

## Prairie Manifesto Project

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Province:  Alberta  Saskatchewan  Manitoba

Party: SC Election Year: 1960

AA = Alberta Alliance  
CON = Conservative Party  
LP = Liberal-Progressive Party  
PC = Progressive Conservative Party  
SKP = Saskatchewan Party  
UFM = 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 IP.  
 Newspaper  Advertisement  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Collected: 2006 / 09 / 12.  
YYYY MM DD

Source: SK-PARC (R-33.7, box 8, f. II.2i)

AB = Alberta  
SK = Saskatchewan  
MB = Manitoba

UofA = University of Alberta  
UofC = University of Calgary  
UofR = University of Regina  
UofS = University of Saskatchewan  
UofM = University of Manitoba  
BU = Brandon University

PARC = Provincial Archives  
LEG = Legislative Library  
SPC = Special Collections  
ULIB = University Library

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Attached is an exact replica of the Social Credit Provincial Platform of Principles which was obtained from the office of the Social Credit League in Regina.

Accompanying this is a commentary analyzing the implications of the various planks and making some comparisons with the C.C.F. program.

## PROVINCIAL PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

## 1. NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE WITHOUT TAXATION

The following proposals will result in a Debt Free Administration for Saskatchewan:-

- (a) Development of Natural Resources under private competitive enterprise.
  - (b) Increased Tourist Trade.
  - (c) A Social Credit Government will scrutinize operation of all Departments of Government keeping in mind reduction of administrative costs.

## 2. AGRICULTURE

A Social Credit Government will dedicate itself to promote, encourage, and assist agricultural programs that will bring economic justice to our farm population in the following manner:-

- (a) Full Parity on all farm products sold and used in Canada.
  - (b) That all duties or tariffs collected on goods imported and paid for by balances of trade created through farm products sold on the World Market, be returned to the farmer.
  - (c) Province-Wide Crop Insurance.
  - (d) Permissive use of tax-free fuel in farm trucks.

### 3. LABOUR

A Saskatchewan Social Credit Government will review labour statutes and legislate to protect labour, management and the public at large.

Justice to all - Special privileges to none.

#### 4. HOSPITALIZATION

Hospitalization is recognized as a necessity of major importance, and will be continued and improved by a Social Credit Government through the following revisions:-

- (a) Elimination of compulsory Annual Premiums with guaranteed hospitalization for all.
  - (b) Payment of \$1.00 per day only when hospitalized, up to a maximum of 18 days per individual per annum or 35 days per family.
  - (c) Free hospitalization for (1) Maternity Care.
    - (2) All Old Age Pensioners on Supplemental Allowance.
    - (3) Blind Pensioners.
    - (4) The totally disabled.
  - (d) Nursing Homes will be established to relieve hospital bed shortage.

## **5. MEDICAL SERVICES**

Health is a major asset of our people. A Social Credit Government will proceed with all possible despatch to provide a program of medical services in co-operation with Group Medical Services, Medical Services Incorporated and other organizations with similar plans, and will assist in making such services possible in the following manner:-

- (a) By refunding 25% of premium paid for such Medical Services coverage.

- (b) By providing free medical care to persons in receipt of provincial Supplemental Allowances including:-
  - (1) Old Age Assistance
  - (2) Mother's Allowance
  - (3) Widow's Pension (60-65)
  - (4) Totally Disabled Persons Allowance
  - (5) Blind Persons Allowance

6. EDUCATION

- (a) Increased grants for education.
- (b) Equalization of costs of education.
- (c) Increased financial assistance to needy students with aptitude and ability, to provide opportunity for advanced education,

7. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

- (a) Increased Road Grants to Municipalities.
- (b) Government Grants for maintenance of grid roads.
- (c) Government Grants for snow removal on municipal and grid roads.
- (d) Reorganization of Municipal Boundaries only by a majority vote in a given area.
- (e) Refund 50% of Gasoline Tax to municipalities.

8. GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

- (a) Insurance on all Public Buildings to be tendered on a competitive basis.
- (b) Competitive Automobile Insurance - Third Party Public Liability and property damage coverage will be required.

