owners, just compensation will be awarded. Any bonded indebtedness so incurred shall be retired as may be determined by the earnings and requirements of the public corporations.

Initial Measures

1 **PROVINCIAL** ownership and development of the sources and distributive systems of electrical energy to achieve the overall planning necessary to provide a low mass consumption rate and widen uses of electricity for industrial and residential purposes in both urban and rural districts. Provincial planning for the production and distribution of cheap power and the expansion of rural electrification will be such that where feasible and efficient, municipal participation in distribution will be encouraged and assisted.

2 Public ownership of transportation and communication utilities within provincial jurisdiction.

3 Public ownership under provincial auspices of the brewing and distilling industry.

4 Participation in development, processing and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products under provincial public ownership.

Primary Industries

A. Forestry

THE FORESTS of British Columbia, which comprise the most important single resource and upon which is based the province's most important industry, have been seriously depleted by careless and unscrupulous logging methods. To restore them will require a comprehensive program of reforestation and conservation which is possible only under a system of public ownership and management. Moreover, ownership of forest lands and right to mature timber confer a power of control over the provincial economy which a CCF government could not afford to leave in private hands.

The CCF will do everything possible to return forest lands and cutting rights under public ownership as rapidly as possible. In carrying out this purpose the public interest will be given precedence over the claims of private ownership. Claims for compensation for corporate-owned forest lands and cutting rights must be evaluated in the light of the damage done to our natural resources and the resultant high profits to the operators.

The present Forest Management Licence system which places Forest Management in the hands of a few large corporations will be reviewed with the

and operation under provincial authority.

The present Forest Service will be expanded by an Authority which will plan and control conservation, rehabilitation and industrial development of our forest resources.

Utilization of our forest wealth should be planned with the following objectives in view:

1 Conservation of timber resources, with regeneration of forest lands at present denuded.

2 Maintenance of highest possible level of year-round employment and income in the forest products industry.

3 Utilization, with a minimum of waste, of raw materials to meet at a reasonable cost the requirements of domestic construction and other industries and for the expansion of export trade in timber products.

4 Operation to enable increase of direct and indirect revenue to the public to aid a balanced program of industrial expansion and improved social services.

B. Fisheries

JURISDICTION over fisheries is mainly vested in federal authority. Remoteness of control and an apparent lack of interest in British Columbia fishery problems on the part of the federal government has brought this entire industry to a position where immediate action must be taken in the realm of conservation and propagation. A CCF provincial government will immediately urge upon federal authorities the need for a positive policy as regards this industry. In the event of failure to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, the CCF would endeavour to initiate the following program:

1 Approach the federal government with a view to having jurisdiction over all fishery matters not involved in the International Salmon Commission jurisdiction transferred to the provincial government.

2 Endeavour to have direct British Columbia representation on all Pacific international fisheries commissions.

3 Initiate policies to maintain and extend the salmon fisheries by scientific and practical methods.

4 Seek the co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada in the establishment of courses through which interested persons may be taught scientific and practical fish husbandry.

5 Establish and assist fishing and processing co-operatives and transfer existing licences to such co-operatives.

6 Establish marketing policies to eliminate all unnecessary handling charges between producer and consumer.

7 Assure fair returns to fishermen and give them the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

C. Mining.

VIGOROUS measures are necessary to maintain production levels in the B.C. Mining industry in face of a changing

mining industry. Mining can play in the economic life of the province and in rehabilitating returned men and workers discharged from war industries, there must be new methods of development and fabrication and new uses. A CCF provincial government will undertake the following program:

1 Extend scientific and economic research into the mineral resources in order to develop new mines and facilitate the establishment of industries based on new uses for B.C. metals.

2 Provide aid for scientific and economic prospecting and development.

3 Complete geological and topographical surveys of the province.

4 Plan for the acquisition and development of mineral resources under public auspices, including new coal fields.

5 Restore to public ownership mineral resources now alienated and held for speculative purposes.

6 Encourage and if necessary initiate the development of steel and light alloy industries.

7 Provide the people an equitable share of the exploited mineral wealth through the practical application of suitable forms of taxation.

Housing and Regional Planning

THE PROVISION of houses at prices and rents which people can afford to pay is one of B.C.'s most pressing needs. A provincial housing program will not only provide homes for those who have not adequate shelter today but will also increase employment.

