

FOCUS

ON THE ELECTION

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DAY
18
JUNE

THE CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDITER

VOLUME 14, NO. 6, JUNE, 1962

Special Campaign Issue

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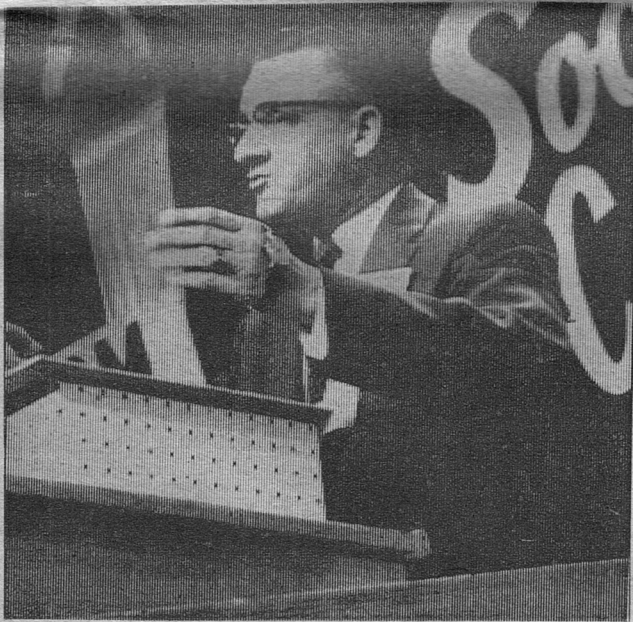
SOCIAL CREDIT OUT TO WIN Progressive Platform Points Way—

SOCIAL CREDIT offers a comprehensive and practical seven point program to develop a freer and more prosperous Canada, and to guarantee economic security to every citizen.

1 FREE ENTERPRISE

To encourage free enterprise, and to restrict monopoly, Social Credit would:

- provide for all sections of society, and for all branches of industry, a just and equitable economic climate designed to encourage enterprise, reward initiative, and preserve the individual's freedoms and responsibilities.
- prohibit abuse and exploitation of the public by vested interests, combines, and other forms of monopoly.
- respect and preserve the dignity of man and the rule of law, guaranteeing absolute equality before the law to all men irrespective of colour, race, creed or social status.



Deputy national leader Real Caouette brings the Social Credit story to eager Quebec

2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To provide the economic climate necessary for expansion and development of Canada's resources and industries, Social Credit would:

- set up a two price system for agriculture and basic industry.
- explore new home and foreign markets, and develop freer trade through agreements with the United States, the Commonwealth, Latin America, and other friendly nations.
- establish a municipal development bank as an integral part of the Bank of Canada, to provide

low cost capital for development of public projects such as schools and hospitals.

3 FISCAL POLICY

To effectively limit Canada's growing burden of debt and taxation, Social Credit would:

- establish a pay-as-you-go system of government designed to halt Canada's ruinous deficit finance policies.
- make the Bank of Canada an effective agency of Parliament, so that Canada's credit can be used for the benefit of every Canadian.
- lower taxes to encourage individual and corporate enterprise by:
 - progressively decreasing corporation taxes, with special consideration for companies having at least 51 per cent Canadian ownership and management.
 - allowing equitable recapture and depletion allowances to encourage Canadian investment and development.
 - authorizing depreciation allowances on private homes.
 - increasing family income tax exemptions for dependants.

4 SOCIAL WELFARE

To ensure that every Canadian has basic financial security, and an opportunity of taking part in Canada's economic expansion, Social Credit would:

- provide a basic income for senior citizens and others in need, to ensure a decent standard of living.
- provide complete health insurance coverage for senior citizens, the disabled, and others in special need.
- extend family allowances to include all children and young people under 20 years of age who attend school.
- enable the Provinces to establish revolving scholarship funds for higher education.
- encourage Labour-Management-Government co-operation, providing legislation and facilities to ensure that the just rights and responsibilities of all groups are respected and preserved.

5 GOVERNMENT & PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

To provide an efficient, responsible and realistically functional government, Social Credit would:

- establish a Ministry of Provincial-Federal Affairs to handle all matters of concern to both Provincial and Federal governments.
- establish a Ministry of National Security.
- extend the right to vote to every citizen over the age of 18.
- streamline Parliamentary procedure for greater efficiency.
- undertake needed reforms in the Senate.
- make judicial appointments on the recommendations of a non-partisan advisory committee, to avoid inefficiency caused by political patronage.

6 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

To make Canada an effective leader among the democratic nations, whose policies and example will make a real contribution to international peace and goodwill, Social Credit would:

- strike out as a positive and active world force for mutual peace and democracy.
- extend Canada's responsible role in western hemisphere affairs through participation in the Organization of American States.
- support firmly Canada's NATO allies and the United States by actively helping to maintain the western deterrent to Communist aggression.
- co-ordinate Canada's military forces into an efficient, self-contained emergency task force, completely mobile and equipped with continually up-to-date conventional weapons.

