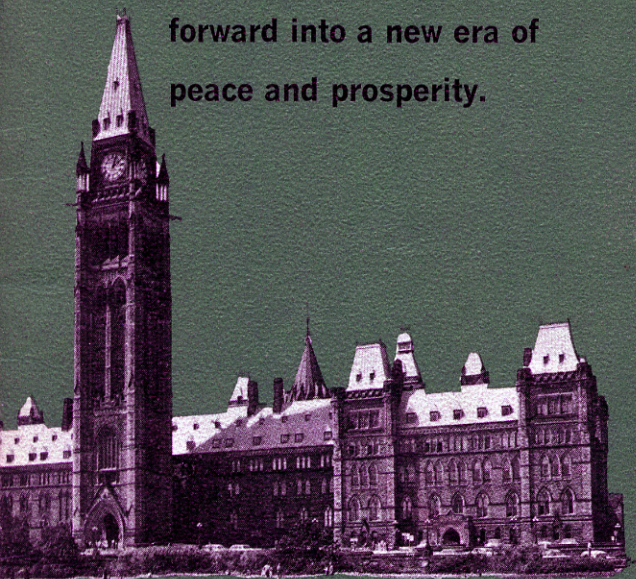


*Walter
Heather*



SOCIAL CREDIT is a new way
standing firmly on that which
has been the real basis of
our way of life since
Confederation, a logical method
of reform which will bring our
methods into line with present
conditions, letting us move
forward into a new era of
peace and prosperity.



~~C~~anada's Gateway to Greatness

Introduction to the Policies and
the People of Social Credit—
the Private Enterprise movement.

The Social Credit Association of Canada

National Leader

ROBERT N. THOMPSON

Deputy National Leader

REAL CAQUETTE

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MRS. MARION SMITH

Calgary, Alberta

Young Social Crediters'

Association President

CHARLES ENNALS

Vancouver, B.C.

A Statement of Principles Objectives and Policies

Published by

**The Social Credit Association
of Canada**

7 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

Second Edition



Robert N. Thompson

NATIONAL LEADER

Born in 1914, Robert N. Thompson spent his early years on a farm in Alberta and worked his way through high school as a farm laborer and construction worker.

Later he attended Calgary Normal School and taught in a typical country school of the thirties. It was during these years that he studied social credit principles with Aberhart.

In 1940 he was regional registrar in the national mobilization. He then served from 1941 to 1943 with the R.C.A.F. in command of an Empire Training Scheme cadet squadron attached to the R.A.F.

In 1943 he was recruited by the Sudan Interior Mission to lead a team of Canadians and Americans as confidential advisors to Ethiopia, at the request of Emperor Haile Selassie.

His work during the next few years was to advise the Ethiopians on the many phases of setting up an emergency government administration based on democratic principles. As special advisor, his influence concerned all the aspects of the developing economy of the country.

Special assignments took him throughout the middle east, India, Pakistan and Europe where he became familiar with the ever-changing character of world events.

Bob Thompson's outstanding work as educator and advisor to the emerging people of Africa, his extensive administrative experience and his non-political convictions about the dynamic potential of Canada's economy have made him highly respected across Canada and throughout much of the free world.

He is married, with eight children. The Thompsons have a farm home near Red Deer, Alberta.



Real Caouette

DEPUTY NATIONAL LEADER

Mr. Caouette joined the Social Credit Association in 1939. He was the delegate for Quebec to the First National Convention in 1944, and was Member of Parliament for Pontiac constituency in Quebec from 1946 to 1949.

He has continued his active support of the Social Credit party and has been one of the main political forces in the province.

Deputy National Leader, he is the candidate for Villeneuve constituency in Rouyn, Quebec, where he is president and general manager of a large garage and automobile dealership.

Mr. Caouette, bilingual and widely respected as a dynamic and convincing speaker, for two years has had a weekly broadcast on the French television network and now has one of the highest television ratings in the province. He has also toured Canada as a speaker on Social Credit policies.

A graduate of Victoriaville Sacred Heart College, his varied business experience includes banking, insurance, construction and the wholesale grocery field.

Our History

Viewed as a system rather than as a political party, the history of Social Credit is as old as that of money. In many different places, at many different times, successfully monetary experiments along Social Credit lines have been conducted; indeed, under other names, parts of the Social Credit system have been used off and on throughout modern history.

It was not until the early 1920's that these parts were put together into the basis of Social Credit as we know it today. The author of the system was Major C. H. Douglas, a noted economist, who was troubled by the fact that purchasing power, which seemed unlimited during times of war, dropped back in peace-time to a point where many people knew real suffering.