In order that a public housing plan may serve all the needs of individuals and the community it must be correlated with regional and town planning. The established advantages of town planning in such matters as zoning, arterial highways, utilities, etc., must now be properly related to the planned development of the region of which the town forms a part. Regional planning designates suitable areas for industrial development and those suitable for residential purposes with transit, electrical, educational, medical and recreational facilities. It provides for agricultural and forest areas, parks and recreational centres. It enables conservation measures applied to such problems as soil erosion, flood control, soil fertility, reforestation and water power. The provision of homes of modern design in spacious and pleasant environment is an integral part of regional planning. A CCF government will:

1 Extend the scope of regional and town planning authorities in co-operation with the municipalities and encourage the establishment of local, metropolitan and regional planning and housing authorities all over the province.

2 Urge the extension of the dominion housing plan in order that a more adequate sum of money be designated for subsidized low-rental housing projects and that interest rates be lowered.

rental housing projects and float a provincial bond issue in order to satisfy B.C.'s housing needs.

4 Utilize forestry research and production facilities under public control to reduce the initial cost of home construction and the cost of the prefabrication of component parts.

5 Undertake such measures of construction as may be necessary to secure more modern and durable construction, that the period of amortization may be extended and monthly payments or rentals reduced.

6 Encourage and aid co-operative building societies.

Labor Policy

THE POLICY of the CCF is to have the fullest consultation and co-operation with organized labor, with the objective of ensuring the workers the best possible working conditions, and living standards.

A. I.C.A. Act

A CCF government will immediately amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and will overhaul its administration in conformity with Labor's requests, which include:

1 The democratic right of a person to join a union of his own choice.

2 The right of all workers to legal collective bargaining.

3 Revising and simplifying certification and conciliation procedure. In the case of applications for new certifications, an application signed by 25% of employees within a unit shall be sufficient to require a representation vote.

4 Provision that 51% union membership shall guarantee a union shop.

5 Restoring to the unions the right to conduct their own strike votes, according to the union constitution.

B. Workmen's Compensation Act

A CCF government will give coverage to all workers for all industrial accidents and all occupational diseases; will raise the compensation rate immediately to 75%, and the maximum income compensable to \$5,000; will adjust past compensation pensions to conform to the prevailing amount paid in comparable cases; such increased adjustment costs to be paid from Consolidated Revenue.

A CCF government will establish by law:

1 The 40 hour week.

2 Two weeks annual holiday with pay.

3 All statutory holidays with pay.

4 An upward revision of minimum wage orders.

THE AIM of the CCF agriculture program is to establish a system of close consultation and co-operation with the B.C. Federation of Agriculture, Farmers' Institutes and other farm commodity groups, to protect the farmer against insecurity, fluctuations in income and low returns; and to provide an ample supply of good quality food for society at reasonable prices.

1 To ensure an equitable and stable income to the producer requires not only control of costs, but also control of prices received for farm products.

CCF government will confer with organized producers of particular farm products with a view to establishing co-operative producers' agencies authorized as sole wholesalers of such products under the B.C. Products Marketing Act.

These agencies will be empowered to regulate prices and supplies at a level designed to encourage optimum production and to insure distribution at reasonable prices.

To prevent food surpluses from upsetting orderly marketing, a CCF provincial government will, in co-operation with the federal government, give leadership to farmer organizations for organized production and for the planned disposal of periodic food surpluses.

2 The provision of an ample supply of quality food requires the utilization of science in agriculture.

(a) At present scientific research in agriculture is carried on by three services, the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture and the University of British Columbia. The CCF will endeavour to bring about a better co-ordination of the work of these three services.

(b) To demonstrate scientific advances, the present system of "illustration" farms will be extended and regular field days will be organized by district agriculturists.

3 To supply this food at reasonable prices entails economic agricultural production.

(a) The CCF will give assistance in the development of co-operatives and farm organizations, encouragement and aid in the co-operative purchasing, handling and distribution of fertilizers, feeds, seeds, spray material, machinery and other farm requirements, and the encouragement of co-operative farming and farm implement co-ops. A CCF government will appoint a Minister of Co-operatives.

4 The CCF will extend present government services such as land clearing and drainage.

5 The CCF will assist qualified farmers to become established on the land, along the lines incorporated in the Veterans Land Act.

for the farmer against foreclosure due to crop failure or other conditions over which he has no control.

7 In co-operation with the federal government, a CCF government will pursue a more vigorous program of flood control, irrigation, soil conservation, prevention of erosion, etc. To that end the CCF will endeavour to have P.F.R.A. extended to cover the whole of B.C. on a permanent basis.

8 A CCF government will assist in the training of veterinarians and assist them to become established in farming areas.

Education

THE CCF believes firmly in public education as an essential requirement of a democratic society. The keynote of this policy is to assure to every child and adult opportunity for the fullest possible development of mind and personality through the study of a core of common subjects and of special courses to satisfy individual interests and aptitudes.

