

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

GETTING THINGS DONE FOR CANADA AND CANADIANS

AN OUTLINE OF
PROGRESSIVE
CONSERVATIVE
GOVERNMENT
ACTION

**1957
1962**

THE
GREATEST ERA OF
EXPANSION IN
CANADA'S HISTORY

CA6
PCCA400
63B27

UP
26.6%

\$31.9
billion
1957

\$40.4
billion
1962

TOTAL CANADIAN
PRODUCTION

UP
30.8%

\$4,006
million
(Jan-Oct)
1957

\$5,240
million
(Jan-Oct)
1962

EXPORTS

UP
1/2
million

5,779,000
Nov.
1957

6,270,000
Nov.
1962

EMPLOYMENT

UP
19.3%

\$1,844
million
(Jan-Sept)
1957

\$2,200
million
(Jan-Sept)
1962

FARM CASH
INCOME

UP
24.8%

\$11,963
million
(Jan-Sept)
1957

\$14,939
million
(Jan-Sept)
1962

LABOUR INCOME

006
2000 400
63000

The plain fact of the matter is that the people of any community are divided into two main groups—those who are enabled to obtain a share of the fruits of private enterprise adequate to maintain a high standard of living for themselves and their dependents. These are naturally the most fit, most aggressive, most skilled, most adapted by heredity and environment to find a place for themselves in a private enterprise economy. It is towards these active participants in the system that the growing social awareness of business has been mainly directed.

But there is another group, not as large as the other, but equally as important and deserving. They are those who for reasons of one kind or another beyond their control are unable to fit into the highly competitive, efficiency-conscious, high-speed atmosphere of the individual and corporate enterprise system. For the welfare of these, the business community assumes only a limited share of responsibility. In saying that, I do not overlook the very great contribution of business firms in the field of public charity. I use the word, charity, not in any derogatory sense, but to emphasize the point that the responsibility which Government must assume is something very different from charity. It is based on the assumption that every man, woman and child in the nation has the right as a citizen (indeed, as one of the co-owners of most of the land and most of the resources still, as we say, "vested in the Crown") has the right to some share in the national progress and prosperity.

It is my view that private enterprise must operate at a level of efficiency which will provide the necessities of life for every Canadian. As a matter of fact, it is not going too far to say that its ability to do that is the essential test of its social efficiency.

Now, what does all this mean in relation to the partnership between Government and business which I mentioned?



My own view is that the first responsibility of Government is to all the people. I reject Socialism, Communism, Fascism, or a dictatorship as a method of discharging that responsibility. I believe it can best be discharged, without interference with the basic individual freedoms, under the private enterprise system. I believe, therefore, that it is a prime and proper function of Government to do everything within its power to help make that system function in the general interest. To do so Government must assume a full measure of responsibility for those social requirements which, by their very nature, cannot be assumed by business and the business community.

This has been the basis of Government policy in the last four years.

John G. Diefenbaker

JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER

UP
17.4%

\$2,364
million
(Jan-Sept)
1957

\$2,775
million
(Jan-Sept)
1962

PROFITS BEFORE
TAXES

UP
79%

1,400
million
1957

2,500
million
1962

SOCIAL JUSTICE

UP
124%

689
million
1957

1,500
million
1962

PAYMENTS
TO PROVINCES

UP
70%

597,667
tons
Nov.
1962

STEEL INGOT
PRODUCTION

UP
63%

56,093
units
Nov.
1962

MOTOR VEHICLE
SHIPMENTS

1963

On June 10th, 1957, the Canadian people voted to entrust the responsibility of government to the Progressive Conservative Party of John Diefenbaker.

At that time a major business recession was underway, unemployment was mounting steadily and inflation had reduced the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar to 68 cents.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his team took up the challenge.

New programs were immediately brought out to increase production and job opportunities; taxes were cut; the important job-producing construction industry was successfully revived by direct government assistance; a massive push to recover lost markets and expand Canadian exports was begun; pensions and other social benefits were increased; payments to the provinces were stepped up.

Here is the record of the Diefenbaker team from 1957 to 1962 when Canada outstripped all other nations of the world in rate of economic growth.

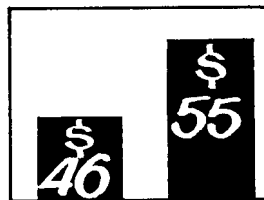
JUNE 1957 The Honourable Ellen Fairclough was appointed Secretary of State for Canada, the first woman to hold a portfolio in a Canadian Cabinet and the second woman Cabinet Minister in the history of the Commonwealth.

JULY 1957 Salary increases amounting to more than \$110 million a year were approved for over 100,000 Civil Servants. The raises were made retroactive to May 1st, 1957.

Maximum assistance for Alberta and British Columbia export coal increased to \$2.25 per ton from \$1.00. Increase was part of the government's effort to develop a substantial export market in Japan.

AUGUST 1957 Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced a \$150 million loan program for low-cost housing.

NOVEMBER 1957 For the first time, interest-free cash advances for farm stored grain were made available to farmers. To date, almost \$200 million has been advanced to ¼ million Canadian farmers — providing ready cash when it is needed most.



OLD AGE PENSIONS

Old age pensions were increased by \$9 to \$55 a month. Residence requirements were lowered from 20 to 10 years. Length of temporary absences from Canada was increased from three to six months each year.

The Prime Minister announced \$125 million plans for Maritime power development.

Regulations under the Unemployment Insurance Act which discriminated against married women were revoked.

