

THE
**Social Credit
Handbook**

Official Handbook of the
Manitoba Social Credit
League

Price 10 Cents

The first

By ROBERT N. THOMPSON

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The old order changeth yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways;
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

—TENNYSON.

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Foreword

It is difficult to explain the details of Social Credit in this limited space. To most people it is not very difficult to understand, if given the opportunity to study the principles. It is the purpose of this manual to give an elementary but comprehensive outline of Social Credit principles. The platform of the Manitoba Social Credit League with an explanatory note for each clause is included showing clearly the line of action to be followed by the provincial organization.

This is not a detailed plan for the Province of Manitoba. Such a plan could only be prepared when the establishment of Social Credit was about to begin. This point must be clearly understood. A man may have in mind the general outline of a house which he wishes to build, he may know the number of rooms he wishes to have, and their arrangement, but until he knows the location of the house he does not ask the architect to draw the plan or estimate the materials available or the materials required. It is evident that a Social Credit Plan for Alberta or New Zealand would not be entirely satisfactory to Manitoba. A plan cannot be drawn up until it is known where it is supposed to fit.

The assistance which helped to make this manual possible is deeply appreciated. We hope it will give to its readers some assistance in understanding further the principles of Social Credit and thus fulfil the purpose it was intended for.

R. N. THOMPSON.

July 13th, 1936.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Our Future?

Today we stand in the twilight of civilization. Whether we shall plunge into an abyss of darkness and misery or be carried forward to a dawning of a new day remains to be seen. "Right adjustment is the secret of life at all times." At the present time we have failed in this adjustment, for as conditions have kept changing, we have not adapted ourselves to them. No reform has been made to harmonize our Laws of Progress. We cannot wait for a second "Moses" to deliver us from the wilderness—our problem is one of understanding and adjustment through Education. If we stand still, we die—let us move forward.

It is clearly evident that something is radically wrong with our economic set-up. Conditions about us bear this out far more clearly than words can explain. Our huge surplus of goods, which would certainly be more if productive machinery were run at full capacity, our huge debt piling up higher and higher each year, our large ever increasing class of unemployed together with the deplorable conditions of the slum districts in cities and the general delapidated run down condition of rural areas surely makes clear that a reform is necessary. The result upon our future generation will not be for the best unless we can realize that ultimate result and prevent it before it happens.

Should our automobile develop trouble, we understand immediately what to do, our common sense tells us. It would be useless to try and force it ahead, so we guide it to the roadside, stop and look for the trouble. We do this in business. Whenever anything goes wrong we try to find the source of the trouble. We do this on all occasions when we use our intelligence.

In the biggest business of the province. that of government, we find that this is not being done, if it was, we would not be faced with conditions as we have.

The Fallacy of Present Methods

Considering our problems in the light of the way they are being treated today, we come to the conclusion that they have not been investigated so they can be understood. We are told we are suffering from unemployment.

In our country as well as in our province, we have thousands out of work, with the numbers of that class steadily growing. The relief for these people is costing our government millions of dollars. Is there not work for everyone? Unemployment is a permanent disability of the modern state, but unemployment should not mean idleness. It should be the opportunity for man to do the work he desires to do, because today it is not as necessary for human effort as it has been previously. The age of muscular power is past, we live in an age of mechanical power deriving its energy chiefly from electricity.

The inventive genius of man created the machine for the sole purpose of displacing human effort. It is estimated today that 75 per cent. of all human labour would be unnecessary if the productive machine was run at full capacity. In Los Angeles a shoe making machine with two men at the controls can manufacture 1000 pairs of shoes a day. Dirt lifting machines displace 15,000 men. Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King talks of curing unemployment while he releases a large percentage of his office staff due to the installation of modern equipment. While our production has kept increasing so has our unemployment. With the loss of employment goes the salaries formerly received in payment for services. It may be necessary to drop that long cherished idea that human labour is the only claim to goods and services.