7 UNITY AND NATIONAL PURPOSE

To develop in Canada a sense of national unity



Farmer, educator, government administrator, Bob Thompson heads the national party

and common purpose, Social Credit would:

- arrange for Canada to have full sovereignty over her own constitution.
- provide positive coordination in the administration of the Federal Government respecting the two cultures of the Canadian Confederation.
- assure continuing respect for the constitutional rights of the provinces, with assurance of adequate revenues with which to carry out the responsibilities vested by these rights.
- set up a non-political and non-partisan committee of senior Canadians to adopt a distinctive national flag and national anthem for Canada.

FOR PROSPERITY IN PEACE
VOTE SOCIAL CREDIT

X

FOCUS

The Canadian Social Crediter

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Basic Social Credit Principles

Social Credit suggests these four principles as basic in proper government.

- Social Credit firmly believes that the individual is the most important factor in organized society. Because he is a divinely created being, with spiritual, mental and physical needs and potentialities, he has inalienable rights which must be respected and preserved.

Because of this belief, Social Credit is inalterably opposed to communism, fascism, and all forms of totalitarian government which make the individual citizen subservient to the State. It stands opposed to political organizations whose aims are the furtherance of the sectional interests of organized labour, business, or finance.

- Government must serve the individual. The major function of democratic government in organized society is to secure for the people the results they want from the management of their public affairs, as far as such results are physically possible and morally right.
- The individual must be free and have economic security. The individual can only attain his full stature in a society where his ability to make moral choices is restricted as little as possible. Economic security is a necessary means for attaining this freedom, not an end to be attained by restricting it.
- The physically possible must be regarded as the financially possible. Whatever is physically possible, desirable, and morally right, can and should be made financially possible.

Special Campaign Issue

We welcome among our readers many who will be reading this paper for the first time, in the special election edition of more than half a million copies.

"FOCUS" is the official organ of the Social Credit Association of Canada. After reading this issue, we hope you will want to know more about Social Credit policies. The following booklets are available from the Social Credit Association of Canada, National Office, 200 Empire Building, Ottawa 4, Canada.

| | |
|--|-----|
| "Canada's Gateway to Greatness" (Outline of Policy) | 10¢ |
| "Security PLUS Freedom for Canadians who work" | 10¢ |
| "A National Health Program for Canada" | 10¢ |
| "Canada in a Critical World" (Foreign Affairs) | 10¢ |
| "Prosperity and Peace" (policies outlined in comic book style) | 5¢ |
| "Canadians, It's Time you Knew", by National Leader R. N. Thompson. (Dangers of our current economic policies) | 50¢ |

Please use the order form below:

TO:
THE SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
200 EMPIRE BUILDING, OTTAWA 4, Ontario.

Gentlemen,

Please supply me with the following:

(Title) Price:

.....

Please also send me THE CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDITER for one year,
price \$2.00

\$

Payment enclosed \$

NAME (Mr., Mrs., Miss)

ADDRESS

PLEASE ALSO SEND PARTICULARS OF SOCIAL CREDIT TO:

.....

DON'T WASTE THAT VOTE

On Social Credit? No, on the old line parties. A vote for either of them merely supports the outdated, debt-creating money policies which have caused the economic log jam Canada faces today.

It is a vote for high taxes, and for a dollar that depreciates in value daily. It is a vote too for "party" politics which have divided Canada into factions instead of uniting her peoples, in a common purpose.

Certainly it is a vote for patronage, for party appointments to the Senate, the civil service and the judiciary. A vote inevitably for welfare schemes without a budget for purposes of election bribery and for public works designed only to seduce sectional interests rather than develop Canada for the good of all.

It is a vote for increasing state interference in private life — and a vote for continuing unemployment.

Not only is it a wasted vote, it is a highly dangerous one in a world which has become too competitive, too fast paced and too dangerous for political negligence.

A vote can never be a vote against a particular man, or a particular party. The ballot will ask us on June 18 to choose who we are for. More than ever before, it is essential this time that we choose wisely.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS A PROBLEM

Canada wastes more than one billion dollars each year in production because more than 400,000 of her citizens have been out of work since 1957.

Social Credit can end the unemployment problem by making the nation's money supply balance its capacity to produce.

It will also guarantee fair employment practices, and the right of collective bargaining.

Canada is fast moving into the age of automation, and many have feared that this very progress will result in further unemployment. Certainly there will be displacement of workers, but the resulting expansion will open up new jobs, new opportunities for all.

Working men will have an opportunity of taking part in this expansion, and of investing in it. They will train for new, more rewarding jobs.

There is nothing to fear from automation. Working men should prepare to exchange for the white collar, the overall, because the Canada of the future will become a great nation through intelligent use of the worker and the machine — with a resulting greater dignity and higher way of life for all.

THE NUCLEAR CLUB

To prevent Communist encroachment in the western world, it is obvious that the U.S. nuclear deterrent and NATO's military strength must be kept in fighting trim. Canada must lend all possible aid to achieve this.

By all laws of logic, however, Canada should not accept or make use of nuclear weapons. She would add little to the battle strength, and is of far greater importance as a helper of emerging nations — a mission she can only achieve by refraining from joining the nuclear club.

CANADA AND COMMUNISM

Communist nations always have made it clear that they intend to take over the world. This may not necessarily be achieved by use of nuclear arms, but progressive takeover of the governments of free nations has been the open pattern for many years.

A positive, no-nonsense program to strengthen the political and economic makeup of nations under communist pressure is imperative at the present time.