Blind pensions were increased by \$9 to \$55 a month. Amounts of allowable income by recipients were increased.

Disability pensions were increased by \$9 to \$55 a month. Amounts of allowable income were increased.

Old age assistance payments were increased by \$9 to \$55 a month. Residence requirements were lowered from 20 to 10 years. Amounts of allowable income were increased.

War veterans' allowances were increased from \$720 to \$840 a year for single veterans.

Permissible income ceilings for single veterans were increased from \$960 to \$1,080 a year and for married veterans from \$1,620 to \$1,740 a year. World War I veterans with at least 365 days service in the United Kingdom were made eligible for benefits.

Canadian residence requirements were lowered from 20 to 10 years for Imperial and allied veterans of World War I and other wars, and their widows.

Length of temporary absences from Canada was increased from three to six months each year.

The period of seasonal benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act was increased from 16 to 24 weeks. This action benefitted 250,000 workers, including fishermen, to the extent of \$13 million.

The amounts of weekly benefits were increased.

DECEMBER 1957 Prime Minister John Diefenbaker proposed at the NATO Heads of State Meeting in Paris that a World Food Bank be established.

Corporation taxes reduced from 47% to 20% on corporate income between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act was amended to provide that a majority of all the directors be Canadian citizens ordinarily resident in Canada.

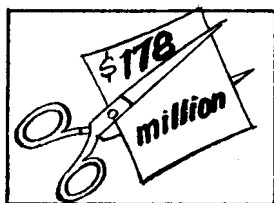
The Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act was amended extending benefits to give further encouragement to construction and conversion of vessels in Canada.

New 52-mile railway to resources between Optic Lake and Chisel Lake, Manitoba to assist in mineral and resource development.

Excise tax on automobiles slashed by 25%.

Amount of exports insurance for Canadian exporters increased to \$200 from \$100 million.

\$4 million provided to construct additional dockage and other facilities in Hamilton harbour.



**INCOME TAXES
CUT**

100,000 Canadians were removed from income tax rolls. Income taxes were cut by \$178 million.

Personal income tax exemption for a child of family allowance age was increased to \$250 from \$150 and to \$500 from \$400 for others.

Rates of personal income taxes were cut from 13% to 11% and from 15% to 14%.

The profit figure below which the corporation tax rate of 20% applies was raised to \$45,000 from \$20,000.

Down payments on houses were lowered for individuals and co-operative housing associations. Total federal mortgage lending was increased to \$400 million from \$250 million.

Increases in pensions were provided for former members of the armed forces and their dependants.

The "Threshold" clause was removed from the Unemployment Assistance Act, eliminating an unrealistic requirement that the Federal Government could not share in the cost of providing general welfare benefits to residents of a province until 0.45 per cent of the population was receiving

aid. This action led to the extension of coverage to all ten provinces and both Territories.

Since 1957 this program has provided increasingly for persons who are not in the labour force for reasons of age, disability and family responsibilities and who are experiencing greatest need. Federal contributions to the provinces have been increased from \$8 million in 1956-57 to an estimated \$88 million in 1962-63.

Sales tax was removed from a wide range of municipal purchases.

JANUARY 1958

The Progressive Conservative government more than doubled hospital construction grants provided through the provinces. Hospital construction grants were also extended to two new areas—renovation of existing hospital facilities and to residences for internes.

Grants were raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per bed for active treatment beds.

Grants were raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per bed for chronic, convalescent, mental and TB beds.

Grants were raised from \$500 to \$750 per bed in nurses' residences.

New grants of \$750 per bed were provided for internes' residences.

New grants for renovations were provided up to one-third of total cost.

For the first time, effective price support legislation was passed.

The Agricultural Stabilization Act provides stable prices for nine key commodities—cattle, hogs, sheep, cheese, butter, eggs and wheat, oats and barley grown outside the Wheat Board area and for other commodities that may be named from time to time. A fund of \$250 million was set up to ensure a fair return to the farmer. This fund is supplemented by receipts from the re-sale of commodities purchased under the Act.

Seventeen commodities are presently receiving support assistance — butter, cheese, eggs, hogs, cattle, lambs, wool, Ontario wheat, oats and barley, honey, milk for manufacturing purposes, soybeans, Manitoba sunflower seed, sugar beets, turkeys, and potatoes in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

In the last five years supports were \$165 million compared with just over \$100 million in 12 years under the Liberals.

For the first time, annual vacations with pay were provided to employees in industries under federal jurisdiction.

The Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act was passed. This Act is assisting in making electric power for industrial purposes available in the Atlantic Provinces in a suitable quantity and at a lower cost.

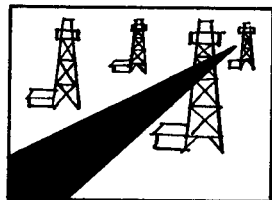
The government has provided more than \$5 million to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in subventions for Maritime coal used in the production of electric power.

\$30 million loan granted to New Brunswick for the Beechwood Power project on the Saint John River. This loan had been refused time and time again by the previous Liberal Government.

The Atlantic Provinces Adjustment Grants were introduced for the first time.

Between 1958 and 1962 the four Atlantic Provinces received \$100 million in yearly outright grants of \$25 million.

The provinces' share of personal income tax revenues was increased to 13% from 10%—thus increasing tax-sharing payments to all provinces.



**ROADS TO
RESOURCES**

The Progressive Conservative Government announced a nationwide \$150 million roads to resources program.