Present governments say we must create work. Huge public work programmes are sponsored. The machine is left out as far as possible to make room for labour. Enormous sums of

money are borrowed to finance these programmes. After the work is completed the men are still out of work, the government owes a larger debt and has to pay more interest. At present interest is causing taxes far in excess of human ability to pay. In Manitoba nearly \$7,000,000 out of the total revenue of the province of approximately \$14,500,000 goes for interest. In Canada 62 per cent. of all taxes collected by governing institutions goes for the wages of money. This has increased 11 per cent in two years, and still they keep increasing it. Is our country to go into liquidation to the Banking System of Canada? Public Opinion will never stand for that, but nevertheless the government still keeps on increasing debt. No, Public Works programmes will never cure Unemployment, it will eventually increase it. The more that interest charges are increased the more there is taken from the wages of individuals and the greater is unemployment.

Not Over-Production

We are not suffering from over-production but under-consumption. We must solve the problem of distribution so that the consumer will be able to consume the goods we have the ability to produce. Our Governments today restrict production and even destroy it. Children are undernourished while milk is destroyed. Cotton, coffee, sheep, beef and endless other commodities are destroyed while people starve. And yet the only reason we do produce them is so that they might be used or consumed.

We cannot rid ourselves of the surplus by exportation. To-day every country is trying to gain a so-called favourable balance of trade. That is an impossibility. If every living soul in Manitoba was given a decent standard of living our present surplus would soon become a shortage.

Manitoba, a Wealthy Province

If Manitoba is not able to care for her citizens can she expect any other province to? But that is not a fair question because Manitoba is rich in real wealth. According to the Canada Year Book, 1935, the estimated wealth of Manitoba is \$1,970,000,000 or a share of \$2,982 for each citizen. The produced wealth of the province during the same year amounted to \$164,911,278.00. This includes Agriculture, Manufactures, Dairying, Lumbering, Mining and Fishing. This means that last year 8.37 per cent. of our estimated wealth was produced giving every individual a share of approximately \$250.00.

It is evident then that Manitoba is capable of providing for her people and still have millions of dollars of wealth extra for those who are capable for individual enterprise.

This estimate is actually much too low as it does not take the wealth of finished produce, only that of raw material and also the figures are taken in a time when production is far below what it should be.

We are being forced to be responsible for our share of the Provincial debt because we are told that we are the shareholders of our Province. We are not allowed though to share in the wealth of our Province. That is not for its average citizens.

As President Roosevelt has said: "The millions who are in want will not stand by silently forever, while the things to satisfy their needs are within easy reach."

The Root Causes

In order to understand these the whole Economic System must be diagnosed. It must be studied from the stand point of a doctor studying a disease. It can never be cured by studying the symptoms, they must be clearly distinguished from the causes of the trouble. Social Credit does this and points out three causes at the root of our trouble.

1. There is a shortage of purchasing power. As human effort is being minimized purchasing power is being destroyed. When a machine displaces ten men those men have been deprived of purchasing power. That is the case today. It has been explained that before we can enjoy good times there must be a dollar of purchasing power for every dollar's worth of goods produced. Consumption must equate Production. During the past few years purchasing power has decreased and production has increased. As the consumption falls there is less need to produce and so production falls as well. As conditions get worse this vicious cycle becomes still more acute.

This lag can never be made up by injecting purchasing power in return for wages as the work is not there. We must devise another means.

2. The investment of surplus funds and created bank credit is taken from industry and commerce and invested in bond indebtedness where huge interest returns are the aim instead of fair profit.

More than a million dollars a day is being taken from the Canadian people to pay this ever increasing burden of debt. It has now reached the point where governments are forced to borrow to pay the interest. As more is borrowed the less there is available to the ordinary working man and again we enter a vicious cycle, as bad as the first.

3. Besides this second point we are aware of the profiteering that is continually being carried on. The Stevens Just Price Commission proved this to us. A farm cultivator, manufactured by a large Farm Implement Company was shown to cost \$4.44 and is being sold to the Western Farmers for a sum of \$112.50. An industry in Quebec has produced a dividend of over 200 per cent. yearly on the initial investment. The same corporation producing goods with sweat shop labour.