9. VETERANS' LANDS

All veterans occupying Provincial Crown Lands under lease be given the opportunity to purchase such land on a fair basis under a crop payment plan.

LONG RANGE PROVINCIAL PLANNING

1. To bring Supplemental Allowance of \$20.00 per month to more Old Age Pensioners.
2. Establish a revolving fund to assist local governments, by way of loans, at a low rate of interest.

MONETARY REFORM

Social Credit will strive for financial reform to provide a Monetary System that will distribute an ever-increasing output of goods and services to ALL the People of Canada.

## I. NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE WITHOUT TAXATION

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANK:

#### "Revenue without taxation"

Social Credit talks about "new sources of revenue without taxation". Oddly enough, this Social Credit magic has not been working in British Columbia!

For instance, British Columbia's revenues from minerals, (including petroleum and natural gas) for the latest four-year period have been \$36,000,000 less than those obtained from the same sources in Saskatchewan in the same period.

#### Revenues from Minerals, 1955-58 (including Petroleum & Natural Gas)

Saskatchewan	\$74,340,000
Alberta	498,340,000
British Columbia	38,590,000

Source: Public Accounts for all provinces.

What is even more significant is that mining revenues in Saskatchewan have grown much faster than those in British Columbia. The increase in Saskatchewan in the period was \$9,600,000 compared with \$5,500,000 for British Columbia. For Alberta, in the same period there was an actual decline of \$17,000,000 in revenues from minerals.

#### Revenues from Minerals (including Petroleum & Natural Gas)

	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>Increase (+)</u>
Saskatchewan	10,940,000	20,500,000	+ 9,560,000
Alberta	123,120,000	111,110,000	-17,010,000
British Columbia	8,560,000	14,080,000	+ 5,520,000

#### Tax burden higher in British Columbia than Saskatchewan

The provincial tax burden per person in Social Credit British Columbia is 30 per cent higher than in Saskatchewan. Only in Alberta with its rich oil resources has Social Credit been able to achieve a lower tax level.

Provincial Tax Burden, 1/ Fiscal Year 1958-59

	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total	71,528,000	37,926,000	161,124,000
Per capita	\$30.55	\$48.15	\$105.14

Source: D.B.C. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1958.

- 1/ Includes revenues derived from taxes, such as the gasoline tax and sales taxes, and revenue from motor vehicle licences and liquor profits. In the case of Saskatchewan, the Hospitalization Tax is included. The per diem hospitalization charge paid by Alberta residents has not been included.

What would Social Credit do to the tax burden in Saskatchewan?

Carrying out only three of Social Credit's many promises - tax-free farm fuel, gasoline tax refunds, and elimination of hospital premiums - would cut provincial revenues by \$93 million a year. A fourth promise - contributions to private medical insurance, would cost an additional \$12 million. If present programs are not to be cut out, how would the necessary \$36 million be found?

Social Creditors say by electing their party and watching the millions flow in from natural resources. But B.C.'s experience proves that Social Credit policies will not automatically increase resource revenues. Therefore, the only way Social Credit could carry out just the four promises mentioned would be to raise an additional \$36 million, or \$39 per person, in taxes - either provincial or municipal.

**SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS**

"Debt-free administration"

Social Credit speakers would have us believe British Columbia and Alberta are debt free.

Far from it. Total provincial and utility debt in these two Social Credit provinces is more than four times the comparable debt in Saskatchewan.

Provincial and Territorial Debts

	<u>Provincial Debt and Contingent Liabilities</u> (June 30, 1959)	<u>Funded Debt</u> <sup>a/</sup> of previously-created gas and telephone utilities	<u>Total</u> (Dec. 31, 1958)
British Columbia	\$563,291,000	3424,819,000	\$1,007,410,000
Alberta	186,053,000	119,285,000	263,368,000
<b>Total: British Columbia &amp; Alberta.</b>	<b>\$747,344,000</b>	<b>3643,304,000</b>	<b>\$1,270,778,000</b>
 Saskatchewan:	 \$375,245,000	 3 2,936,000	 \$ 375,281,000

<sup>a/</sup> Source: Funded Debts and Contingent Liabilities of the Federal and Provincial Governments, 1958, published by Bank of Montreal.