The program will provide 4,500 miles of new roads in the provinces to assist mining, lumbering, fishing and tourist industries.

The Progressive Conservative Government announced a program to build a 2,200 mile grid system of roads in the North. Roads are directed towards areas of promising resource potential. Stimulated by this program, private enterprise has already taken out exploration permits for 125 million acres in Northern Canada. The discovery of oil and base metals is a dramatic vindication of this forward looking policy.

The Winter Works camp grounds and picnic areas program was begun. Thousands of projects have been undertaken by all 10 provinces, rang-

ing from single roadside picnic tables to very extensive camping and picnicking facilities. The Federal government has contributed \$8 million. The program has thus far created 32,690 man-months of employment.

For the first time simultaneous translation of debates into English and French was introduced into the House of Commons.

FEBRUARY 1958 Canada's first Indian Senator, James Gladstone, was appointed to the Senate.

APRIL 1958 Maximum assistance to Alberta and British Columbia export coal increased to \$4.00 per ton from \$2.25.

Coal subsidies increased in Nova Scotia with a view to expanding Ontario and Quebec markets.

Alberta became the first Canadian province to join the \$150 million Roads to Resources program—416 miles of new development roads in Alberta.

MAY 1958 Seasonal benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act were extended by six weeks.

The amount of direct government housing loans was increased to \$750 million from \$400 million.

100,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal sold in Ontario.

Manitoba joined the Roads to Resources program—693 miles of new roads.

Saskatchewan joined the Roads to Resources program—811 miles of new development roads.

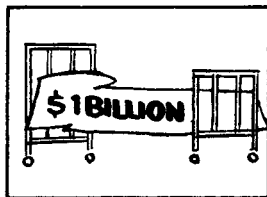
Nova Scotia joined the Roads to Resources program—489 miles of new development roads.

New Brunswick joined the Roads to Resources program—423 miles of new development roads.

JUNE 1958 A standing committee on Veterans' Affairs was established and has met at each Parliament held since then.

Newfoundland joined the Roads to Resources program—318 miles of new development roads.

The provisions of the Agricultural Products Standards Act were extended to include leaf tobacco so that standards may be established for interprovincial and export transactions.



HOSPITAL INSURANCE

A national hospital insurance program became a reality. Five Canadian provinces began their programs on July 1, 1958 and today all 10 provinces and both Territories are participating. By the end of March, 1963 the federal government

will have contributed \$1 billion to the provinces for the hospital care of Canadian citizens.

JULY 1958

Hospital insurance went into effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island joined the Roads to Resources program—442 miles of new development roads.

Labour Minister Michael Starr summoned a conference to study the question of seasonal unemployment. This conference produced the Winter Works Incentive Program under which the Federal government pays 50% of payroll costs on municipal public works during winter months. In its four years in operation, the Winter Works Program has provided more than 700,000 new winter jobs and \$1 billion in new necessary municipal public works.

After years of delay, under the Liberal administration, an agreement was signed between the Federal government and Saskatchewan to begin work on the South Saskatchewan Dam and Power Project. An irrigation potential of 500,000 acres will be created; a power potential of 200,000 horsepower will be made available; ample water supplies for urban and industrial development in Southern Saskatchewan will be assured; the water level of the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle valleys will be placed in a position where use will be made of those waters which, for tens of thousands of years, have simply been wasted by working their way ultimately, without benefit to the surrounding area, into Hudson Bay. In addition, there will be recreation and tourist values from this development.

The Federal government will pay 75% of the total cost and the provincial government—25%.

AUGUST 1958

In order to maintain employment in Nova Scotia assistance was provided to the Dominion Coal Company to meet

the cost of interest, insurance and other costs of stock piling coal.

British Columbia joined the Roads to Resources program—321 miles of new development roads.

Increased compensation was provided to Canadian farmers for cattle slaughtered in the control of contagious diseases.

Compensation for pure-bred cattle was raised to \$140 from \$100.

Compensation for other grades of cattle was increased to \$70 from \$40.

The lending capacity of the Farm Loan Board was increased to \$150 million from \$100 million.

From 10% to 15% more farmers were brought under Prairie Farm Assistance benefits as a result of amendments broadening coverage and removing inequities.

1961-62 PFAA payments totalled more than \$53 million—an increase of 1,773% over the \$2.8 million in 1956-57.

An amendment to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act added a further exemption of deliveries in exchange for seed grain.

For the first time, persons registered as Indians and their descendants will not lose Indian status because they or their ancestors received half-breed lands or scrip money.

SEPTEMBER 1958

Acreage payments totalling \$40.6 million were announced for western farmers.

The Board of Broadcast Governors was established to regulate broadcasting in Canada.

The go-ahead was given for the \$1 million bridge across the Lubec Channel between Campobello, New Brunswick and Lubec, Maine.

The Canadian Citizenship Act was amended to remove certain discriminations existing against other than natural-born Canadian citizens in relation to loss of Canadian citizenship. The six causes for loss of citizenship were reduced to two—treason and obtaining citizenship by fraud.

Education allowances for children of war dead were increased to \$60 a month from \$25.

The provisions of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act were extended by two years and assistance was increased by 25%.

Additional judges were provided for two Canadian provinces: one additional Judge of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and two Judges for the High Court of Ontario and six Ontario County Court Judges.

A corporation was established to manage and develop the harbours of Port Arthur, Fort William and Thunder Bay.

The Maritime Coal Production Assistance Act was extended five years to October, 1964.