In connection with this we must not forget the influence of the financial barons on the bull and bear markets, where cash or credit does not earn 3, 4 or 5 per cent. but 500 per cent. every ten years through panics and depressions on the stock markets by the contraction or expansion of credit for private benefit at public expense.

Social Credit as a Remedy

Social Credit goes right to these causes and corrects them. The plan is simple. It can be applied without any drastic results on our social, political or commercial life, but will before long effectively change the whole system. There are three main principles.

1. The Basic Dividend

We, the citizens of Manitoba are its shareholders. We may regard our province as a huge joint-stock company with the natural resource wealth of the province behind its credit. Our province is capable of producing vast quantities of raw materials, food, clothing, and material for shelter and it should be the privilege of our bona fide residents to share in these if there is enough for all. At the present time our consumers are being held under control by those who control the purchasing medium. Under Social Credit the Manitoba Government would control the medium of exchange or the credit of the province and it would be used for the benefit of those who consume.

In absolute contrast to the principle of dictatorship advocated by Communism or Fascism, Social Credit says that we must build up from the individual instead of down from the State. The Consumer himself is placed as a director, and through the dividend he is for the first time made master of the situation. This is the only way in which the individual can be given economic security. The amount could not be stated definitely until the statistics were set up and the value placed on the necessary food, clothing and shelter. Every bona fide citizen, male or female, will be given the same. No one would be forced to accept the dividend, if certain individuals turned back their share it could certainly be used by others. The fact that an individual lives within the province, and uses the resources of the province, places a value upon goods through effective demand.

In this way individual enterprise will not be interfered with. Under an age of plenty built up through mass production, private ownership loses much of the significance it once had. The value of production is nil except as it is used to supply the needs of a community. Idle industries are valueless. If through a basic dividend the community is given full access to the total production of the factory, the factory will be kept busy.

As long as the consumer is in a position to use the production, it does not matter who owns the factory. Allowing a system of communal ownership is simply putting an obstacle in the way of the desired objective.

Method of Payment

As soon as the Credit Account has been set up, and the value of the Capital and Vital assets are determined each bona fide citizen will have placed to his credit in the local credit branch enough purchasing power to buy the necessities of life. This Credit account will be carried on in much the same way that a bank account is carried on today. As long as the individual

keeps his grocer, and those who supply his immediate wants paid and is in good standing, his account will be credited with the same amount next month. Those who are attending school will be bonused so that their education might be carried on until they are of age to receive the dividend and those handicapped physically or mentally will be provided for. The older people will be encouraged to withhold their services from active production as much as possible to allow more room for the younger generation. This will be a privilege that all can enjoy when the evening of life is reached, because of their economic security guaranteed by the basic dividend.

2. The Blood Stream of the State

In the same way that blood is the life of the body, so credit is the life of any community or state. A few quarts of blood does the work of many gallons as the heart pumps and repumps the blood. As soon as there is a leakage in the arteries or in the valves of the heart things begin to go wrong. This applies to the credit of the state as well. It is essential that credit be kept in circulation.

For every dollar that is kept out of circulation there is an equal amount of goods unsold. Under Social Credit this handicap is overcome by keeping all credit in circulation continually. All dividends, salaries or wages from whatever source must be expended by the end of the year or period. Surplus credit will not be taken away as Social Credit does not confiscate. An individual might wish to save for a future home, a trip or some other purpose, and would be allowed to do so. All surplus credit would be invested in Government savings or bonds to mature at a later date for himself or another. This is similar to a savings Bank of today and the invested credit would be put back into industry by the government, and prevent hoarding.

The State would be prepared to issue credit loans interest free to producers and distributors when necessary. This would

insure the producers that production would go on and goods would be adequately distributed.

All students of Social Credit must understand the cycle of circulation and the necessity of the continual flow.

3. The Price Control or Just Price

It is only just that the Producer, the Importer or Distributor should receive for their goods enough to cover all costs as well as allow a fair commission for services, without exploiting the purchasing power of the Consumer. A price Commission made up of experts from every sphere of life would by an analysis, decide upon this fair and just price. Excessive profits must be eliminated.