Social Credit's proposed ministry of national security and peace development would be committed to such a program, and to constant effort to negotiate effective disarmament agreements.

On the record, it should be obvious that the communists mean what they say. Their challenge can only be met by constant vigilance and intelligent negotiation.

MONEY—and Some Famous Commentators

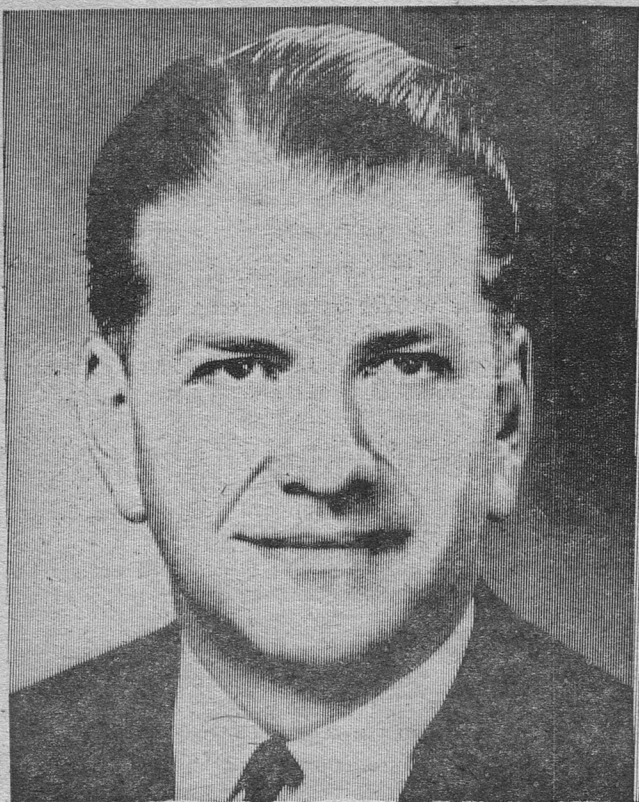
"Money is only one part of our transportation system. It moves goods from man to man. A dollar bill is like a postage stamp: it is no good unless it will move commodities between persons. If a postage stamp will not carry a letter, or money will not move goods, it is just the same as an engine that will not run. Someone will have to get out and fix it." —Henry Ford

"Don't allow them to confuse you with the cry of 'paper money'. The danger of paper money is precisely the danger of gold—if you get too much, it is no good. There is just one rule for money, and that is to have enough to carry all the legitimate trade that is waiting to move. Too little and too much are both bad. But enough to move trade, enough to prevent stagnation on the one hand and not enough to permit speculation on the other hand.

If our nation can issue a dollar bond, it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets money brokers collect twice the amount of the bond and an additional 20%, whereas the currency pays nobody but those who contribute directly in some useful way." —Thomas Edison

"The quantity of money should be regulated in relation to the exchange of goods to be effected." —Sir Norman Angell

INTRODUCING THE PARTY LEADERS



MARTIN KELLN
President, Social Credit Association of Canada



ROBERT N. THOMPSON
National Leader



REAL CAOQUETTE
Deputy Leader

Social Credit States Policies

FOR OUR CITIZENS

Adequate senior citizens' pensions. Income tax exemptions increased. Adequate health care facilitated for all. A worker's charter for wage earners.

FOR A STRONGER CANADIAN ECONOMY

Pay-as-you-go government liquidating national debt. Encouragement and protection of private business and homes. Two-price parity for all agricultural products. A balanced economy with credit supply equal to production.

FOR AN EXPANDING CANADA

Development of natural resources by Canadian enterprise. Schools, hospitals, roads and civic development on low interest capital. Credit through a municipal development fund. Provide for the adoption of distinctive Canadian flag and anthem. Modern, mobile and versatile defence and reserve forces.

FOR CANADIAN YOUTH

Franchise extended to all Canadians over 18 years. Amateur and Olympic sports development program. Vocational training allowance-scholarships according to our need. Increased opportunities for research and creative development.

FOR BETTER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Establish Canadian sovereignty under an efficient parliament. Senate reform providing provincial representation. A government free from patronage and privilege. Judicial appointments removed from party politics.

FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD

Peaceful development of nuclear energy. A more responsible good neighbor policy with participation in O.A.S. Canada as a leader in democratic government and development. Freer trade patterns and a world program to eliminate hunger and privation.