Major Douglas accepted this cycle of wartime boom and peace-time bust as evidence that government financial policy can greatly influence the prosperity of the nation. He saw that the increasing use of machinery meant an increasing gap between the prices of goods coming on to the market for sale, and the quantity of money distributed through industry which could be used to buy them. He developed these ideas into a program of economic reform which he presented to the Canadian Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce which

was in 1923 considering renewal of the Bank Charter Act.

Major Douglas's views were given only summary attention by this Committee and the role of expounding these theories later fell to one of the most selfless politicians in Canadian history, William Aberhart. Mr. Aberhart incorporated Social Credit ideas into part of his weekly radio broadcasts in 1933 and recommended Social Credit principles to the United Farmers party, which then governed Alberta. The United Farmers invited Major Douglas to appear before the legislature, but, as have other political parties, found that Social Credit theories were not acceptable to the power groups which control Canadian politics.

Using Major Douglas' system as the basis, Mr. Aberhart formed the Social Credit party and in 1935, Social Credit candidates won 56 seats to become the governing body of Alberta. Later that year, 17 candidates were elected to the federal parliament.

Despite obstacles placed in his way by the federal government, Premier Aberhart, and, after his death in 1943, his successor E. C. Manning was able to lead Alberta into a greater era of financial success than any other Canadian province has ever known. By 1947, when the Leduc oil field was discovered, Alberta was in financial condition to encourage development of the field by private enterprise to the benefit of all Alberta people.

Mr. Aberhart died four years before the oil discovery but his able pupil, E. C. Manning became premier and carried on the Social Credit government which has now been elected seven consecutive times. At the present time, Social Credit holds 62 out of the 65 seats in the Alberta legislature.

Social Credit formed its first government outside of Alberta in 1952 when W. A. C. Bennett established Social Credit as a minor-

ity government. A year later, Premier Bennett again led his party to the polls and won a decisive victory. After winning a further election in 1960, Premier Bennett's Social Credit government has the distinction of having remained in power longer than any other Provincial administration in the history of British Columbia.

In 1954, and again in 1957 and 1960 the New Zealand Social Credit party ran a full slate of candidates in that country's general election and although unable to win a seat in parliament, received a substantial share of the popular vote.

Social Credit political movements exist both in Australia and Great Britain.

Social Credit became a force in federal politics in 1944 when Solon Low, chief financial architect of the Alberta government, became national leader.

Social Credit contested numerous federal elections since that date, returning in 1957 a total of nineteen members, and receiving the greatest percentage increase in popular vote of any political party. Although its representation in Parliament was wiped out in the Diefenbaker landslide of March 1958, the continued vitality of the movement has been shown by the choice of Robert N. Thompson as national leader at a National Convention held in Ottawa in 1961, and the party's declared intention of nominating a full slate of candidates in the forthcoming federal election—more than double the number ever fielded by Social Credit before.

Social Credit— a Party and a Principle

Social Credit, did not begin as a political party. It began as a theory of economics, proven and attested to by financial men of every country. It was a means by which the ideals of Western democracy, challenged by the economic problems of the day, could be made to prevail. This was offered gratis to the political parties of the various governments. As the more practical minded would have predicted, the politicians turned their backs on the sound ideas of Social Credit.

These founders of Social Credit, like many of our great thinkers in fields of social science, natural science, philosophy and religion, could not understand the machinations of the normal political mind; they could not accept the fact that politicians would hinder the welfare of the people as a whole in favor of their own selfish interests and interests of the great financial complexes which all too often influence political action.

Out of this refusal of the old line parties to accept—or even consider—the truths of Social Credit, a new political party was born. The political party did not give birth to the ideals of Social Credit; rather the ideals gave birth to the party.

The truth of the Social Credit ideals has created Social Credit governments which

are invincible. The ideals of Social Credit have brought prosperity to the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The people of these provinces have endorsed the principles time and time again. The fact that these people have elected the Social Credit party is incidental; more important is the devotion of the people to the working practicality of Social Credit.

Social Credit principles will work for any government which will let them work. Because governments of the old time political parties have refused to recognize Social Credit, a new party has, through necessity, been formed.

The answer, then, is yes and no. Basically, Social Credit is a proven economic technique. The Social Credit party is the large group of Canadians which have undertaken to bring through political action the benefits of Social Credit to Canadians.

Our Basic 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 organization 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.

