Prairie Manifesto Project

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Province:	☐ Saskatchewan	Manitoba
Party:CF	Election Yea	ır: <u>1959.</u>
AA = Alberta Alliance CON = Conservative Party LP = Liberal-Progressive Party PC = Progressive Conservative Party SKP = Saskatchewan Party UFA = United Farmers of Manitoba CCF = Cooperative Commonwealth Federation LIB = Liberal Party NDP = New Democratic Party SC = Social Credit UFA = United Farmers of Alberta WCC = Western Canadian Concept		
Type of Document:	Platform	Constitution
	☐ Speech	Brochure / Leaflet P
	☐ Newspaper	Advertisement
Other:		
Date Collected:	2006 1 08 YYYYY MM	// <u>/8</u>
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SK = Saskatchewan UofC MB = Manitoba UofR UofS UofM	= University of Alberta = University of Calgary = University of Regina = University of Saskatchewan I = University of Manitoba = Brandon University	PARC = Provincial Archives LEG = Legislative Library SPC = Special Collections ULIB = University Library

LLOYD STINSON

Manitoba CCF Leader

Born on a Farm at Treherne, Manitoba,

Engaged in Office Work and Teaching for 4 years.

Graduate in Arts, University of Manitoba, 1930; Theology, United College, 1933, B.D., 1934.

McGoun Cup Debater 1931 and 1933.

Post-graduate Work in Political Science.

Alderman, City of Winnipeg, 1943-44.

Member of the Manitoba Legislature, 1946 - 1958.

CCF Provincial Leader Since 1953.

Married, one son and one daughter.

What Others Say . .

'Mr. Stinson ranges over all topics from agriculture to industrial labor conditions with a single goal: he wants to get more benefits for those he regards as society's producers. Once launched in quest of a goal he is irrepressible."—Winnipeg Free Press, February 3, 1955.

"Mr. Stinson blasted the government for its policies on agriculture and fisheries... its failure to plan roads?... shortcomings in aid to education... hesitation on hospital insurance... delay on penal reform..... if Ottawa would not provide an adequate old age pension, the province must supplement it and supply medical care and decent housing."—Winnipeg Tribune, February 2, 1957.

"The CCF is the hardest working group in the House. Collectively they make more speeches, ask more questions and produce more resolutions than the Conservatives with twice their number."—Winnipeg Free Press, March 2, 1957.

For Progress and Security, Vote CCF, the Party of Social Democracy

Authorized by the Manitoba CCF Provincial Council, 1170 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba May, 1958

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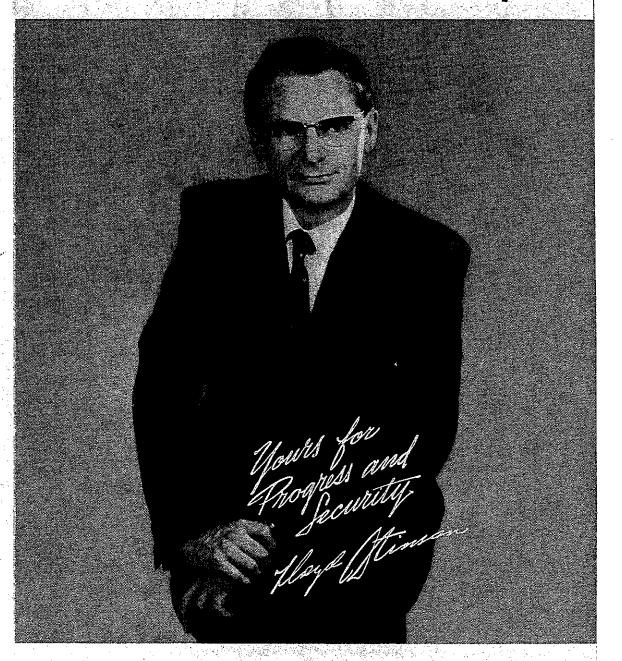
MANITOBA

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Box 18 14 MAY, 1959. Provi Election Finance

Manitoba Needs . . . CCF Leadership



MANITOBA NEEDS THE CCF PROGRAM . . .

N 484.

The purpose of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is to assure to every person, by democratic means, a fair share of the wealth produced, together with the greatest measure of individual freedom.

A CCF Government Will Provide . . .

1. Economic Expansion

Full Development of our Natural Resources.

Public Ownership of Utilities—including the distribution of natural gas. Assistance to Co-operative Enterprise.

An Industrial Development Fund—to assist small business.

An Extensive and Efficient Roads Program.

Government Automobile Insurance.

Flood Control Measures.

Assistance for Manitoba's Fishermen.

2. Security on the Family Farm

Farm Security Legislation—to protect the farmer from unfair foreclosure and eviction.

Vigorous Support of Parity Prices at the federal level-for agricultural products.

Leadership in Securing National Crop Insurance.

Producer Marketing Boards—subject to the approval of the producers. Greater Assistance for Weed Control.

Help for Young Farmers—with federal aid—in becoming established. Expansion of Watershed and Conservation Program.

3. What Labor Needs

Full Employment.

Higher Minimum Wages.

Progressive Reduction of Working Hours.

Two Weeks Vacation with Pay-after one year of employment.

Extension and Improvement of Workmen's Compensation.

Improvements to the Labor Relations Act.

Support for a National Job to Job Transferable Pension Plan.

CCF Program For Progress and Security

4. Equal Educational Opportunities

A Larger Provincial Share of the Costs of Education.

Encouragement of Larger Units of School Administration.

Adequate Salaries and Higher Qualifications for Teachers.

Extension of Free Education—to qualified students seeking further academic or technical training.

Over-All Health and Welfare Benefits

Health Insurance-including an improved hospitalization plan, air ambulance service, free treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, polio, mental disease, and other medical coverage to the limit of provincial jurisdiction.

Pressure for a Comprehensive Scheme of National Social Securityincluding complete health insurance, compensation for loss of income due to sickness, and a broad plan of retirement pensions.

Supplementary Allowances, Full Medical Care, and Suitable Housing for Needy Old Age and Disability Pensioners.

Extension and Improvement of Mothers' Allowance Legislation.

Penal Reform-including prevention of crime and special treatment of young offenders.

6. Financial Strength

Improved Federal-Provincial Tax Agreements.

Assistance in Relieving the Municipal Tax Burden.

Low Interest Loans to Municipalities for Local Improvements.

Greater Revenue for the Province—from Corporations exploiting our Natural Resources.

Greater Efficiency in Administration.

Genuine Democracy

A Bill of Rights—guaranteeing freedom of speech, religion, assembly and association.

Improved Fair Employment and Accommodation Practices—for the protection of all regardless of race, creed or color.

Publication of Debates of the Legislature—in the form of a provincial