CONTROL OF THE NATION'S CREDIT BY PARLIAMENT THROUGH THE BANK OF CANADA



E. C. MANNING
Premier of Alberta



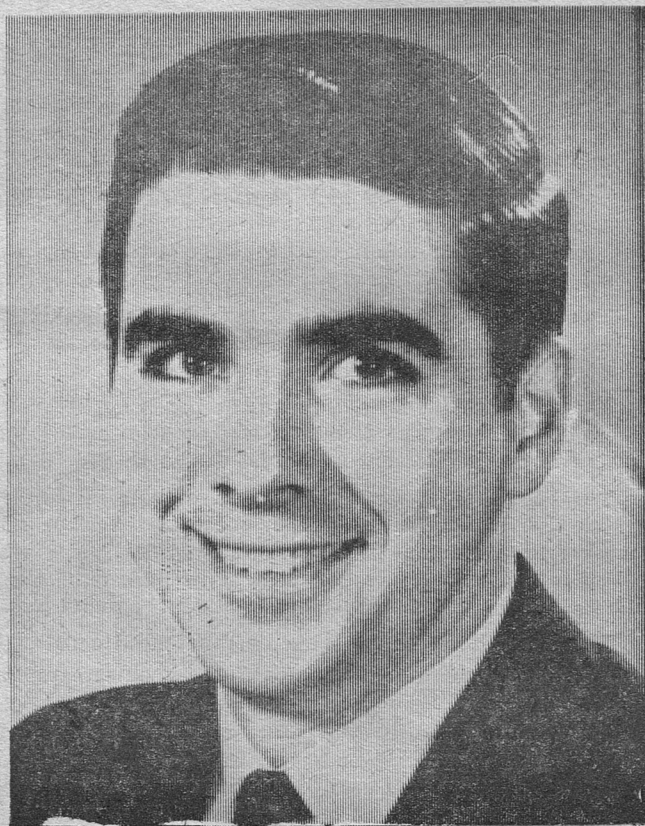
W. A. C. BENNETT
Premier of British Columbia



DAVID WILSON
National Campaign Manager



F. D. SHAW
Association Vice President



CHARLES ENNALS
President, Young Social Crediters' Association

Social Credit Benefits All Canadians

Working Men, Farmers and Businessmen to Share in Expansion

The working man, whether laborer, technician, teacher, employee, farmer or executive, is the cornerstone of Canada's economy and future.

As a consumer, however, he can spend only those wages, salaries and dividends paid him by industry or business.

To remain profitably in business, industry must recover more for its products than the total amount of wages, salaries and dividends it pays out. It must do this to meet such book costs as depreciation, rent, insurance and a variety of other items involved in doing business.

The result is that in any given period the total cost of products and services available to us is more than the income we as consumers have with which to buy them.

Logically, the income of the working man must be increased if he is to buy the things he needs and wants, and still have money left over for education, medical and health requirements and leisure activities.

More Money, But How?

The solution is not to force the employer to pay more wages. This method leads inevitably to higher prices for the goods produced. Nobody gains.

The all-too-common method of redistributing income by taxing the wealthy to provide for the less wealthy is a negative one. It can only result in reducing everyone to a common level lower than the present average — a step backward rather than forward.

The only effective solution, if we are to have adequate wages and good working conditions, is a vast expansion of industrial and agricultural production plus a corresponding expansion of consumer buying power to give an effective market for this expanded production.

To make full use of this buying power, Social Credit proposes to develop, in progressive stages, a basic annual income for every Canadian — beginning with senior citizens and those prevented from working by sickness.

What it means to the Working Man

- the burden of taxes on the individual citizen will be lessened.
- his basic annual income will give him security, allowing him to buy the

products he produces with money to spare for education, medical payments and leisure activities.

- it will give him the incentive to take part in Canada's growth as a participant rather than as an expendable worker at the mercy of rising prices and unemployment.
- he will be assured of basic national standards in such fields as education, health, housing and rehabilitation services.

What it means to the Farmer

- a two-price parity system for agriculture is proposed, to give the farmer every opportunity for expansion and modernization.
- Canadians will be supplied with purchasing power which will ensure the highest possible consumption of farm production, at a fair price to the farmer.
- Markets abroad for surplus farm production will be promoted through competitive pricing, acceptance of credit from foreign countries and mutual assistance programs to needy nations.
- Money for agricultural development will be available at low interest rates, and tax revisions will be designed to let the farmer take full advantage of the opportunities resulting from Canada's growing industrial production and expanding markets.

What it means to the Business Man

- industrial expansion made possible by distributing additional purchasing power to consumers in ways designed to promote effective consumer demand, keeping the national economy healthy.
- reduction or elimination of forms of taxation which hold back needed development by stunting initiative and enterprise.
- advancement of money at low interest rates for essential public development projects.
- development of foreign markets through competitive prices and extension of credit.

DEBT FOLLOWS DEBT SINCE TORY ADVENT

National Debt More Profitable Investment Than Expansion

Canada's "buy now pay later" economy has added \$4,000 in debt for each Canadian family since the Diefenbaker government came to power, Robert N. Thompson has charged.

Mr. Thompson said Canada had accumulated \$17,327 billion additional debt since 1956.

"The total money supply in Canada would fall two billion dollars short if

we attempted to pay off this debt increase today, and the paradox of the situation is that it has become more profitable to invest in the debt of the country than in its economic development.

"No corporation could stay in business long under these conditions — and it is ridiculous to assume that Canada can do so," he said.

"During the last 25 years debt has been added to debt, and tax burden to tax burden. During the period 1950 to 1960, the increase in taxes more than doubled until, at the present time, taxes eat up 46 per cent of Canadians' gross earnings."

Mr. Thompson said a corresponding increase in the cost of consumer goods was necessary in order to meet the increase in taxation.

"The one follows the other, and there is no alternative under present-day policies. If the trend of the past few decades is projected into the future—the near future — the only prospect will be one of a once great economy falling to pieces.

"This helps explain why the communists are convinced that they will win by default," Mr. Thompson said.