The total cost of any production is equal to the cost of total consumption. Today the financial cost enters into the cost of production as well. If this was eliminated there would be at any one time enough purchasing power to buy the total production and thus the producer would be able to sell all his goods. In order that the difference between the real cost of production and the financial cost of production can be made up the purchasing power must be taken from elsewhere. It has already been explained how a Provincial Credit Account will be set up and operated through a Basic Dividend for this purpose.

The Just Price only applies to the real cost of production. To make this possible and to assist in balancing consumption and production a compensating price must be fixed. This can be most easily explained and understood by the Automatic Price Control Formula.

$$\text{Selling Price} = \frac{\text{Total Consumption}}{\text{Total Production}} \times \text{Just Price.}$$

The difference between the Compensated Price and the Just Price will be made up from the Provincial Credit Account in much the same way as the Dividend was issued. By these two methods the Purchasing Power in the Province would be sufficient to equate the cost of the goods consumed.

The Abolition of Profits

The idea that excess profits is responsible for our conditions is mistaken, it merely is reasoning with ideas from a time of scarcity in a time of plenty. When there was not enough to go around to all then it was injurious for one to get more than his share. Today there is plenty for everyone and so the profit system is not responsible.

If we were to redistribute these excess profits of today there would not be sufficient for everyone to enjoy security. That is not our solution. The immediate aim of Social Credit is to increase consumption. This cannot be done at the expense of the Producer but merely working in agreement with the requirements of each and thus harmonize the Laws of Progress.

The Unearned Increment

This merely means the increase in value that is not earned. For example let us take the man who came out to Western Canada years ago and bought land. This land at a later date, when the railroad came through, became a townsite. Each lot now sold for more than what was paid for 160 acres. There was a tremendous increase in price.

Again let us imagine a large implement factory sitting in the middle of a desert. It would be absolutely valueless. If the desert suddenly became suitable for agriculture through irrigation, the factory would be worth a fortune.

In both cases the owner did nothing to increase the value. The fact that people were buying his land or using his production should allow him a fair profit on turnover which would be just, but the biggest percentage of the increase rightfully belongs to the people who came, bringing with them effective demand. "One of the chief purposes of Social Credit is to return to the consumer the full benefits accruing from mass production which has been made possible by our collective form of society."

Hon. Mr. H. H. Stevens showed very clearly the unearned increment in prices today in his Price Commission Report. This spread must be lowered by a Price Discount and an Unearned Increment Levy.

Will Social Credit Increase Taxes ?

No, there will be no increase of taxes when Social Credit is applied. The debt creating system is done away with. The Unearned Increment together with the actual Social Credit should, as the system comes into working perfection, tend to abolish taxes as we know them. As long as there is sufficient purchasing power in the State to equal the true price of production, taxes could be minimized without difficulty.

Social Credit and National Debt

Of course this is a National Question. There are only two things that can happen to debt. They can either be paid or not be paid. Under the present system they cannot be paid.

As Social Credit does not confiscate, these debts must be paid. Remembering that under Social Credit the Government controls the means of payment, we look for a moment at a payment which has come due. This, a matured bond issue, is really

a mortgage on the country. The debt is paid with Government Credit. No more debt is incurred because the resources of the country back the Credit Issue. The holder of the bond issue suddenly finds himself with a large amount of purchasing power. As it is to him, it has no value. The only thing he can do with it is to invest it with the government or industry. When he has done this the credit is immediately back in circulation and the Just Control of the system prevents him from further using the public for his own benefit.

Inflation

Critics of Social Credit claim it is a huge spiral of inflation. They continue to think in terms of an old system and apply it to a new. A period of inflation means a time when there is more money than goods. A deflation period is the opposite, that is less money than goods. We are in a deflation period today.

In Social Credit there cannot be more purchasing power than goods because the purchasing power is based on the goods that are produced. At no time is there more purchasing power than there is value of production. Therefore there can be no inflation.

How Would Outside Business Carry on?

To understand this it is only necessary to understand how business carries on today.