Our Objectives

Guided by these principles, the Social Credit movement in Canada has set before itself the following objectives:

1. Human Relations

- (a) To encourage and assist each individual to exercise personal initiative and assume individual responsibility.
- (b) To mobilize and guide the collective knowledge, experience and strength of organized society into channels which will ensure maximum opportunity for individual self-development and achievement.
- (c) To establish and preserve a truly democratic form of society based on the rule of just laws in which each individual will be assured social, economic, political, cultural and religious freedom.

2. National Development

- (a) To develop Canada's resources in the interests of all her people under a system of private competitive enterprise.
- (b) To operate the national monetary system in a manner that will place sole responsibility for supply of money with the Bank of Canada so as to ensure encouragement and distribution of production without inflation or deflation and provide a basic minimum income to all individuals.

3. Politics

- (a) To promote efficient and respected government at all levels, dedicated to encouraging and assisting individual effort, while preventing the abuse of freedom by those who seek to further their own advantage at the expense of the common good.
- (b) To encourage and assist the Canadian people to become well informed and

actively interested in the conduct of their public affairs.

- (c) To raise the standard and prestige of public life so that public service will be accepted by men and women of the highest qualifications as a welcome privilege and responsibility of citizenship.
- (d) To secure the election of a government pledged to the orderly implementation of the above principles and objectives.

These, then, are the basic principles and objectives of Social Credit. The following pages are devoted to the people who will help carry out these objectives and to detail of Social Credit plans in various areas of Canadian life.

"A comparatively short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine that we have created, or whether it is to master us; and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, to the emergence into the full light of day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS,

Economist.

"Canada has the resources and people necessary to transform this country into one of the greatest nations on earth. Social Credit can provide an administration to achieve this goal."

HON. E. C. MANNING,

Premier of Alberta.

Government Reorganization

After nearly 100 years of self-government Canada is not yet a fully sovereign nation. Because of the stumbling inadequacies of our various federal governments, the administration of government at all levels in Canada has been made a matter of unnecessary confusion, conflict, indecision and waste.

It is our aim to secure efficient and respected government for Canada, not only at the national level, but, through national encouragement, at all other levels.

We propose that priority be given to the following courses of action:

- Canada's Constitution must be given to Canada. The United Kingdom will be requested to pass legislation empowering the Canadian Parliament to enact amendments to the Canadian Constitution, in accordance with a formula to be agreed between federal and provincial governments.
- Parliament must operate on an effective and efficient basis with the Senate restored to a useful place in our democracy. The organization and working of Parliament in general and the Senate in particular will be reviewed to make them better able to serve the interests of the government and people of Canada.
- Provincial autonomy must at all times be respected, and full co-operation extended to all provinces in resolving problems that

affect both federal and provincial governments. Taxation authority belonging specifically to provincial governments must be restored. Federal-Provincial cost sharing programs must be replaced by unconditional grants to provincial governments, so as to restore to the provinces a maximum of independence on matters within their constitutional jurisdiction.

- The adoption of a Canadian flag must be made immediately if a national referendum indicates such a desire among the Canadian public.

MARTIN KELLN

Mr. Kelln has a farm in Duval, Saskatchewan and is widely known as an expert in agricultural production and marketing. He has a long background of political service to the Social Credit party dating from his election to boy's parliament as Social Credit representative and continuing through the provincial association and onto the election as Social Credit National President in 1961. He is the nominated candidate for Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

JACK SHAW

Mr. Shaw studied at the University of Alberta and became a high school teacher. Was Social Credit member of parliament from 1940 to 1958 and was whip of the Social Credit party. In 1960 he was Chairman of the Platform Committee and is recognized as one of the Party's most capable parliamentarians. His home constituency is the Okanagan boundary, B.C.

CHARLES ENNALS

Graduated from the University of British Columbia and now lives in Victoria. He has always been a leader and is Vice-President of the B.C. Social Credit League, and the National President of the young Social Crediters which were formed in 1961.

MARION SMITH

Mrs. Smith has always been very active in the Women's Auxiliary of the Social Credit Party and was the President for Alberta so she became the first National President of the Women's Auxiliary in 1961 at the Leadership Convention. She lives in Calgary and is a well known professional singer.

LAURENT LEGAULT

A true example of a free enterprise businessman who built his large transport company from one truck to an efficient fleet. He has been active in Social Credit for many years proving his value as an administrator and organizer by being the campaign manager for Real Caouette. He is now candidate for Pontiac, Quebec.