"Changing to a political party still tied to the same system of public debt will not solve the problem, which is economic and financial not political.

"Canada is physically capable of increasing her annual production by at least seven per cent. If we had started doing this when Mr. Diefenbaker came to power, Canadians today would be 40 per cent better off. Our per capita standard of living would be more than \$2,000 instead of \$1,467.

"But Social Credit principles can achieve more than that. They can effectively double Canada's gross national product in the next ten years, and increase her population by 50 per cent. They can mean increased home markets, freer trade among friendly nations—and sufficient jobs for Canada's citizens," he said.

Mr. Thompson urged the following steps to set the stage for expansion:—

1. Responsibility for credit must be given to the Bank of Canada, which will in turn be responsible to Parliament, to permit a balanced economy.
2. Public capital must be made available from the Bank of Canada through a municipal development bank, and at administrative cost only.
3. Commercial productive capital must be available from the credit of the economy, and from the savings of its citizens.
4. Tax reforms are urgently needed to progressively decrease corporation taxes; equitably adjust discriminatory and double taxation loads; realistically allow for depreciation, as well as recapture and resource depletion.
5. Government must be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis, putting government administration on sound business principles and taking government interference out of private business and investment.

Social Credit Plans For Labor

A national labor management council which will have the power to mediate labor disputes and a special tribunal to arbitrate disputes which might harm the national economy or security have been promised by the Social Credit party.

In a booklet issued recently, "Security plus Freedom for Canadians who Work," the party outlines the platform it will follow regarding labor policies during the current election campaign.

Social Credit, the booklet says, recognizes the importance of properly organized and conducted unions in providing security for the working man but suggests that these unions should be controlled by Canadians and not by union leaders.

Two-thirds of Canada's union members, the booklet states, are deprived of an effective voice in their union's affairs because they are a small minority section of much larger U.S. unions.

This close liaison with U.S. unions has brought about a standardization of union policies and demands in the two countries even though Canada's economic position is vastly different from that of the United States.

The booklet suggests that payment of political funds through the compulsory check-off of union dues is an abuse of the labor system for it may force a worker to give financial support to a political party which the worker is not willing to support politically. Refusal to contribute, the booklet claims, could lead to the loss of union membership and the subsequent loss of employment.

The booklet states that labor does not need a political party.

"If Labor becomes Government," the booklet says, "a strike then becomes a strike against government. For this very reason there are no strikes in the Soviet Union."

The booklet suggests that working people should be encouraged and aided in investing money in Canadian industry as a protection against increased automation.

"By sharing the dividends from more efficient machine production and by learning new and less menial jobs, Canadians will enter a new era of prosperity and dignity."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RECORD

In ten years, the Province of British Columbia has accomplished more under a Social Credit government than many Canadian provinces under old-line political governments have accomplished since Confederation.

This is the record.

Social Credit has:

- Eliminated British Columbia debt;
- Doubled grants to municipalities;
- Provided a \$50 annual dividend to home owners;
- Increased university grants to the highest per capita in Canada;
- Built an efficient ferry system to Vancouver Island;
- Spent millions of dollars for care of the aged;
- Provided increased welfare payments for the unfortunate;
- Doubled the number of public parks;
- Promoted the petroleum industry to a 1,000 per cent increase in revenues.
- Built the Pacific Great Eastern Railway;
- Developed Canada's most successful hospital insurance plan;
- Built many new hospitals and spent millions on improving older hospitals;
- Created an efficient and progressive power system;
- Generated millions of dollars of new private enterprise development;
- Activated Canada's most respected forest policy;
- Built or rebuilt 4,079 miles of highway.

THE RECORD IN ALBERTA

Canada's first Social Credit government was established in Alberta in 1935. Since that time, Alberta has progressed from an impoverished, backward province to one of the most vigorous and progressive in Canada.

This is the record.

Social Credit has:

- Virtually liquidated a provincial debt of \$167,000,000;
- Made low cost loans to municipalities and school boards totalling almost \$400,000,000;
- Provided millions of dollars worth of assistance to farmers;
- Increased tourist income to \$70,000,000 a year;
- Donated modern theatre-auditoriums to Calgary and Edmonton;
- Built most of the province's 3,400 miles of paved highways;
- Undertaken broad programs of natural resources and wildlife conservation;
- Provided a loan fund to encourage homesteading for rural development;
- Instituted a T.B. treatment program utilizing the two most modern treatment centres in Canada;
- Developed an effective system of cancer diagnosis and treatment;
- Supervised the orderly and profitable development of the petroleum industry;
- Established natural gas reserves sufficient to fill all needs of the province and allow for profitable export;
- Encouraged free enterprise development in every phase of business activity.

PROGRESSIVE POWER POLICY PAYS OFF IN B.C.

Expropriation of the B.C. Electric Company last year has already saved the taxpayers of British Columbia an estimated \$1 million.

This is the amount that would have been paid to the Federal government in taxes on the corporation if it had remained in public hands. The people of British Columbia were practically the only residents of Canada to pay a federal tax on their electric power, since all other major power systems except in Quebec are run by provincial or municipal governments.