<sup>b/</sup> Source: Treasury Department, Province of Saskatchewan.

<sup>c/</sup> Source: Financial Post Survey of Industries, 1959.

Mac's note: Municipal debt in those provinces is much higher than in Saskatchewan.

Municipal Debenture Debt  
(December 31, 1959)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
British Columbia	\$334,000,000	\$2.51
Alberta	306,000,000	3.61
Saskatchewan	127,000,000	1.20

Source: D.B.S., Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments

1926-1927-1928

### 第二章 計算機之研究

計算機之研究，當在數學上之研究之後，其重要性不亞於數學。數學之研究，是為科學之研究，而計算機之研究，則為工程之研究。數學之研究，是為純粹之研究，而計算機之研究，則為應用之研究。數學之研究，是為理論之研究，而計算機之研究，則為實驗之研究。數學之研究，是為抽象之研究，而計算機之研究，則為具體之研究。數學之研究，是為普遍之研究，而計算機之研究，則為特殊之研究。數學之研究，是為永久之研究，而計算機之研究，則為暫時之研究。數學之研究，是為無窮之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有限之研究。數學之研究，是為無限之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有形之研究。數學之研究，是為無形之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有形之研究。數學之研究，是為無用之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有用之研究。數學之研究，是為無益之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有益之研究。數學之研究，是為無害之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有害之研究。數學之研究，是為無害之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有害之研究。數學之研究，是為無害之研究，而計算機之研究，則為有害之研究。

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1. BALLOONING

(a) & (b) are reserve matters and will not be discussed here.

2. SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

(a) PROVINCIAL CROP INSURANCE

Social Credit says it favors a compulsory federal-provincial plan covering the whole province, that is, all pay a share of premium (10%) if Oceans will not, and that it will pay out all crop losses (Dr. A. G. Weber, Social Credit M.L.A., Leader-Post, Oct. 20/59). That such a compulsory, go-it-alone plan is complete nonsense can be judged by the following facts:

(a) 10 per cent share of annual premiums would cost \$8,000,000; (b) the potential liability to be paid out by the province would amount to \$18,000,000 in an average year; (c) the cost of PWA payments, even when limited to \$500 maximum per farm, have run to \$14 million in a single year!

The real facts are that Social Credit is opposed to federal-provincial crop insurance for the farmer. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the attitude of the Alberta government which has so far refused to participate in crop insurance. It has so far failed to bring in any provincial legislation, even though both Saskatchewan and Manitoba have passed crop insurance acts and are now negotiating agreements with Oceans for voluntary programs under the recent federal Act.

3. SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

(a) Comprehensive use of tax-free fuel in farm trucks

Social Credit has suddenly discovered the merit of this suggestion since Alberta provided for this in August 1956.

Please, where is the alternative revenue to be obtained to replace the approximately \$2,500,000 in revenue per year that would be lost in this way, or on the other hand, what public program is to be eliminated?

Recognizing that the adoption of this policy might make it necessary to cut back provincial grants for the grid-road program, the last convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities voted down a resolution to have tax-free fuel used in farm trucks.

Secondly, while this may cost the Saskatchewan farmer on the average about \$20 or \$25 per year, what about the higher costs to Alberta farmers of truck license fees and truck and car insurance?

If we compare the case of two farmers: one living in Saskatchewan, one living in Alberta, each with a 1956 one-ton truck and a 1956 Chevrolet sedan, we find the Saskatchewan farmer will save approximately \$83 on his truck license fee and on his truck and car insurance. However, the Alberta farmer would save only about \$20 or \$25 a year through being able to use purple gas. Clearly the Alberta farmer is worse off.

<u>Cost to Saskatchewan Farmer</u>	<u>Cost to Alberta Farmer</u>	<u>Saving to Saskatchewan Farmer</u>
Truck license fee (10,000 lbs. gross weight limit)	\$15	\$25
Farm truck insurance (see note)	25	56.73
Automobile insurance (see note)	43	36
Total:	<u>\$83</u>	<u>\$157.73</u>
		<u>\$82.73</u>

Note: Insurance rates are for the case where there have been no accidents in past three years and where no drivers will be under age 25. For younger drivers or for a poorer accident record, the difference between Saskatchewan and Alberta insurance rates are even greater.