JAMES CLEMENGER

Well-known young Toronto business executive, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Social Credit Association of Canada. Born at Banff, Alberta, Mr. Clemenger grew up in rural Saskatchewan and Alberta. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force and later attended the University of Alberta. Mr. Clemenger is also well known for leadership in church as well as business affairs.

Credit Program

Canada stands on the threshold of greatness. But this greatness will not be achieved until the affairs of our nation are guided by a strong, new government of action in Ottawa. In the national government we must have vision, and confidence.

The financial system which Canadians use at the present time to distribute among themselves Canada's vast productive wealth is long out of date. Politicians and economists talk meaninglessly about inflation and deflation, while business failures mount and the dollar continues to lose its value. The national debt rises by a billion dollars in a year making tax increases inevitable. An enormous number of different taxes imposed by different bodies impede the efficient functioning of industry, and divert the country's best brains from devising better schemes of production to devising better and better schemes of tax avoidance.

Maximum Canadian investment must and will be encouraged in the development and processing of Canadian resources. Under a Social Credit administration the nation's monetary system must be controlled by parliament and operated for the general welfare of all Canadians through the following methods:

- A statistical body, to be known as the National Credit Commission, will be appointed to investigate and advise on the

periodic increases or decreases required to be made in the national supply of money and credit, to balance consumer purchasing power with goods and services available for sale.

The Bank of Canada will be utilized to:

- Increase or decrease national money supply in accordance with recommendations of the National Credit Commission.
- Distribute purchasing power to consumers in ways planned to ensure buoyancy of the national economy.
- Make loans at administrative cost to provincial and municipal governments to finance hospitals, schools, roads, highways, and public buildings.
- Liquidate the National Debt.
- Advance money at low interest rates for agricultural or commercial purposes.
- Extend lines of credit to other nations for the purpose of purchasing Canadian production surplus to domestic requirements.

The national tax structure will be redesigned to:

- Lower the burden of taxes and prices on the individual citizen.
- Reduce or eliminate forms of taxation tending to retard development or penalize initiative and enterprise.
- Equitably distribute tax fields between federal, provincial, and municipal governments.
- Provide a ready means of injection or withdrawal of credit where necessary to balance monetary demand with production.

Our Natural Resources

In a world of poverty and hunger, it is a crying indictment of our present system of distribution that the production of food and the development of natural resources is restricted for lack of money on the part of those who wish to enjoy them. The implementation of Social Credit policies will minimize poverty by developing and distributing Canada's resources of wealth to all in need of them. We will:

- Introduce a two-price parity system for agricultural products. A buoyant home market will ensure optimum consumption of agricultural produce within Canada, at a fair parity price to the producer. Markets for surpluses abroad will be diligently promoted, by competitive pricing, acceptance of foreign credit, mutual assistance programs to needy nations. As the working man deserves a fair wage for his services and industry a fair price for its production, so the farmer also deserves a fair price for the foodstuffs he markets.
- Encourage maximum development, processing and marketing of natural resources under the control and in the interests of Canadians. Foreign investors will be required to form Canadian companies which will allow for investment and executive participation by Canadians. Canadians wishing to participate in natural resource

development, including farming, will be aided by appropriate credit facilities. Help will also be given by way of credit and training to those wishing to retire from farm life.

- Implement an intensive program of research into the human, physical and technological aspects of agriculture and resources utilization and development, in co-operation with Provincial governments.
- Maintain Crown control of natural resources except while under a program of active development and encourage multiple use of natural resources. Programs to prevent deterioration, damage or destruction to natural resources will be planned in co-operation with Provincial authorities desiring to participate. Present irrigation systems will be expanded and assistance given in developing new projects to utilize and conserve water resources.

One of Canada's greatest assets—its Northland—will be fully developed and made an integral part of our expanding nation.

Towards an Expanded Economy

Social Credit believes that strong, honest companies, competing under a system of private competitive enterprise will bring Canada an ever-growing economy. These practices will be followed to promote such business activity.

- Government interference in the day to day workings of important industries, aimed sometimes at promoting employment, sometimes at preventing exploitation of the consumer, and sometimes the result of mere lobbying by pressure groups for private profit, has led to a chaos of badly supervised regulation of private enterprise. Heavy losses by public corporations, discriminatory tariffs, and policy blundering more often than not, causes the individual, either as consumer or taxpayer, to lose rather than gain from the laws intended to benefit him. Government will give positive encouragement to trade and commerce, both domestic and foreign, by avoiding unnecessary government interference, by promoting a healthy and buoyant economy, and by discouraging unfair competition and monopoly practices.
- Adequate lines of transport are as vital to a nation's progress as to any army's success on the battlefield. Transport policy will have as its object the orderly development and operation of railways, inter-pro-

vincial highways, pipelines, electrical transmission grids, and air routes across the country to provide a minimum of wasteful duplication of service, and the greatest economic advantage to the user. Regional discrimination in freight rates will be abolished, as will all charges to users based on monopoly position rather than fair return to the producer.