Takeover of the B.C. Electric was effected reluctantly by the Social Credit government after repeated warnings to the Federal government that such a step would be essential unless a more equitable tax sharing agreement could be reached. Requests for such an agreement were ignored by Ottawa.

Purchase of the company from its owners by the people of British Columbia will also permit the province to promote industrial growth and make a profit on sale of electrical power to the United States. With modern developments in fields of atomic power, the market for hydro power may disappear within the next twenty five years.

During these few years, the government of British Columbia will be able to

make several effective moves:

—Peace River power can be developed economically to lure industries into the underdeveloped northland of British Columbia;

—Peace River power can be transmitted to the lower mainland of British Columbia to fill new requirements from that area, and the proposed National Grid;

—This will free Columbia power for export to the United States at a substantial profit.

Premier Bennett of British Columbia has stated that expropriation of the B.C. Electric does not alter Social Credit's views on the benefits and advantages of the free enterprise system.

In a statement to the B.C. Legislature Mr. Bennett recently said, "The action taken is in keeping with a trend established by free enterprise governments throughout Canada which have placed power generation and distribution in the hands of Crown agencies. The present government of British Columbia remains firmly committed to the principle of free enterprise development and has no intention of converting resource industries to public ownership."

FOR ALL PROVINCES—A BRIGHTER FUTURE

In Newfoundland—A fair allocation of revenues would be made for the first time. The citizens of this province would benefit greatly from the assurance of a basic standard of living brought about by Social Credit policies. Full co-operation in the development of the province would be offered through the Department of Federal Provincial affairs.

The Maritimes—Social Credit would bring a real boost to this emerging area. At a time when more Canadians and Americans than ever want university training the Social Credit Municipal Development Bank would make low cost expansion funds available for university extensions in this area which is one of Canada's major education sources. It would create vastly increased student enrollment through its policy of interest-free loans to students. Social Credit's policy of making industrial capital cheaper and encouraging business profits will give a needed spur to depressed industries. The small farmer would be preserved through Social Credit's agricultural policy guaranteeing a basic return to every farmer.

In Quebec—No longer would the Quebec people or the Quebec culture occupy a second class place in Canadian government and the expansion of our nation. The French culture would be represented in every department of government. Allocation of tax fields would be reviewed, not by a special Royal Commission, but by a Department of Provincial Federal Affairs, continuously engaged in working with Provincial and Federal governments to develop effective policy. Every effort would be made to respect the rights of government allocated to the province.

In Ontario—Ontario would benefit greatly from the policies of Social Credit to encourage development of industry under Canadian management and control. The Canadian home market would have adequate demand for industrial products, and Ontario's industrial potential would be capitalized on.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Agriculture on the prairies would have the benefit of Social Credit's two price and parity pool policies for the farmer. By tying domestic price to a fair cost of production plus a fair margin of profit, the small farm would be preserved. By subsidising export price of products through a 'parity pool' of funds taken from tariff income, sale of farm surpluses to needy countries this side of the iron curtain would be made possible. Transportation, and the whole question of prairie freight rates, would be gone into thoroughly with a view to establishing the most efficient overall system of transportation in Canada.

In British Columbia—Social Credit would spark the biggest era of development in the history of the province. B.C. has more hydro power potential than she can develop for her own use in more than twenty years. Development of this resource, and of a North-South and East-West power grid, will be allowed to proceed full pace under the province's go-ahead Social Credit administration. Plans for resources development will be worked out in close consultation with the province through the Department of Provincial Federal Affairs. British Columbia and her sister Social Credit province of Alberta are already established as the fastest-developing industrial provinces in the country.



Social Credit leaders Robert Thompson and Real Caouette draw record crowds at political rallies. Campaign kickoff in Quebec

was attended by more than 5,000 people and the interest appears high across the country as the two complete whirlwind tours.

“SOCIALISM STRANGLING CANADA” – THOMPSON

Canadians Need Security of Prosperity, not Welfare

If Canada becomes any more socialistic, we will become a nation of look-alike, think-alike Mortimer Snerds, manipulated by a colossal ventriloquist government, Robert N. Thompson, national Social Credit leader said recently.

Mr. Thompson charged that socialistic welfare programs curtail expansion and push the level of human attainment and dignity to a lower level, not upwards.

“The saddest sight today are countries where socialism has produced new generations who refuse to think or work hard because they know the government will take care of them. The result is bureaucracy and inefficiency.

“This is a pathetically short sighted view, since no such country can survive long in these highly competitive and hazardous days,” he said.

WELFARE SICK ECONOMY

Mr. Thompson warned that Canada, with its swelling portfolios of welfare schemes, is in a similar position.

“No one wants to abandon the really needy, but money for their support must come from increased industrial and agricultural expansion. It is nonsense to tax all the initiative and development potential out of industries and individuals who should be allowed to go about the vital business of expanding Canada's welfare-sick economy.”

Mr. Thompson said that working Canadians need the security of prosperity, not welfare.

“They should be able to buy more of the products they help to make, with money left over for hospitalization, education, medical payments and leisure activities.

“But the solution is not to force the employer to pay more wages. This only leads to even higher prices for goods produced, and nobody gains.

“As many as 30 per cent of Canadian companies operate at a loss today, and those with a fair margin of profit should be encouraged to spend money for expansion in order to provide more jobs, more money for the consumer to spend, and to further develop our national resources in the interest of every Canadian.