第1回 読書の喜びと読書の苦しみ

読書の喜び

1. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆったりと読むことができる。
2. 紙の質感、墨の濃さ、字の大きさなど、好みの条件で読むことができる。
3. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆっくりと読むことができる。
4. 紙の質感、墨の濃さ、字の大きさなど、好みの条件で読むことができる。
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読書の苦しみ(1)

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5. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆっくりと読むことができる。

読書の苦しみ(2)

1. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆっくりと読むことができる。
2. 紙の質感、墨の濃さ、字の大きさなど、好みの条件で読むことができる。

読書の苦しみ(3)

1. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆっくりと読むことができる。
2. 紙の質感、墨の濃さ、字の大きさなど、好みの条件で読むことができる。
3. 紙の香りと墨の香りが心地よい。静かに、ゆっくりと読むことができる。

The coverage of the reading materials varies from case to case, except that a brief introduction to the book used for collection induction and the plot of the stories are included in each.

## LAW

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

#### A Saskatchewan Social Credit Government will provide labour legislation similar to:

Social Credit is providing to narrow Saskatchewan's labour measures!

#### Comparison with Alberta

Well, if they changed Saskatchewan's labour legislation to what it is in Alberta, this is what would happen:-

#### Minimum wages:

Social Credit would reduce the minimum wages for men from \$32 per week to \$30 per week in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford, Estevan, Weyburn, Yorkton and Melville, and to \$31 in all other centres.

Social Credit would reduce the minimum wages for women from \$32 per week to \$26 per week in the cities named above and Melville and to \$24 per week in other centres.

#### Hours of Work:

Social Credit would not change the hours of work for Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert but in all other centres they would increase the work-week from 44 hours to 48 hours.

#### Annual holidays with pay:

Social Credit would reduce the annual holidays with pay after one year's work from two weeks to one week. Social Credit would eliminate the three weeks holidays with pay paid after five years with one employer.

#### Statutory Holidays:

Social Credit would eliminate the statutory provisions for 3 holidays with pay. There would be no provision for extra pay for work on holidays.

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Collective bargaining:

Social Credit would take away the right of the provincial civil servants to bargain collectively with the government.

Unfair labour practices:

Social Credit would prevent the Department of Labour and Labour Relations Board from acting on behalf of aggrieved employees. Social Credit would leave the individual employee to his own resources.

Comparison with British Columbia

Detailed comparisons between Saskatchewan and British Columbia's labour legislation respecting minimum wages, hours of work, etc. are made in the "Labour Relations" section of the memorandum on "Facts on Social Credit Programs in Alberta and British Columbia and comparisons with Saskatchewan."

A Generally Anti-Labour Attitude

The test of Social Credit's attitudes to the rights of the workingmen lie not in the pleasant platitudes they utter but in the policies they apply.

In both British Columbia and Alberta, the Social Credit governments have made significant changes in labour legislation to hamper organized workers and to assist employers. In Saskatchewan the same game is being played. An apparently innocuous resolution in April, 1959 for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the operation of Saskatchewan's Trade Union Act introduced by A. P. Weber, Social Credit leader in the legislature, turns out to contain the same recommendation made by the Saskatchewan Employers' Association.

British Columbia's bill 43 passed in 1959 is particularly dangerous and unfair. Trade unions are exposed to civil suit and the pension and welfare funds as well as the ordinary funds of a union become subject to collection by an employer. Indeed, the act is worded in such a way that it may be possible for an employer to collect on the private assets of individual members of the union, attaching private automobiles, homes, etc. In order to avoid a claim for damages, the union would have to prove its innocence, completely contrary to the usual standards of British justice, i.e. it would have to prove that any action of a member of the union was not authorized or concurred in.

At the same time, it would appear that an employer may escape being sued. An employer's organization namely a group of two or more employers may be sued but employers' organizations rarely have much money in their treasuries so a judgment against one would be fruitless.

