





64.1-3  
trol of the power to issue and regulate credit and currency;

6—The refunding of the public debt in co-operation with the Federal Government at rates of interest not exceeding three or three and one-half per cent;

7—The reduction of the rate of interest on private mortgages, and the fixing of a maximum rate not in excess of five per cent;

8—The recognition by the Federal Government that unemployment, old age pensions, education and highways are problems of national importance and significance, and that more generous aid must be made available from Federal sources;

9—The development and extension of facilities for the marketing of all farm products, and the elimination of the unfair practices revealed in the report of the Price Spreads Commission;

10—The policy of assistance to settlers by way of breaking and advice and direction as to farming methods, and the re-location of settlers where necessary;

11—The application of the purpose of the Security Frauds Prevention Act to companies holding charters from the Dominion Government;

12—The evolving by a properly qualified commission of the changes necessary in our court procedure to simplify and speed up the procedure and reduce the costs of court proceedings so as to make our courts accessible to everyone who has a legitimate right to enforce or wrong to redress on terms less onerous than at present;

13—The complete reconsideration of the whole basis of the tariff system on the premise that Can-

ada's fiscal policies should be based on the selling of our agricultural products on the markets of the world rather than on building up an artificial eastern industrial structure without due consideration of the interests of the agricultural west;

14—Compensation by way of increased subsidies for the loss occasioned by the unequal incidence of the Federal tariff policies as between the Provinces of Canada;

15—Continuing to carry on its own investigations and to co-operate with the Federal authorities in their present enquiry into the whole of the activities connected with the production, the refining and the distribution of gasoline, distillates, and lubricating oils, to the end that these commodities, which are so vital to our agricultural industry, shall be operated as public utilities. For the purposes of obtaining reliable and accurate data so that effective control can be applied to these industries, the Government proposes to establish a refinery in one of the oil fields of the Province;

16—Completion of the highway system, and the building up of our secondary roads, with the ultimate objective of a network of all-weather surfaced roads reaching into every community.

The U.F.A. Government invites the people of Alberta to examine its record in the full light of the facts, the conditions prevailing during its term of administration, and the powers conferred upon the Province by which its policies may be carried out. With this information before them we confidently appeal to the electors to renew their confidence in the Government at the forthcoming election.



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# MANIFESTO of the Alberta Government

PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM SETS FORTH  
IMMEDIATE PRACTICAL STEPS ON  
WAY TO ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF  
U.F.A. MOVEMENT

NOTABLE RECORD OF PAST ACHIEVEMENT PAVES  
WAY TO NEW ADVANCES

*Surveying the notable record of achievement of the Farmers' Administration of Alberta in many fields, and especially in giving to the man on the land protection such as is enjoyed in equal degree by the farm people in no other part of the American continent; outlining the Social Dividends now paid to the people of the Province; and setting forth in sixteen clauses an advanced U.F.A. program of practical further steps towards the realization of the ultimate objective of the U.F.A. movement.*

Issued by HON. R. G. REID, Premier of Alberta

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES  
ALBERTA

The Government has brought the Province through the greatest depression in the world's history, and in appealing to the people for a renewal of their confidence it challenges its critics to compare its record with any fair standard of comparison and to show where any Government similarly situated has met its problems and carried its people through to better advantage.

For the days ahead the Government's general objective is:

**To bring a sense of security into the lives of men and women, and bring back to youth the vision of life as a great and worthwhile adventure.**

There is no shortcut to this objective. Canada as a whole could try out any or all of the varied remedies being advocated because it is, to a sufficient degree, self-contained and has sovereign power.

Alberta is not sufficiently self-contained to make a definite break with the rest of Canada, and is not sovereign in any sphere where change is essential. To make the break would deprive us of many of the social services we now enjoy.

The Government is all for the objective, but the means to be adopted must commend themselves to the good sense of the people, and must be capable of being stated in terms that an ordinary reasonable person can understand. Surely that is the least we can expect of those who propose to revolutionize our whole economic and social structure.

The situation today may be summed up as follows:

**Human toil is becoming less and less an effective means of providing for human needs;**

**Wages are becoming less and less an effective means of distributing the products of industry for human use;**

**The returns to the primary producer are entirely out of line with what he has to pay for everything he buys, and to the existing debt structure;**

**Industry has no remedy for the problem.**

The Government of the Province is very much alive to the need for bringing about the changes in our economic and financial system that must be made, and its main function is to carry on the existing essential services of Government during the transition period.

The Government submits its program of the steps it has **ACTUALLY TAKEN** towards the objective. These are as follows:

The establishment by Legislative enactment of the fundamental principle that the man on the land is entitled out of his yearly production to sufficient attention for himself and family, and the cost of carrying on his operations.

The utilization in co-operation with our own Debt Adjustment machinery of the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act for the reduction of the principal and interest of farm debts, resulting in very many amicable adjustments and in reductions by the Board of Review totalling half a million dollars.

**Legislative protection for home owners.**

The payment of social dividends by the State in the course of the year to those who are unable, owing to conditions beyond their control, to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, as follows:

\$1,286,000.00 to 6,200 persons for old age pensions;

\$1,669,000.00 for the care of the sick;

\$514,000.00 under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act;

\$5,123,000.00 for unemployment and farm relief;

Making a grand total of \$8,591,000.00 from all sources.

In addition to the above this very important feature must be noted, that leadership has been given in those fields of Government activity that touch most closely the lives of the people, such as health, institutional care, agriculture and education.

Every one of these actual steps has brought a measure of security into the lives of our people, and demonstrated that the Government is not only keenly alive to the seriousness of the situation, but is actually tackling the problems in an efficient and progressive manner up to the limit of its ability to do so.

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The U.F.A. program involves the taking of the following further practical steps on the way towards the ultimate objective:

1—The appointment of a Director of Youth Activities and the extension of the system of probation and follow-up for juvenile delinquents;

2—The extension of facilities for secondary education in rural districts, and the introduction of a new course of studies in the public and high schools so that the educational system may be more appropriate to the demands of the times;

3—The immediate reduction of the age at which old age pensions become payable from seventy to sixty;

4—A determined effort to introduce the principle of work for wages in connection with the relief and unemployment problem;

5—The recapture by Canada of the absolute con-