“Canadians should be encouraged to take part in the new expansion, and share in its dividends — not like babies feeding on the bureaucratic bottle, but as adult citizens willing to work for a strong nation and a healthy economy. It is the fruits of this expansion that must take the place of the crippling welfare programs now eating away at our initiative”, he said.

“Canada's working men and women are the cornerstones of our society, and it is the solemn responsibility of government to protect their basic rights, provide assurance of security and strive for more harmonious relationships between working men and their employers.

“For this reason”, Mr. Thompson said, “Social Credit affirms these basic principles:

1. Each employee should have reasonable security in his job.
2. He should have reasonable opportunity to seek and train for other jobs, and the right to carry his pension with him.

3. Employers should be encouraged to provide employees with a written contract. This should set out clearly the terms of his employment, details of holidays with pay, notice required before dismissal or termination of employment, explanation of grounds on which he may be dismissed, details of employee benefits and education programs provided by the company, and other information of use to him such as bonus systems, profit sharing programs and opportunities for advancement.
4. Promotion should be on the basis of merit, and the employee should be able to attain any position for which his abilities and initiative qualify him.
5. The right of collective bargaining should be guaranteed and protected for all working men.
6. The working man should have the right to full information about his union's financial affairs.
7. Both employer and employee organizations should be incorporated for their own protection and that of others so that they may take legal action when necessary, and may be sued.”

BOB THOMPSON'S TV SCHEDULE

| | Monday May 21st | Friday June 8th | Tuesday June 12th |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| NEWFOUNDLAND | 9.45 p.m. | 10.30 p.m. | 11.30 p.m. |
| ON CBYT, Corner Brook, CJON-TV, St. John's, CJCN-TV, Grand Falls, CFSN, Harmon Field. | | | |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 9.15 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. | 11.00 p.m. |
| ON CBHT, Halifax, CJCB-TV, Sydney | | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | 9.15 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. | 11.00 p.m. |
| ON CKCW-TV, Moncton, CHSJ-TV, Sydney | | | |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | 9.15 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. | 11.00 p.m. |
| ON CFCY-TV, Charlottetown | | | |
| QUEBEC | 8.15 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. |
| ON CBMT, Montreal, CKML-TV, Quebec | | | |
| ONTARIO | 8.15 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. |
| ON CBOT, Ottawa, CHOV-TV, Pembroke, CKWS-TV, Kingston, CHEX-TV, Peterborough, CBLT, Toronto, CKVR-TV, Barrie, CKCO, Kitchener, CKNX-TV, Wingham, CFPI-TV, London, CFCH-TV, North Bay, CFCL-TV, Timmins, CKSO-TV, Sudbury, CJIC-TV, Sault Ste. Marie, CBWA-TV, Kenora. | | | |

| | Monday May 21st | Friday June 8th | Tuesday June 12th |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | 7.15 p.m. | 8.00 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. |
| ON CKLW, Windsor, CKPR-TV Port Arthur. | | | |
| MANITOBA | | | |
| CBWT, Winnipeg | 7.15 p.m. | 8.00 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. |
| CKX-TV, Brandon | 9.15 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. | 11.00 p.m. |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 9.15 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. | 11.00 p.m. |
| ON CKOS-TV, Yorkton, CJFB-TV, Swift Current, CFQC-TV, Saskatoon, CKCK-TV, Regina, CHAB-TV, Moose Jaw, CKBI-TV, Prince Albert. | | | |
| ALBERTA | 8.15 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. |
| ON CBXT, Edmonton, CHAT-TV, Medicine Hat, CJLH-TV, Lethbridge, CHCA-TV, Red Deer, CHCT-TV, Calgary, CHSA-TV, Lloydminster | | | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 8.15 p.m. | 9.00 p.m. | 10.00 p.m. |
| ON CBUT, Vancouver, CHEK-TV, Victoria, CHBC-TV, Kelowna, CFRC-TV, Kamloops, CBUAT, Trail | | | |
| ALSO ON CKPG-TV, Prince George, CJDC-TV, Dawson Creek, CFLA-TV, Goose Bay. | | | |

Socialized Medicine Step Backwards—Thompson

Loss of Freedom not Necessary to Preserve Health

Drafting Canadian doctors into a government work force is about as sensible and effective as socializing mothers, clergy, psychologists and social workers, according to national Social Credit leader Robert N. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson said no thinking Canadian denies that health is our most important asset, but it is not necessary to abdicate freedom to safeguard it.

"Too many people today can offer no other alternative to inadequate health services than socialized medicine, yet the system has been tried with conspicuous failure in several countries — and is always attended by abuses, spiraling costs, inefficiency and a loss of personal freedom.

TIRED AND LAZY

"Surely we are not yet tired or lazy enough in Canada to take the easy way out and let the government handle everything from bottle warming to that last spade-pat at the grave-side", Mr. Thompson said.

He pointed out that government health schemes, whether national or provincial, must be paid for directly or indirectly by the taxpayer who is already loaded to the breaking point.

"Let us not accept socialized medicine as the only way out until we are certain that essential services cannot be provided in other ways. A properly-designed health insurance plan can work, and there is no reason for anyone to go without health care under the right program, regardless of his ability to pay. Tax obligations can also be kept to a minimum.