When we settle debts for goods received in outside points we do not send the money. We merely buy a bank draft or a Money Order, which is sent on in place of the money. At the end of a period the accounts are settled by a Clearing House System. Very little money changes hands. This is the same whether it is within Canada or in foreign countries.

It would be the same under Social Credit. If you wish to send a sum of money you would have the privilege of buying the money order the same as you do today.

Unemployment

Does Social Credit solve the unemployment problem? Under Social Credit economic security is guaranteed to all. Anything extra that an individual wishes to have must be earned. We acknowledge that the machine displaces human labour. At the present time there is not enough work to go around in spite of the fact that there is much more employment if the means of payment were available. Work should be evenly distributed. If we have the material and the labour and require the work there is no reason why we should not have it. Under a debt creating system this cannot be carried out. When this handicap has been eliminated we would be able to develop our country by the control and use of the machine and credit and enjoy leisure as it should be our privilege to do.

What is Our Cultural Inheritance?

When we leave this world, no matter whether we are millionaires or paupers, we cannot take out anything more than we brought in. All that we have acquired all the wealth we contributed is left behind for the benefit of those to come. The genius of those before has been accumulating down through the years for the benefit of those who continue.

The development of resources through the invention of the machine and pioneering of our forefathers has made possible the huge potential capacity we have. To whom was this intended for—Surely it must have been for the benefit of these consumers who live today and thus make possible a share for everyone instead of a few. At the present time this great wealth is being manipulated and controlled by the Financial Barons of Canada. Social Credit claims that it should be made possible for everyone to benefit from this reserve accumulation which was intended for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

Where Does the Money Come From?

This question is being asked continually today. Legislation in both Provincial and Federal Houses is turned back because of the shortage of money. These bills intended for the good of the people have to be rejected because those who monopolize the power of money, refuse to allow it to serve the purpose it was intended for.

Without money, civilization would be impossible. The world would be paralyzed. With money, men can easily exchange their labour or the products of labour for money, and with that money they can buy the things they want. Money controls us today, if we haven't it, we cannot enjoy the real wealth of our country. Today those who control money, control us, and not those who are elected for that purpose. It should be the duty of governments to control money. It is the right of our governing institutions to do this, but that right has been sacrificed to a few, the Banking System of Canada, in imitation of the English Rothschild system.

What is Money? Where does money come from today? Money is not wealth. Money facilitates the exchange of goods; it is the medium of exchange. There are still some economists who think that the gold dollar is the only sound money. This fallacy is slowly vanishing and can never survive. It is only being supported by a few amiable gentlemen whose thinking powers are paralyzed by tradition.

Money is merely created by the Banking System. This statement is backed by the best known authorities in the Banking System in the world today.

The Banker creates the means of payment out of nothing.

—R. G. HAWTREY, Esq.

I am afraid that the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks . . . can create and destroy money . . . We do not like to hear that some private institutions can create it at pleasure.

—RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA.

The essential and distinctive feature of a "Bank" and a "Banker" is to create and issue credit payable on demand and this credit is intended to be put into circulation and serve all the purposes of money. A bank therefore is not an office for borrowing and lending money but it is a manufactory of credit.—*The Theory and Practice of Banking.*

—H. D. McLEOD.

Abraham Lincoln believed and advocated this theory and if he had been permitted to carry on, no doubt the United States or even the World would not have been in the position it is in today.

The best form of money is the Bank Cheque. It is simple and safe to handle and eases the difficulty of exchange in our complicated civilization. It must be remembered that approximately 97 per cent. of all business transactions are carried on by Bank Credit. On Page 150 of the Canada Handbook of 1935 we are told that:

Dominion Note Circulation, 1934.....	\$184,736,963.00
Bank Note Circulation, 1934.....	135,002,289.00
<hr/>	
Total Note Circulation.....	\$319,739,252.00

In the same book on page 151 we have shown that total loans and discounts of the chartered Banks for 1934 was \$1,389,000,000. Where did these interest bearing loans originate if the bank did not create it.