The Act was renamed Coal Production Assistance Act and was made applicable to all of Canada.

The amount of loans available was doubled to \$20 million and the maximum loan to any one coal producer was raised to \$12 million from \$7.5 million.

The National Capital Commission was created replacing the former Federal District Commission. The NCC is charged with the responsibility for developing and improving Canada's national capital.

For the first time, a National Parole Board was created. The Parole Board has five members, one of them a woman. Mary Louise Lynch of Saint John, N.B. was appointed to the Board on August 12, 1960.

A fund of \$40 million was set up to provide safe railway crossings in Canada.

The Commonwealth Trade & Economic conference was held in Montreal.

OCTOBER 1958 A conference of provincial Attorneys General with Justice Minister Davie Fulton was held for the purpose of examining the general question of penal reform throughout Canada.

Following the conference a Correctional Planning Section was created in the Department of Justice charged with surveying the complete field of correctional reform.

Miss Margaret Meagher was appointed Ambassador to Israel, the first Canadian woman in an ambassadorial post.

NOVEMBER 1958 A Canadian coal trade mission visited Japan.
Ontario joined the Roads to Resources program—335 miles of new development roads.

JANUARY 1959

Hospital insurance went into effect in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

MARCH 1959

Nova Scotia coal subsidies were increased substantially with a view to marketing more coal in Ontario.

Persons not having an interest in a fishing boat but who intend to acquire one were included under provisions of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

The terms of the Act were extended by three years to June 30, 1962.

Total direct government housing loans were increased to \$1 billion from \$750 million. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was empowered to sell mortgages to persons other than approved lenders.

The borrowing powers of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority were increased to \$335 million from \$300 million.

The government gave new life to the Trans-Canada Highway program.

Total available money for Highway construction was raised by \$100 million to \$350 million.

APRIL 1959

Alberta and British Columbia coal export subsidies were increased to \$4.50 per ton from \$4.00.

The Customs Act was amended to protect the Canadian economy against foreign dumping of goods in Canada at prices below the cost of production.

Nova Scotia coal subventions were increased and were designed for movement of 2½ million tons of Nova Scotia coal to Quebec and Ontario destinations. Average subvention cost worked out to approximately \$4.97 per ton.

MAY 1959

A joint Senate-House Committee was appointed to examine Indian Affairs and the social and economic status of Canada's Indians.

JULY 1959

Hospital insurance went into effect in New Brunswick.

Banks and other financial organizations were given direct and unconditional guarantees to buy, sell or make loans of up to \$200 million, thus

making available broader sources of financing for exporters of capital goods.

The maximum amount of guaranteed farm improvements loans was increased to \$300 million.

The maximum amount of individual loans was raised to \$7,500 from \$5,000.

The list of eligible borrowers was extended to include bee-keepers.

The provinces continued to receive an additional 3% of the revenues from personal income tax collections for one more year.

The sum of \$20 million was provided to offset general freight rate increases and ensure that the increases were not passed on to shippers.

Additional judges were provided for three provinces. Three judges were provided for the Superior Court of Quebec. Two additional judges were provided for the Supreme Court of British Columbia and two additional judges were provided for the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

Increased pensions were provided for former civil servants, members of the Armed Forces, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or to their dependants.

The Queen Elizabeth Canadian Research Fund was established to aid in research on diseases of children. The sum of \$1 million was appropriated for the research fund.

Unemployment insurance benefits were increased.

Allowable earnings were increased.

The benefits period was extended to 52 weeks from 36 weeks.

Loans to farmer-veterans were increased to \$20,000.

Loans to commercial fishermen and small holders were increased to \$8,400.

The repayment period for loans was increased to 30 years from 25 years.

Home construction loans to veterans were increased to \$10,000 from \$8,000.

The Criminal Code was amended to give a new legal definition of obscenity in publications.



CROP INSURANCE

For the first time in history a National Crop Insurance Act came into being.

The Crop Insurance program provides for contributions and loans to any province operating a crop insurance program.

Contributions are:

1. 50% of the administrative costs of a province operating an insurance scheme.
2. 20% of the premiums necessary to make the plan self-sustaining.

Loans to a province are up to 75% of the amount by which payments exceed receipts in any year. To date, three provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island have Crop Insurance programs in operation. Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia are establishing programs which will be in operation in 1963.

An Act was passed to ensure humane slaughter of food animals.

The new and realistic Farm Credit Act came into being. The Act established a system of long-term mortgage credit to farmers.

For the first time, a new type of supervised farm mortgage credit was available.

Maximum loans permitted were up to \$20,000 on a single farming enterprise. Interest on all loans was fixed at 5%. Total amount of money available for loans—\$200 million.

Since the Act was passed almost \$300 million has been loaned to Canadian farmers. The 1962-63 lending figures are approximately 450% higher than total farm credit in the last year under the Liberal government.

The National Energy Board was established to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada; to regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines, the tolls charged for transmission by pipelines, the export and import of gas, the export of electric power and the construction of lines over which power is exported.

Additional annual grants were authorized for the province of Newfoundland for a four year period, in accordance with the scale recommended in the

report of the Royal Commission on Newfoundland Finances established under Term 29 of the Terms of Union.

AUGUST 1959 Major General Georges P. Vanier was appointed as the second Canadian Governor General of Canada.

Governor General Vanier is one of Canada's best known French Canadians and has distinguished himself as soldier, statesman and diplomat.