FREEDOM TO CHOOSE

"Properly administered, costs of such a program need not be high. It is essential, however, that patients be able to choose the treatment they think best and want to pay for", he said.

"Currently about 60 to 70 per cent of all Canadians have some sort of voluntary health insurance plan. Social Credit proposes health insurance coverage for senior citizens and health care grants for the under-18 age group, making it possible for every Canadian to have health insurance at no greater individual outlay than we have now.

"Social Credit believes the authority of provincial governments in the field of health and medicine must be recognized at all times. But it is also the responsibility of the national government to assist Canada's citizens, wherever necessary, in achieving desired basic standards of health and physical fit-

ness without infringement upon personal and provincial rights", he said.

Mr. Thompson suggested the following steps for a workable health insurance program:

1. Establishment of a health insurance program that would guarantee to every Canadian senior citizen and to the physically incapacitated, complete health coverage with freedom to choose the hospital, doctor or health facility of the individual's choice.
2. Provision to provincial governments of an annual, per capita health and physical fitness grant covering all children and young people

under the age of 18 who are actively enrolled in institutions of learning or training.

3. Provision through a municipal development bank of credit at administrative cost to allow for complete capital construction and equipment costs of necessary hospitals and institutions. Credit would be directly available to municipal and local authorities in line with provincial laws and regulations.

4. Establishment of a scholarship pool for deserving students wishing to enroll in established educational institutions providing training for the recognized health professions.

Socred Attracts Young Canadians

by Charles Ennals, President, Young Social Crediters' Association

Now that a federal election has been announced, Social Crediters everywhere will be called on to extend themselves as never before.

The Socred campaign this time will be different than any in the past. For the first time in our short history we will field enough candidates in all parts of Canada to form a government. Secondly, our ranks will be stimulated and fortified by the active participation of concerned young Canadians. It is more than a little significant that there are already nominated several candidates who are less than 30 years of age.

EXODUS OF TALENT

Young people, more than any other group, have much at stake in this election. Many readers have heard me time after time emphasize the lack of opportunity in the Canadian economy for my generation. Witness the annual exodus of almost 50 per cent of our university graduates to other countries where challenge and opportunity awaits them. Surely this is a terrible loss to Canada — not only in the heavy tax load of higher education, but in the great loss of highly skilled human resources.

In Social Credit policies we find a new approach to the affairs of men which will see Canada expand and develop to its rightful place in destiny. We can no longer accept the old line parties who for 95 years

have failed to get beyond the talking stage. Young Canadians want action and we'll do our utmost to see that we get it.

As Mr. Thompson goes into the election fray, let him go with the sure knowledge that young people will be right in the vanguard—fighting to win.

HELP WANTED

Call your local Social Credit Headquarters if you would like to help with the campaign. Your assistance will be appreciated — and well worthwhile.

Unrealistic Tariffs block Canada Trade

Canada's continual chronic trade deficit with the United States is the most important aspect in the country's economic situation.

Because of unrealistic tariffs, Canadians are deprived of the opportunity to share in lower prices that can be attained through mass production techniques and equally deprived of the opportunity to gain employment and profit through sales in the United States.

Social Credit believes that a solution to this problem is more important than any other which faces Canada as a trading nation. A solution becomes even more necessary as the European Common Market looms into view to separate Canada from its traditional protected markets in the United Kingdom.

Because of economic pressures, Canada has been forced to enter into more and more agreements with Communist countries and therefore contribute to the economic stability of those countries whose sworn objective is to destroy the free world.

Social Credit recommends this program to stabilize Canada's foreign trade program:

- Negotiate lower tariffs with the United States to reduce costs to Canadian consumers and open new markets to Canadian manufacturers;
- Stabilize exchange rates to encourage exports;
- Evolve, over the long term, a North American common market which can compete effectively with Europe and Asia.



Bob Thompson at home in Red Deer where weekly shopping for an eight-children family is a major expedition.

Something to think about — DID YOU KNOW THAT;

- Canada and Canadians are more than \$17 billion further in debt now than they were in 1956?
- More than 400,000 Canadians, on the average, have been out of work since Mr. Diefenbaker came to power?
- Socialist Saskatchewan has increased its direct debt two and one half times during the past ten years?
- During the same period, the direct debt of the Social Credit provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, decreased 69.1%?
- Canadians produce less per capita now than they did five years ago?
- Canada's trade with Communist countries multiplied itself four times in the past year?
- Net farm income in 1961 was less than half what it was ten years before?
- The governments of Canada now spend one third of Canada's gross national expenditure — nearly half as much as the after tax incomes of all Canadians?
- Your dollar, which was worth \$1 00 in 1957 when Mr. Diefenbaker came to power, is worth only 93¢ now?
- While profits of companies engaged in finance have risen 78% since 1957, profits of all other companies have declined 9%?
- Social Credit is the only party with an effective policy on the vital subject of debt and finance?
- More than one half of Canadian industry is foreign-controlled and this proportion increases daily?
- Five more years of old line party government might end Canada's career as an independent nation?

**ON JUNE 18 — VOTE FOR YOUR
SOCIAL CREDIT CANDIDATE**