Similarly, while short-term injunctions against activity by a trade union can readily be obtained under the act, injunctions against an employer become almost impossible to procure.

The restrictions on peaceful picketing are made so severe that it has become illegal for a trade union in a legal strike over to advertise its side of the case.

Alberta's Labour Act amendments of 1960 while added have also further restrained the rights of the organized worker in that province.

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#### 4. HOSPITALIZATION

##### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

- (a) & (b) elimination of annual premium and substitution of deterrent fee.

The compulsory annual premium, paid now by people when they are well, covers some \$9 1/2 million of the total hospital bill in Saskatchewan.

The Social Credit proposal, to charge only those who are ill in hospital, will bring, at the most, \$1 7/8 million.

How will the other \$8 million be raised? The same way as it is in Alberta - by requiring the municipalities to raise a four-mill levy?

##### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

- (c) Free hospitalization for special groups

The C.C.P. government now provides more than the Social Credit promises!

No special arrangements are necessary now for maternity hospital care - hospital insurance automatically covers it.

Recipients of old-age and blind pensioners' supplementary allowances now get free hospital care and so do their spouses and dependents - not included in the Social Credit platform.

Recipients of old-age assistance allowances now get free hospital care, and so do their spouses and dependents - not included in the Social Credit platform.

Recipients of mothers' allowances now get free hospital care and so do their incapacitated husbands and dependents - not included in the Social Credit platform.

Children who are wards of the government now get free hospital care - not included in the Social Credit platform.

Disabled and other persons in need get their hospital insurance paid through their municipalities under the new social aid program to which the province contributes more than 90 per cent. In Alberta the provincial government pays only 50 per cent of social aid costs.

The C.C.F. government was the first government on the continent to introduce free hospital care for the aged, the disabled, and the indigent.

#### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

##### (d) nursing homes to relieve hospital bed shortage

Saskatchewan already has nursing homes and more are planned. This year will see the start of a new geriatric centre in Swift Current. In addition the province makes sizeable grants towards the building and operation of senior citizens' homes.

While the government of Alberta are finally building homes for the aged which they turn over to the complete responsibility of the municipalities, there are no provincial nursing homes in Alberta.

A public committee sponsored by the Saskatchewan Government is now studying the problem of nursing homes in relation to the whole question of how to meet all needs of the aged and long-term ill.

Social Credit candidates are so busy looking at Alberta and British Columbia that they cannot see what already exists in their own back yard. Or perhaps they are deliberately trying to mislead the Saskatchewan public!

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

#### (a) Government subscription to private insurance coverage

Among the many disadvantages to the Social Credit proposal is the troublesome procedure for the individual. He will first have to apply for his insurance. Then, depending on the plan, he will take a medical examination and/or fill out forms giving medical history and present condition. If he is accepted as a risk, he will pay for his insurance and be sure to get a receipt. He will send the receipt to a government office, and wait for a cheque bringing his 25 per cent refund.

For example is the G.C.F. plan! Once a year the individual pays the exact amount required to insure him against both hospital and medical bills. He has no further negotiations to worry about. No medical examinations. No medical history to record. No paying of bills while in hospital. No receipts to send to government offices, and no waiting for money that need not have been put out in the first place.

#### The Social Credit plan is an expensive plan

An average private medical insurance policy today costs \$87.00 for a family in Regina. 25% of this could be only \$21.75, leaving the family with \$65.25 to pay. Many will not be able to pay this much.

The G.C.F. plan would cost the family about \$33.00. The rest would come out of the general revenues of the province.  
\* some places run as high as \$100.00.

#### The Social Credit plan would provide complete coverage only to those who are perfectly well.

Many private plans will not cover pre-existing conditions or impose extensive waiting periods before insurance can be collected. Many people, because of age and poor health cannot get private insurance at all.

The G.C.F. plan will cover the entire population, regardless of age, state of health, or state of the pocket.

#### The Social Credit plan is an irresponsible plan.

Public money will be spent without public control. What is to stop the private agencies from raising their rates whenever they want to?

The Social Credit plan embodies insurance  
benefits and services. The C.C.F. plan substitutes  
payments.