Northern Affairs Minister Alvin Hamilton announced the discovery of oil at Eagle Plain, Yukon Territory — the first discovery in the Yukon.

OCTOBER 1959 Hospital Insurance went into effect in Prince Edward Island.

A Royal Commission was appointed to examine the difficulties of Canada's coal industry.

JANUARY 1960 The Prairie Grain Loans Act provided by way of a guarantee for bank loans made before June 1st, 1960, short term credit to grain producers of the Prairie provinces to meet temporary financial difficulty encountered during the 1959-1960 crop year from inability to thresh their grain.

The Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act authorized the Canadian Wheat Board to make payments for the 1959-60 crop year in respect to future deliveries of unthreshed grain.

MARCH 1960 An Act was passed authorizing the appointment of two associate deputy Ministers of Justice.

For the first time, all Canadian Indians were given the right to vote without qualification if they are otherwise qualified as voters.

The total amount of government guaranteed housing loans by banks and other financial institutions was increased to \$6 billion from \$4 billion.

The total amount of direct government housing loans was increased to \$1.5 billion from \$1 billion.

Industries establishing in areas where industrial activity has fallen off were allowed double depreciation allowances.

Industries developing new products not previously manufactured in Canada were allowed double depreciation allowances.

MAY 1960 Alternative arrangements were made for the payment of university grants either through the Canadian Universities Foundation or directly by a province. Earlier, the government increased university grants to \$1.50 per capita from \$1.00.



**UNIVERSITY
GRANTS
INCREASED**

JUNE 1960 A Corporation was established to manage and develop the harbour of the city of Nanaimo, British Columbia.

A Court of Appeal was established for the Northwest Territories.

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories was authorized to sit in the Yukon Territory on civil matters.

A Corporation was established to manage and develop the harbour at the city of Oshawa, Ont.

The provisions of the Trans-Canada Highway Act were extended to March 31st, 1964.

Authorized maximum expenditures were increased to \$400 million from \$350 million.

JULY 1960 Canadian National Railways Company was authorized to construct railway terminal facilities in Toronto at an estimated cost of \$87 million.

Provisions of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act were extended for a three-year period.

The Old Age Security Act was amended to permit payment of pensions to pensioners who find it necessary to live outside Canada for health or other reasons.

\$30 million was provided to assist in providing safe railway level crossings.

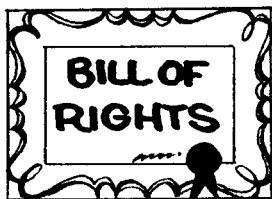
The War Veterans Allowance Act was amended to permit the payment of allowances to recipients who leave Canada provided they have had twelve months residence in Canada immediately prior to departure.

AUGUST 1960 All Canadians were made eligible to vote at advance polls during a federal election.

For the first time an independent Department of Forestry was established.

The provisions of the Freight Rate Reduction Act were extended for a further 9 months and the Government increased from \$20 million to \$35 million the fund to offset freight rate increases to ensure that increases were not passed on to shippers.

Acreage payments of \$40.4 million were paid to western farmers.



For the first time a Canadian Bill of Rights came into being. The Bill, long championed by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, is designed to ensure in Canada the recognition and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms..

Four additional judges were provided for the Quebec Superior Court.

One additional judge was provided for the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

SEPTEMBER 1960

For the first time, a Canadian Coast Guard was established.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan described Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's strong United Nations' speech answering Soviet Premier Khrushchev as "arresting" and "brilliant".

OCTOBER 1960

Quebec became the tenth and last province to join the Roads to Resources program—248 miles of new development roads.

The total program in the ten provinces embraces 4,500 miles of new development roads which will assist the mining, lumbering, fishing and tourist industries.

DECEMBER 1960

The Railways Operation Continuation Act was passed to provide for the operation of Canadian railways following the failure of collective bargaining between the major railway companies and representatives of their non-operating employees.

The re-payment period for government housing loans was extended to 30 from 25 years.

The amount of funds available for urban re-development was doubled to \$50 million.

The amount of loans available for home improvement loans was increased to \$500 million from \$200 million.

For the first time, long-term, low-interest loans were made available to universities for new student residences. Loans may be as high as 90% of the total cost and may be repaid over a 50-year period.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation officials administering the loans estimate that in the two years the program has been in operation student residence capacity has been doubled. More than 10,000 new residential units have been provided.

For the first time, long-term, low-interest loans were provided to municipalities to assist in the construction of adequate municipal sewage projects.

Loans may be up to two-thirds of total cost and may be repaid over a 50 year period. \$100 million was earmarked.

As added encouragement 25% of the loan is written off for work completed by April 1st, 1963.

Trade and Commerce Minister George Hees' Export Trade Promotion Conference drew together 1,300 Canadian businessmen and 110 Trade Commissioners to discuss Canada's trade potential.

For the first time a National Productivity Council was established to provide expanding opportunities for increased employment and trade and rising national standards of living by expediting continuing improvement in productive efficiency in the various aspects of Canadian economic activity.

For the first time, small business loans of up to \$25,000 were made available to proprietors of small businesses for improvement and modernization.



TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL
TRAINING

The imaginative Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act was passed to provide financial assistance for the construction and operation of technical and vocational training schools and programs across Canada.

In less than two years

more than 400 new schools have been built across Canada capable of training 130,000 Canadians each year. Total cost of these projects—\$438 million, and the Federal government's share in the program is 75%—more than \$300 million invested in Canada's future.