If an individual wishes to borrow \$1,000.00 from a bank to begin a business with, he must satisfy the Bank Manager that

he has safe security. If his house for example was used for security, he would be given the money. One thousand dollars in bills are not given out, there is only \$1,000.00 in figures placed on the credit side of the ledger. A cheque book is given and the account may be drawn upon. Very little money ever enters into the transactions. When the account has been settled the figures are stroked from the books. The property of the borrower has been monetized by the Bank.

To clarify the point still farther let us imagine a small isolated community of twenty individuals. The twenty men wish to begin production, but have no money. The Bank loans each one \$1,000.00 at 5 per cent., on the strength of their security and ability to produce. When production is finished the notes are to be met, \$20,000.00 has been borrowed and paid out for raw materials and labour, but \$21,000.00 is due. Ten of the men are more energetic and gather their amount plus interest and settle the account. \$10,500.00 has been paid back. \$10,500.00 is still owing. The sum total of the money lent out was \$20,000.00 and there is only \$9,500.00 left in the community. How can \$9,500.00 pay off \$10,500.00? It cannot be done unless more money is borrowed to pay off the interest. That is the position we are in today.

If the money had been loaned interest free the settlement could have been made. The principle then would be sound and serve its purpose. Under Orthodox Finance it is not.

Social Credit as a government uses the right to issue its own credit. The difference between the amount of purchasing power in a country and the value of production is made up by this credit, which is not debt creating or interest bearing. It would be foolish to owe yourself a debt or pay interest to yourself.

The Monopoly of the Private Banking System must be broken and turned over to the Governments of the Land. Our solution lies in Monetary Reform with the correct adjustment.

Manitoba Social Credit League Platform

1. The re-organization of the Provincial Government along economic lines to consolidate departments and to eliminate duplication.

This clause simply endorses the fact that it is uppermost in the minds of the people of Manitoba that we are overgoverned. The multiplicity and duplication of departments places a burden upon the taxpayers far in excess of the regulation and requirements necessary for the efficient maintenance of provincial legislation and services.

2. The refunding of Provincial and Municipal debts without being compelled to yield our provincial autonomy.

Within the next few months the province will have to take care of a bond issue. We believe that all future maturities should earn only as much as it is within the ability of the people to pay. The province has the right to control its credit. By refunding we mean the re-issuance of bonds which are promises to pay. Repudiating is not contemplated by Social Crediters. It is our desire that wages of money or interest rates on all securities shall be reduced.

When interest rates are lowered no doubt it will be said that it is default. Today governments cannot pay their debts. When our provincial government or our federal government has a bond issue coming due, and have not the money to pay, they merely float a new issue to pay the old one. The debt has not been settled but actually defaulted. Paul has been borrowed from to pay Peter.

The majority of our debts were made in a time when conditions were far better than they are now. Wheat, beef, pork, dairy produce, all commodities were selling at more than double the price at present. Wages too have dropped to a fraction of what they were, lowering the standard of living of 95 per cent. of our citizens. Yet the wages of bonded indebtedness has not dropped; it has been set by those who control the financial world of today and we have been told we have NOT the right to interfere. Interest rates on savings have dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. Were the depositors consulted? No! Human needs are not to compare with financial demands. In other words, we are bound in slavery far worse than that suffered by the old chattel slave. Is it not Social justice to demand a compromise on our interest rates? Alberta has shown the way, they alone have had the courage to take this stand and save its taxpayers approximately \$4,000,000 which formerly went for interest. If in Manitoba our interest rates were dropped to one-half of what they are now, more than \$3,000,000 could be saved for the taxpayers. We then would be in a position to talk of reducing taxes.

3. The setting up of a Provincial Credit account with the object of ascertaining the real wealth of the Province of Manitoba in both capital and Vital Assets, and estimating the productive capacity of the people and industries of the Province. Thus making available to consumers sufficient purchasing power to equate consumption with total production.

Manitoba is rich in both capital (that is material) as well as vital (human) assets. Manitoba is capable of producing a large quantity of goods both raw and manufactured.