- Tariff income received on imported goods purchased through the credits of basic industry exports, will be used to establish a Parity Pool to maintain a parity price for these basic industries. Foreign trade will be expanded by extending credit facilities to foreign buyers, by acceptance of foreign currency and barter, and by negotiating for reduced barriers against the flow of Canadian goods abroad on the part of foreign nations.

Social Credit's objective will be the establishing of freer trade among friendly nations, and the lowering and ultimate elimination of tariff restrictions.

- Investment of personal savings in private and co-operative enterprise will be encouraged to assist thrift and to provide for the capital needs of small business. Monopolies and cartels, including those carried on under government auspices, will be discouraged through new legislation if necessary. Taxation and fiscal policies will be designed to stimulate consumer demand and the expansion and modernization of industry.
- Social Credit regards the purpose of our industrial and commercial system is to produce and distribute the goods and services consumers individually and collectively require, with the least waste of either human or material resources.

A Social Standard

The standard of living of the Canadian people, and particularly of those who through age, sickness, or unemployment are not gainfully employed, is far lower than what is physically possible. Rapid technical developments in manufacturing industry and in commerce make a secure job more and more difficult to attain. Heavy consumer debt makes the individual's ability to look after and pay for his necessary medical and other professional services increasingly difficult.

The only necessary limit to the standard of living of the Canadian people is their willingness and ability to produce the goods and services required.

A Social Credit government will operate the national monetary system in a manner to raise it to this level.

Our pledges include:

- Existing piecemeal legislation relating to family allowances, unemployment insurance and old age pensions will be progressively consolidated into a system providing a guaranteed basic income to every citizen, irrespective of age or employment, but with special concern for the aged, infirm or needy.
- Basic national standards of welfare will be assured to every citizen in such vital fields as education, health, housing and rehabilitation services, through appropriate feder-

al-provincial fiscal arrangements. Special grants and direct income payments will implement a basic program designed to help people help themselves.

- A stimulation of pride to make Canada a land of opportunity for all who assume responsibilities of citizenship, raising Canada's prestige in the eyes of the world as a leader among progressive, peace-loving nations.

The heritage acquired from the two nationalities united through Confederation and from citizens of other ethnic origins must be retained and enhanced to firmly establish the Canadian way of life. The primary objective of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board will be towards the advancement of this Canadian culture and the preservation of Canadian ideals and national dignity.

- Amateur participation in sports will have the active co-ordinated support of government through a National Sports Commission. Local, national and international competition, Olympic participation as well as physical training programs will be encouraged and fostered for the physical health and well being of our Canadian people.
- The government will promote leadership in, and encourage the constructive use of leisure time and the development of worthwhile recreational pursuits. A nation-wide program of assistance in the providing of local recreation facilities and leadership training will be established to permit a maximum of community interest and participation.
- Additional funds will be provided for expanded programs under the National Health Research Councils.
- The rule of law will be upheld, and discriminatory legislation avoided, to assure justice and equity to all irrespective of

colour, race, creed or social status. Judicial appointments will be made on the basis of merit alone on recommendation of a non-partisan advisory committee. The national penal system will be directed to give maximum opportunity for the rehabilitation of those guilty of offences against society, consistent with the public safety.

Security for our Working People

The complete failure of the present day economic system to adapt itself to the enormous productive potential of the machine age, by distributing to men the wages of the machines that displace them, has been reflected in constant industrial unrest. Inefficient use of labour, abuse of trade union power and of the strike weapon, job insecurity and chronic unemployment are proof of this.

The purpose of production is not to create work, but to provide goods and in the process to afford men an opportunity to reap the just rewards of enterprise. Social Credit will ensure that all who wish to serve society with hand or brain will have an opportunity and incentive to do so.

Our program means:

- The rights of both Labour and Management will be respected and defended at all times with impartiality. A labour-management advisory council will be established. Fact finding, conciliation and mediation facilities will be provided to solve disputes arising within the scope of federal jurisdiction. Disputes jeopardizing the national economy or national security or creating an emergency affecting the life, well-being, or safety of sections of the Canadian population will, where normal procedures fail, be referred to a special tribunal whose decision will be final and binding.