JANUARY 1961

Hospital Insurance went into effect in Quebec.

Special assistance was provided to enable continuing operation of Cape Breton coal mines beyond the time of closing intended by the Dominion Coal Company.

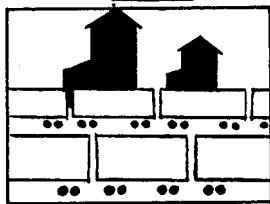
Repayment period for direct government housing loans was extended to 35 years from 30 years.

For the first time, a National Oil Policy was announced for Canada.

An agreement was signed with the province of Ontario for the Upper Thames River project consisting of five flood control reservoirs and channel improvements. Estimated cost of construction is \$9.6 million. The Federal government will contribute \$3.6 million.

FEBRUARY 1961

\$60 million worth of grain was sold to China—one of the largest single cash sales in history.



**EXPORT GRAIN
SALES**

MARCH 1961

Pensions for disabled veterans and their dependants were increased by 20%.

Another railway to resources—the 60-mile Matagami Lake Railway in Quebec.

The Indian Act was amended to remove compulsory enfranchisement provisions which had been objected to by Canadian Indians.

For the first time students' tuition fees were classed as exemptions for personal income tax purposes.

Membership of the Tariff Board was increased from 5 to 7 members.

MAY 1961

Special assistance to keep coal mines open in Cape Breton was continued to August 1, 1962.

JUNE 1961

The total amount of Farm Improvement loans was increased to \$300 million from \$200 million.

A National Design Council was established to promote and expedite improvement of design in the products of Canadian industry.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act was passed providing for Federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces in carrying out programs for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The Act also encourages the development and co-ordination of Federal activities in the field of rehabilitation and the conduct of research.

Membership of the Board of Directors of the CNR was increased from 7 to 12 members.

The provisions of the Freight Rates Reduction Act were extended for one year and an additional \$20 million was provided to offset increases in freight rates.

The tax on cigarettes was changed to permit an increase in the amount of tobacco in each cigarette without raising cigarette prices. It was estimated that this would increase consumption of Canadian tobacco by 10 million pounds.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was passed.

ARDA authorizes the Federal government to enter into agreements with provincial governments in projects of alternative land use and rural development to assist farmers with small or otherwise unprofitable farms.

ARDA also promotes the conservation of soil and water resources.

All 10 Canadian provinces have signed ARDA agreements. Already, projects are underway in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

\$50 million has been made available for rehabilitation and development projects in the next three years.

Export credit resources available for export financing were again increased making it possible for Canadian exporters to sell capital equipment on long-term credit for buyers.

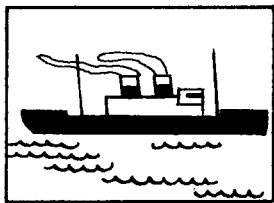
Narcotic drug legislation was completely revised and a new and effective approach was taken to the control of distribution and sale of narcotics.

Total Farm Credit Loans were increased to \$300 million from \$200 million.

The Food and Drugs Act was amended to provide for more effective control of certain drugs (goof-balls), for the licensing of persons dealing with such drugs and other matters designed to limit to medical purposes, their importation, manufacturing, distribution and use.

War veterans' allowances were increased by 20%. Maximum permissible income ceilings were increased by 20%.

Transport Minister Leon Balcer announced a program of shipbuilding subsidies:



SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDIES

1. The Government will pay 40% of the cost of Canadian ships built in Canadian yards for two years, 35% from then on.
2. The Government will bar foreign ships from carrying cargo between Canadian

ports on the Great Lakes.

3. The Government will increase to \$250 per gross ton from \$165 the subsidy for construction of wooden fishing vessels over 45 feet long.
4. The Government will pay 50% of the cost of new steel ships to replace wooden ships in Canada's fishing fleets.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced the sale of \$425 million of Canadian wheat and barley to China.

An agreement was signed with the Province of Ontario for the Metropolitan Toronto and region project consisting of dams and reservoirs for flood control on the Humber and Don Rivers. Estimated cost of flood control dams and reservoirs is \$24 million with an additional cost of \$14.9 million for acquisition of lands and dams and reservoirs built primarily for recreation.

The Federal government will contribute \$9 million.

JULY 1961

The criminal code was revised by the adoption of provisions dealing with individuals classed as dangerous sexual offenders.

The criminal code was amended to distinguish between capital and non-capital murder.

The facilities of the Industrial Development Bank were extended to include any industry, trade or business undertaking of any kind, as compared with the restricted number of eligible businesses under the Liberal government. The lending resources of the bank were enlarged to \$400 million from \$150 million.

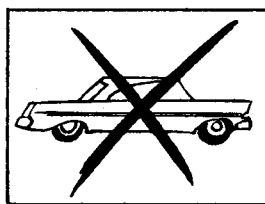
A new Penitentiary Act replaced previous legislation governing the operation of Canada's penitentiaries. The new Act provides authority necessary to take full advantage of recent strides made in the science of penal reform.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker officially opened the \$34 million Arctic town of Inuvik.

The new \$25 million northwest telecommunications system microwave network—the largest single microwave network project in Canada—was inaugurated at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

SEPTEMBER 1961

The 7½% excise tax on automobiles was abolished.



EXCISE TAX OFF

Another railway to resources—the 438-mile Great Slave Lake Railway, stretching from Grimshaw, Alta. through the fertile Peace River country to the mineral rich shores of the Great Slave Lake.