No wonder Social Credit, like the other parties,  
are trying to persuade the electorate that medical  
care is not an issue in this election. They recognize  
that it is THE issue. They recognize that

Only the C.C.F. makes a firm commitment for the  
next term of office.

Only the C.C.F. assures medical insurance at  
reasonable rates.

Only the C.C.F. assures medical insurance to  
everyone.

Only the C.C.F. will protect the medical dollar.

#### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

##### (b) free medical care to special groups

Here, too, Saskatchewan under a C.C.F. government  
led all the provinces of Canada! Here, too, services  
available now are more extensive than those the Social  
Credit promise:

People on old age security supplemental allowances  
now receive free medical care, and also their spouses  
and dependents. (see Section 4(e)).

People on blind allowances now receive free medical  
care, and also their spouses and dependents. (See  
Section 4(e)).

Mothers on Mothers' Allowances now receive free  
medical care and also their incapacitated husbands  
and dependents. (See Section 4(e)).

Children who are wards of the government now  
receive free medical care.

Free medical treatment is provided now for such  
conditions as mental illness, cancer, tuberculosis  
and poliomyelitis (after 21 days hospitalization).

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Under the proposed plan, respondents can expect the option of the government's plan, or savings plans, for public health care.

Other steady people have their medical care paid for by their employers. It is expected that when the medical care insurance program is introduced, coverage for the unemployed will be decreased.

The medical care program slated by the C.C.C. would eliminate the need for special services for special categories of people. It would provide complete medical services, equal opportunities, for all the population of Saskatchewan.

Once the C.C.C. plan is put into operation, the rest of the country will follow the lead. Just as the Social Credit provinces followed Saskatchewan's lead in introducing hospital insurance.

## 6. EDUCATION

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

#### (a) Increased grants for education

This is a commitment to precisely nothing. By how much would grants be increased? \$1? \$1 thousand? \$1 million?

In the past term of C.C.F. office grants have risen from \$13 1/2 million to \$13 1/2 million - an increase of almost \$4 million yearly. The people know what the C.C.F. means by increased grants - what does Social Credit mean?

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

#### (b) Equalization of costs of education

Again, no specific commitment. How will Social Credit equalize the costs of education?

#### This is how the C.C.F. is doing it:

##### Step 1 - larger school units

The organization of larger school units made possible equalization within large areas.

##### Step 2 - equalization of provincial grants

For the first time, under a C.C.F. government, provincial grants were based on need as between areas. Total provincial grants now equal some 45 per cent of total school costs. But, under the equalization system, the school district with the highest assessment gets some 30 per cent of assigned costs, the unit with the lowest assessment gets more than 60 per cent.

##### Step 3 - continuously increasing grants

The C.C.F. has already pledged itself to increase grants on the same order as the doubling of the past five years. It has likewise already pledged that these increases will result in further improvements in the equalization formula to assure the greatest help to the areas of greatest need.

Step 4 - provincial-local government study

The whole question of equalizing school costs is under study by the Local Government Continuing Committee, with representation from the municipal associations and school trustees. Continued progress on equalization is assured by the continued attention of the C.C.P. government.

Social Credit have nothing new to offer. That is why they don't say how they will equalize the costs of education.

**SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:**

(c) Increased assistance to needy students

Another plaus statement with no commitment. By how much will financial assistance be increased?

Today, under the C.C.P. program, students who live in centres of higher learning get scholarships of \$300; those who have to travel to university, technical school, or teachers' college get \$600. In addition, interest free loans are also available, from the Student Aid Fund.

The C.C.P. offers aid to deserving students on the basis of ability, and no such student in Saskatchewan, desiring to go on to higher learning, is denied the right because of lack of finances.

✓ MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

(a) increased road assistance to municipalities

Yet again, the question: how much increased assistance is Social Credit pledged to?

Yet again, the C.C.F. pledge is clear, practical and verifiable.

The C.C.F. has pledged itself, in the next term of office, to spend \$6,000,000 each year for municipal roads and bridges.

For its last term of office the C.C.F. pledged an average of \$2,000,000 a year, and spent an average of more than \$3,000,000.