- Business, with markets assured, will be eager both to hire workers and take full advantage of the machine age and the benefits of automation. This will be aided by facilities and assistance given in co-operation with the provinces for apprenticeship, technical training and retraining, and other forms of self-improvement to enhance the opportunities and earning power of Canadian workmen.
- A steady but regulated flow of new immigrants to Canada will be encouraged comprised of individuals and families desirous of accepting the Canadian way of life, and being assimilated into Canadian society. Immigrants will be required to qualify and apply for citizenship within five years of their entry of Canada.

Social Credit believes that Canada must have a vigorously executed policy for bringing people to this country and locating them where they are needed. This policy, properly handled, will create a higher standard of living for all. New families mean new homes, and greater markets for our farms and our factories.

Our World Position

The emerging nations of the world are looking to Canada for leadership. This opportunity may never recur, and it is one that no other country can carry out as well.

There is no place for neutrality in external affairs. Canada must carry her share of responsibility for development and defence in her own hemisphere and elsewhere in the world, through the following program.

- Every means available must be used to maintain the freedom of the individual throughout the world. A Social Credit Government will openly oppose the loss of such freedom or the subjugation of the people of any nation by Communism, Fascism, Socialism, or any other form of tyranny.
- The sovereign rights and legitimate interests of all nations must be respected as the basis of a policy of constructive effort to preserve international peace and goodwill both through direct relationships with other nations, and through the United Nations and other similar organizations.
- Canada must lead an all-out drive towards alleviating the suffering and privation of needy peoples and the narrowing of the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" of the world. A national pool of technical and professional personnel will be established, whose services will be made avail-

able to other nations to aid in the development of their human and material resources in the interests of international co-operation and mutual goodwill.

- Government must do all in its power to bring about world wide multi-lateral abolition of nuclear weapons under an international agreement that will safeguard every nation against its violation.
- Canada's defence program must be co-ordinated with that of our allies and re-designed immediately to eliminate forms of defence obsolete in the light of modern circumstances.
- Regular forces must be adequately equipped, highly mobile, strategically deployed and capable of immediate strategic deployment. An adequate reserve army, providing training for young people, including college and university students, must be maintained to ensure a permanent nucleus of trained personnel.
- Practical plans, which can be effectively implemented must be developed in co-operation with local authorities to ensure maximum survival in the event of nuclear war or other national catastrophe.

The moral strength of Canada and the Western world is being sapped by policies appealing to expediency and self-interest rather than sound principle and policy. No nation can be truly great or permanently strong unless its people recognize and acknowledge the eternal sovereignty of God and His protecting right to man's worship and assistance in the conduct of his life.

Our Youth and Moral Strength

Canada's greatest resources lie in her young people. As future citizens and leaders of the nation, responsible citizenship appreciation and participation must be actively promoted in order that potential talents and advancement may be exploited for the good of mankind.

- Basic and vocational education must be extended to all young people along with the provision of adequate scholarships and bursaries and loans to deserving individuals, that all may make a worthwhile contribution to their own development and the good of Canada.
- In co-operation with the provinces, government must foster practical research and counsel for the promotion of constructive youth programs, vocational pursuits, leadership training, sports and recreational activities affording maximum participation for the physical, mental, social and spiritual development of youth and their preparation for the responsibility of citizenship.
- The participation in the processes of democracy is the personal responsibility of each Canadian. The understanding and awareness of this should accompany the opportunity. The right to vote must be extended to those of eighteen years of age and over.

The moral strength of Canada and the Western world is being sapped by party policies appealing to expediency and self interest rather than sound principle and policy. No nation can be truly great or permanently strong unless its people recognize and acknowledge the eternal sovereignty of God and His meritorious right to man's worship and allegiance in the conduct of their earthly affairs. Voluntary acceptance of this individual and collective responsibility is basic to enduring progress and the dignity of man.

The Wheel and Cross on a Maple Leaf is the emblem of the Social Credit movement in Canada.

The Maple Leaf is the national emblem of Canada. The Wheel indicates progress and is symbolic of the great technical era of which we are a part. It also indicates completeness, embracing the entire human race, regardless of colour, race or creed.

The Cross represents the principles of freedom, justice, ethics and morals which traditionally undergird the Canadian way of life and living.

Social Credit dedicated to such truth and worth combines our traditional way of life with reforms which consider present conditions, letting us move forward into a new era of progress and prosperity.

Printed by Macdonald-Downie Ltd., Toronto