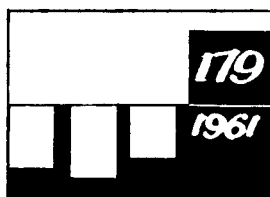
A completely new Civil Service Act respecting the organization of the Federal Civil Service, the appointment of personnel and terms and conditions of employment was passed.

Atlantic Provinces Adjustment Grants increased to \$35 million from \$25 million a year and continued for a further five year period—total \$175 million.

A complete new concept in Federal-Provincial tax sharing. Gradually the Federal government will withdraw from the tax field leaving it to the provinces.

For the first time, a National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport was established, to encourage and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada. The Minister of National Health and Welfare, assisted by the Council, will administer a bursary and general assistance program with an annual budget expected to reach the \$5 million level.

A National Centennial Administration was established to plan and implement programs and projects relating to the 1967 centennial of Confederation in Canada.



**FIRST TRADE
SURPLUS IN
10 YEARS**

Funds available for research in community planning were doubled to \$10 million.

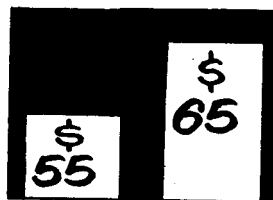
Total amount of long-term, low-interest sewage loans to municipalities was doubled to \$200 million.

Total amount of government guaranteed loans for university residences construction was doubled to \$100 million.

Old age assistance payments were increased to \$65 a month from \$55 a month.

Maximum permissible income limits were increased.

Old age pensions were increased to \$65 a month from \$55 a month.



OLD AGE PENSIONS

The War Service Grants Act was extended from September 30th, 1962 to October 31st, 1968, during which time members of the Armed Forces may apply for re-establishment credit.

Another railway to resources—a 23 mile line northwest of Edmonton, Alberta to assist in mineral development.

Education allowances for children of war dead were increased and benefits were extended to certain classes of children previously excluded.

Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act was amended to authorize the payment of allowances to civilians (members of the merchant marine, Corps of Canadian Firefighters, voluntary aid detachments, overseas welfare workers, civilian air crew of R.C.A.F. Transport Command, Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit) who during both World Wars were engaged in occupations equally as hazardous as those of members of the Armed Forces. Widows and orphans of civilians mentioned are also eligible.

\$17 million dredging program announced for the St. Lawrence River, Montreal Harbour, Three Rivers and Saguenay River in Quebec.

Finance Minister Donald Fleming announced that all government of Canada cheques would be issued in both languages.

MARCH 1962 Another railway to resources—a 47-mile line in the province of Quebec between Matane and Ste. Anne des Monts.

Facilities of the Export Credits Insurance Act were again extended. Maximum insurance to Canadian exporters was increased to \$300 million from \$200 million.

OCTOBER 1961 Resources for Tomorrow Conference held in Montreal.

DECEMBER 1961 Canada has a \$179 million trade surplus—the first in ten years.

JANUARY 1962 Acreage payments of \$40.1 million were made to Canadian Farmers.

FEBRUARY 1962 Blind pensions were increased to \$65 a month from \$55 a month.

Maximum permissible income limits were increased.

Disability pensions were increased to \$65 a month from \$55 a month.

Maximum permissible income limits were increased.

The total amount of farm improvement loans available was increased to \$400 million from \$300 million.

Fisheries Improvement Loans Act was amended to extend the period during which guaranteed loans may be made to June 30th, 1965.

The Small Business Loans Act was amended to permit business improvement loans to be made for the construction or purchase of alternative premises in cases where re-location is desirable.

United States defence production sharing business in Canada amounted to over \$71 million—the greatest first quarter since this program was initiated under a Progressive Conservative Government in the fall of 1958.

APRIL 1962 Subsidies paid to Alberta and British Columbia coal producers for export coal were reduced to \$3.50 per ton from \$4.50 with the full agreement of producers.

Responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board was transferred from the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Minister of Agriculture, thereby placing all agricultural agencies directly under the Minister of Agriculture.

"Grain" was redefined to include rapeseed.

An Act was passed to provide for reporting of financial and other statistics relating to the affairs of corporations and labour unions carrying on activities in Canada.

Maximum repayment period for loans under the Veterans' Land Act was extended to 30 years from 25 years. Maximum housing loans were increased to \$12,000 from \$10,000.

The repayment period for loans to veterans settled as part-time farmers or commercial fishermen was increased to 30 years from 25 years.

MAY 1962 Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale signed an agreement with the province of Manitoba for the Greater Winnipeg Floodway which consists of an excavated channel about 30 miles long from the Red River. Estimated cost of the channel, inlet and outlet works is \$63 million and the Federal government will contribute \$36.9 million. Other elements of the overall flood control scheme include a diversion from the Assiniboine River near Portage La Prairie to Lake Manitoba. Estimated cost

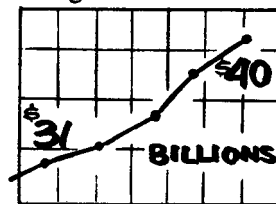
of these elements is nearly \$20 million. The Federal government will contribute \$10 million.

JUNE 1962 A new \$8½ million terminal was opened at the Lakehead. The new facilities include ocean and lake shipping berths, storage sheds, terminal facilities and railway transfer yards. At the head of a vast seaway system it will be an important link in the nation's transportation network.