In the last term of office the C.C.F., at the request of the municipalities established the road grid system and paid out some \$17,000,000 in road grid construction grants.

This year, under the C.C.F. program - without any election pledges - municipalities will be receiving re-pavelling grants for the first time.

The C.C.F. has embarked on a program to provide a municipal system of well constructed all-weather roads which will help ease the problem of snow removal. The record proves they can be relied on to finish the job with the maximum assistance possible to the municipalities.

SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

(d) municipal reorganization by majority vote of given area

This is a strange pledge from a party which turns to Alberta as its oracle. Here is the Alberta score on this issue:

1936 - One of the first acts of the Social Credit government in Alberta was to pass legislation setting up larger school divisions comparable to Saskatchewan's

larger school units. With no local consultation, with no local vote, the larger divisions were arbitrarily organized by the Department of Education and the local areas had nothing voice to say.

Contract this with the C.C.F. program in Saskatchewan. Not only was provision made for a local vote before a larger school unit was organized, but provision was also made for a petition to dissolve a unit within a five year trial period.

1942 - Social Credit passed legislation in Alberta giving the province arbitrary power to dissolve the existing municipal councils and set up new municipal districts. Within two years, with no local votes and no local advice, municipal districts in Alberta were reduced from 143 to 60.

Contract this with the pledge given by Premier Beaton that any decision finally made to change the existing structure of local government in Saskatchewan will be only on the advice of local government organizations. He has clearly committed his government, to take no arbitrary action to force reorganization or to unduly influence any decisions.

It seems arbitrary indeed for any party to ignore the careful consideration that is presently being given to this subject by the Local Government Consulting Committee, representative of existing local organization. The promise from Social Credit is an indication of the lack of respect for the recommendations to be made by the province's municipal organizations.

#### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS:

##### (e) refund 50% of gasoline tax to municipalities

Today the C.C.F. spends some 35 per cent of the gasoline tax collections on municipal road and bridge grants. If 50 per cent of the tax were to be refunded to the municipalities, this program would have to be discontinued, and an additional 15 per cent would have to be cut from the provincial highway budget.

Not only would the municipalities have to take over full responsibility for municipal roads, but the rural municipalities would be the hardest hit. Refunding means returning the proceeds to the municipality in which the tax was collected. A Liberal candidate has promised specifically that Regina would receive one-half of the tax collected in that city.

Since the bulk of gasoline sales are made in the larger centres of the province, Federal credit is promising the cities the largest part of the 50 per cent refund for improvements to city streets - with very little left for the municipalities to spend on rural roads.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT INSURANCE

### SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

- (b) "Compulsory Automobile Insurance" - third party public liability and property damage coverage will be required.

This means a change to the system of insurance in effect in Alberta and British Columbia where car owners are practically compelled to insure with private companies or higher rates.

The following is a comparison of automobile insurance rates in effect in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. (These are the rates for the same coverage as provided in Section 2 (2))

	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	<u>Rental</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
1966 Chevrolet Sedan	\$ 57.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 99.00
1960 Chevrolet Sedan	\$ 7.00	112.00	123.00
	<u>Rental</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966 Chevrolet Sedan	\$ 45.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 103.00
1960 Chevrolet Sedan	\$ 5.00	122.00	143.00

3. LENTED LANDS

SOCIAL CREDIT PLANS

Purchase of Lease-held Crown Lands on a Fair Basis

This plank, apparently, is aimed at winning a few votes from those who are not veterans on Crown-leased land, and don't know the score.

The veteran can now purchase his land after 10 years of tenure.

This gives him 10 years to invest in equipment on farm home, and to make sure of his success on the land.

During this 10 year period he operates under a generous crop-share plan. Instead of the one-third share he would ordinarily pay a landlord, he pays 1/6 to 1/3 depending on the productivity of his land.

When it comes to purchasing, his price is established by a productivity formula and at most is 1/2 to 2/3 the going price. He puts 10 per cent down and has 20 years in which to pay the balance, at an interest rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

But he doesn't have to buy immediately; if he does not wish to. His price is established in the ninth year of his lease, and regardless of subsequent increases in land value, he can purchase at any time at his established price. What could be fairer than that?