To this end we are pledged to establish a modern system of non-sectarian schools throughout the province. Their purpose will be to develop those skills, attitudes, and values that are required for effective living in the world today and to emphasize the responsibility of every citizen, young and old, to share in the solving of social problems through study and co-operative effort.

If public education is to fulfil its proper function in a time of rapid change, provision for continuous research into curricula and methods of teaching must be made.

The CCF accepts the following specific objectives:

1 To make available to every student, as quickly as possible, the same standard of teaching and of physical equipment, regardless of where they reside or what the relative wealth of their communities may be.

2 To set up a permanent advisory committee for the study of current educational problems composed of representatives from interested groups such as teachers, parents, farmers, workers, and employers.

3 To provide public health services for all children both in the schools and at other convenient places in the community, such services not to be charge against funds available for education.

4 To provide for pre-school training as a recognized part of our provincial educational system.

5 To make financial grants available to approved community organizations for

vide opportunities for the investment of accumulated savings in the utilization of resources for social use.

284

The objectives of the CCF financial policy will be the maintenance and expansion of production and employment, and the maintenance and expansion of social services and education.

The maintenance and expansion of social services depends on government revenue derived from taxation and returns on public investment. Increased revenue in turn depends on rising production and employment levels. Public investment in the development and utilization of resources constitutes the only means available to the province to promote expansion of economic activity and to realize the social and economic aims of the CCF.

Investment will be undertaken to implement the CCF program of social ownership outlined in a preceding section. This involves the acquisition of existing plant and equipment, and alienated natural resources. Public corporations will be established with power to acquire such property, and to issue securities, guaranteed by the province, in compensation to the present owners.

The public corporations will undertake further public investments in new enterprises for which the capital will be secured through bond issues, as a contingent liability of the province. Each public corporation will be placed on a self-sustaining financial basis. Operating surplus over a period of years will be applied to the servicing and retiring of bonded indebtedness, to furthering provincial development, and contributing to the cost of social service requirements. This transfers to the province the ownership of wealth-producing assets, and with it the power to plan, to an important extent, the distribution of income and the expansion of wealth production and employment.

Taxation policies will be designed to achieve redistribution of income on a more equitable basis through provision of necessary social services. Higher living standards will create wider markets and stimulate the demand for increased productive capacity.

In particular a CCF government will:

- 1 Make provision for the provincial government to institute a provincial system of insurance to reduce the cost of insurance and provide additional revenue.

- 2 Provide for a provincial-wide automobile insurance plan to supply coverage at cost.

- 3 Introduce the necessary amendments to enable a steeply graduated natural resource tax on mineral and timber wealth.

- 4 Remove the Sales Tax from meals, clothes, drugs and hospital purchases.

- 5 Establish a provincial assessment commission to which all local assessors would be responsible, with power to establish uniform assessment principles and to deal with inequitable situations.

Partnership C.C.F. Aim

BY HAROLD WINCH

B.C. Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

The C.C.F. program outlines: event of a motor vehicle accident, definite, practical steps to make without having to go to court to collect.

the citizens of B.C. greater part of the resources in the development of their own resources. The program is not "wishful thinking," not "pie in the sky," as charged by political opponents. It is a policy statement drafted by experts from their knowledge of B.C.'s resources, potentialities and the jurisdictional power of a provincial legislature.

The C.C.F. is 100 per cent behind the principle of hospital insurance. Conservative and Socialist policy would wipe it out. Liberal policy is unknown because of contradictory statements by the premier and his first lieutenant, Gordon Wilsmer.

The C.C.F. has given great consideration to the question of hospital insurance. We know it is possible to remove co-insurance, reduce premiums and give full coverage to those described as chronics. If Saskatchewan can do it, so can we in B.C.

Evidence is conclusive that a provincial plan of automobile insurance will greatly reduce costs. The C.C.F. will establish a plan whereby every driver, passenger and pedestrian is protected in the

To all. A New Deal. The C.C.F. will guarantee to all employees collective bargaining rights, and the greatest possible protection of those injured in the course of employment.

All government boards will be truly representative of the people and their decisions subject to review by the legislature or a select standing committee of the House.

The C.C.F., recognizing the need for over-all planning, will bring power production and distribution under public ownership in order to supply electrical energy at cost.

Recognizing that our plans will entail a requirement of additional revenue, the C.C.F. will present a policy whereby natural resources development will make a just contribution to the expense of government.

To the greatest possible extent, the C.C.F., before recommending legislation, will confer with all interested parties. This is true democracy. Policy decision will not be on the basis of what party is represented by the constituency but what are the needs and the ability of the provincial government to meet them.