Defence Production Minister Raymond O'Hurley announced that since the Canada-United States Production Sharing Program was introduced in 1958 \$509 million in U.S. defence orders have been placed with Canadian industry compared with \$472 million in Canadian orders placed in the U.S.

SEPTEMBER 1962 Liaison Committee between the Canadian Wheat Board and the feed grain trade of Eastern Canada was appointed.

A 12-nation comparison of retail price increases over twelve months shows that Canada has been the most successful in keeping down the cost of living.



**GROSS NATIONAL
PRODUCT AHEAD
OF FORECAST**

Canada's Gross National Product tops \$40 billion—three years ahead of the forecast by the 1956 Royal Commission on Canada's economic prospects.

OCTOBER 1962 Government's shipbuilding subsidies have tripled employment in Canadian shipyards in 18 months.

Alberta and British Columbia coal subventions reduced to \$3.15 per ton, again with agreement by producers.

The new \$4½ million Bedford Institute of Oceanography—a centre of marine science for the Atlantic coast—was officially opened by Mines Minister Paul Martineau.

NOVEMBER 1962 Health and Welfare Minister, J. Waldo Monteith, announced that the Federal Government would support Canada's bid for the 1968 Winter Olympic

Games. Following the findings of a government-financed engineering survey, the Canadian Olympic Association decided that the use of the Banff-Lake Louise area would give Canada its strongest hope of selection as host for the first time. If the bid is successful, it is expected that total federal costs will exceed \$8 million.

The Income Tax Act was amended to increase to \$300 from \$250 the basic exemption for a child.

The Income Tax Act was amended to allow tax concessions for corporations whose principal business is manufacturing, logging, drilling and exploration, production and marketing of petroleum and gasoline.

Major tax reductions were introduced for the benefit of firms engaged in scientific research.

The excise tax was amended exempting from the sales tax a large number of items used by farmers and fishermen.

Total amount of Farm Credit loans was increased to \$400 million from \$300 million.

For the first time a National Council of Welfare was established, to review Canada's welfare structure and advise the Government on social justice matters.

DECEMBER 1962 The Food and Drug Act was amended to provide for closer and more effective control over the distribution of drug samples. The amendment prohibits the sale of certain designated drugs and provides authority for regulations controlling the introduction of new drugs to the public.

The United Nations General Assembly gave unanimous approval to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's World Food Bank program.

For the first time, a National Economic Development Board and an Atlantic Provinces Development Board were established. These Boards will inquire into and report on measures and projects for assisting economic growth and development in Canada and the Atlantic region.



ATLANTIC PROVINCES DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The period during which 25% of all Federal-municipal sewage loans will be forgiven was extended by 3 years to March 31st, 1965.

Per capita grants to Canadian universities were increased to \$2.00 per capita from \$1.50.

The Canadian World Exhibition Corporation was established to co-ordinate financing and administration of the 1967 World's Fair and Canadian centennial celebrations to be held in Montreal.

Another railway to resources—15 mile line from Nepisigurt Junction, N.B. to rich mineral deposits.

Statistics published in the December 29, 1962 edition of The Economist indicate Canada has outstripped every nation in the world in the rate of economic growth in 1962:

Canada	-	-	-	-	-	8% Increase
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	6.3% "
United States	-	-	-	-	-	
France	-	-	-	-	-	5.0% "
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	4.5% "
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	4.0% "
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	3.6% "
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	3.2% "
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	2.5% "
Britain	-	-	-	-	-	1.0% "

"In the West, a fruitful half-billion bushel wheat crop was not only harvested but partly sold, and the Prairies again rejoiced in being the bread-basket to a substantial part of the world."

Time Magazine,
October 26th, 1962.

"a 12-nation comparison of retail price increases over the 12 months shows that Canada has been the most successful in keeping down the cost of living. The Canadian increase was just under 1%. The U.S. was only a shade more. Biggest increases were in France, Holland and the U.K. where the cost of living rose by over 5%. In Germany and Sweden it rose by 4%."

Canadian Business Magazine,
September, 1962.

"Worldwide industrial expansion is 7% over last year with the U.S. (coming out of a recession) and Canada registering the top gain of 10%."

Newsweek,
November 22, 1962.

"1962 was a record-breaking year for the Canadian economy . . . across the country . . . records were smashed."

Canada Month,
January, 1963.

"this year (1962) is likely to rank with the best of the whole post war period. . . ."

Toronto Telegram,
December 28, 1963.

"devaluation has provided a powerful force contributing to a better external balance, increased production and more employment."

The Mercantile Bank of Canada,
Spotlight on Canada,
Mid-November, 1962.

"Canadian steel-makers are being hard pressed to cope with the record flood of orders for cold rolled steel sheets."

Financial Post,
January 5, 1963.

". . . Canada chalked up the highest growth rate of any Atlantic Community country. . . ."

Business Week,
December 29, 1962.

"Canadian Exports Sparked Canada's Strongest Expansion in Six years."

The Ottawa Citizen,
December 24, 1962.

"One of the main sources of strength as this year progressed has been the substantial rise in the volume of exports."

Canadian Imperial Bank of
Commerce, December, 1962.

"During 1962, employment and labour income reached new highs."

Ottawa Citizen,
December 24, 1962.

"Personal incomes have continued to expand in the wake of increased employment opportunities, higher rates of pay, and record levels of farm income."

Canadian Imperial Bank of
Commerce, December, 1962.

"Construction activity is up and the number of unemployed down in major Canadian cities, thanks to winter works projects."

The Toronto Globe and Mail,
December 11, 1962.

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