He may even, while he continues on a lease basis with the government, purchase other lands to enlarge his holdings - with the blessing and encouragement of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the 1432 veterans who have occupied their lease-holds for 10 years, almost one-third have not yet decided to buy. The remainder, more than two-thirds have exercised their right to purchase.

### LONG RANGE PROVINCIAL PLANNING

For months the Social Credit leader has told the length and breadth of Saskatchewan emphasizing ~~the~~ main points of Social Credit policy - increased supplemental allowances to old-age pensioners and increased assistance to municipalities.

To judge from the press reports of his meetings the first two items on the Social Credit platform could be ~~to raise supplemental allowances and to set up a guaranteed fund for municipal loans.~~

The published program reveals the story the Social Credit Party doesn't tell on the public platform. Supplemental allowances and a municipal loan fund are not first on the Social Credit Agenda - they are last.

Supplemental allowances and a municipal loan fund are not included in Social Credit's 9 point provincial platform. Like Social Credit's monetary reform policy, they are something to be hoped for - something reserved for long-term planning for some time in the unknown future.

According to his press reports the Social Credit leader goes from town to town, e.g., Wadena, Onoway, Tisdale, telling them that if they "were an Alberta town" they would receive a certain sum in equalization grants and provincial loans at low interest rates.

He tells Saskatchewan audiences that in British Columbia homeowners get grants of \$50 and the aged get pensions of some fabulous amounts.

What does the Social Credit Party promise old-age pensioners and municipalities in Saskatchewan? "Long-range planning!" - according to the published platform.

### SOCIAL CREDIT LONG RANGE PROVINCIAL PLANNING

Item 1. supplemental allowance of \$20 per month to MORE old age pensioners.

The maximum allowance in Alberta is \$10, not \$20 as it is in Saskatchewan.

The Social Credit long-range promise does not include the raising of all levels of allowances, but merely bringing the existing maximum of \$10 to more old

age pensioners. Not to all pensioners but "to more" - how many more?

Under the sponsorship of the C.C.F. government a special public committee is now at work on the whole problem of assistance to the aged and long-term ill. Known as the Aged and Long-term Illness Survey Committee it is made up of representatives of government agencies, Old Age Pensioners, churches, the university, women's farmers', labour, co-op and business organizations. This committee will survey the needs of the aged regarding income and employment, health and welfare services, housing, recreation and activity, in order to help the government develop a broad program of assistance in meeting all their needs. The C.C.F. government believes the problems of our senior citizens will not be adequately solved simply by doling out higher supplemental allowances to a limited number of pensioners as the Social Credit party proposes for the long-range future.

#### SOCIAL CREDIT LONG RANGE PROVINCIAL PLANNING

##### Item 2. revolving loan fund to assist local governments

Once again Social Credit refuses to see what already exists in its own province. There is in effect a provincial revolving loan fund made up of the trust funds of various provincial agencies. Out of these funds the C.C.F. government in the past four years of office has made loans to municipalities by purchasing \$18.2 million in local debentures. Year by year the funds available to local governments are being built up out of the savings by Saskatchewan people.

The Social Credit leader is quoted as saying in Tisdale: "Now I ask you, if you borrow money from your own fund, pay it back to your own fund, owe it only to your own fund, where is the debt?"

The debt is on the property taxpayer, who pays it off in his mill rate. And, in fact, the debt in Alberta is not owed only to their own fund - large sums of money have been borrowed in the U.S. by the Alberta Municipal Finance Corporation, and this debt is owed to the U.S.

In the first year for Municipal Government, the Alberta government of Alberta has borrowed in the form of a loan of \$100 million. One loan for \$60 million was made last May, one for \$30 million last December, and another for \$30 million is being registered right now.

There is nothing necessarily wrong in this, but what is wrong is that Social Credit is trying to pass off as this province the myth that in Alberta municipalities are borrowing money and still not going into debt.

Municipalities in Social Credit provinces are in debt. (See comments on Plank #1) Calgary's chief commissioner has just issued a special report to City Council warning that the tax rate will probably increase by 32 mills between now and 1965. The city of Victoria has just announced an increase of 7 mills in the tax rate.