Social Crediters believe that this capacity to produce should be exercised to the fullest extent. If we are capable of producing goods in abundance there is no necessity of producing less while people are in need. The Provincial Credit account will value this potential capacity and make available a surplus of

goods which can be monetized by the issuance of the Credit of the Province in the form of a dividend to all bona-fide citizens as outlined in Paragraph 5 of the platform.

4. The registration of all bona fide citizens of the Province.

This is necessary in order that the cultural heritage of the people of Manitoba shall be conserved for its citizens, and to prevent exploitation.

5. The declaration of a basic dividend which will guarantee food, clothing and shelter to all.

As stated in the explanation of paragraph 3, Social Credit feels that the potential productive capacity of the people and industries of this province should be made available to the people and that every citizen should share in this abundance. We believe that modern machinery is making human effort less necessary and that the provision must be made to provide the wages and salaries of those whom machinery displaces.

It has been explained elsewhere that we are lacking in purchasing power. The amount of purchasing power in any state must be sufficient to equal the value of the goods produced. Adam Smith said this two hundred years ago and it has been recognized as true by all students of economics. The Social Credit Dividend together with the Just Price Discount makes up for this lag.

6. The establishing of a **JUST PRICE** and **FAIR WAGES** that will guarantee to all producers as well as distributors a reasonable return for their efforts.

We believe that all who produce goods, both raw and manufactured, should receive sufficient to cover the cost of production and that the labourer is worthy of his hire. We also believe that the reward of human effort should be considered before the wages of Finance.

7. A new deal to Youth. The issuance of basic dividends will enable our young people to continue their studies until fully equipped for the business world.

The problem facing the future generation of tomorrow is certainly not bright. Too many are thrown into industry without having a chance to get the necessary training and education. They come out eager to serve and to do their bit, but they are told they are not wanted. There is no room. What is to be the effect on those who are to take over the affairs of our country in the future. Surely they deserve the chance our Canadian Citizenship is supposed to give them. The issuance of a dividend and an allowance for educational purposes will give these young people a far better opportunity to obtain the required training and will not be thrust into the business of earning their way at such an early age. The future of the people and the future of our country depend upon the chance they are given today.

In Conclusion

A hundred years ago one of the greatest controversies of the civilized world was that of slavery. Great Britain took the lead towards abolishing it and other countries followed close behind. Abraham Lincoln, perhaps the greatest of all Americans, abolished slavery in the United States holding the country together at the same time, in spite of the fact that war was declared before the issue was settled.

Today, except in a few remote places, slavery is no longer in existence. We are supposed to have climbed another rung of the ladder of civilization. Yet when we look at the conditions facing Mr. Average Citizen, we cannot help but wonder if we have gone up or down. Today we are the slaves of the machine which is controlled by the Money Barons of the world. The question of production has been solved, man need never want again—yet they are in greater poverty than they were before the machine was invented. It is not that we produce too much, as so many try to tell us, it is because we use too little. Why do we use too little? Because an obsolete money system says we cannot

have what is necessary because there isn't enough money. We are slaves, in that we are controlled at every turn, so that many not only go hungry, but are actually starving to death!

Comparing the conditions of the Alabama slave to our own citizen slaves of today, we see that at least the slave owners gave their slaves enough to eat and wear, and a roof over their heads in return for the services rendered. It may have been meagre but still they held a guarantee of these necessities. To-day our citizens even do not have that chance. Thousands have to go and beg relief in order to live. Nothing is guaranteed. Children are undernourished and go partially naked. Men and women invest their whole life savings and energy to find themselves turned from their homes with nothing other than charity will give them. And we are supposed to be civilized! When will our people wake up to the fact that monetary reform is necessary and that it is as easy for governments to control people as it is for private interests. Governments who are supposed to represent the opinions of the people should be held responsible.

We must get together men and women from every walk of life, with the common aim of bettering conditions for humanity. We must stand united upon common ground and put forth every effort, forgetting our little faults and differences realizing that as long as we have the enemy on the outside we can beat him at every turn. If our leaders are too politically minded or prejudiced to see the need of a reform, it is all the more necessary for the average citizen body to stand as one. The supreme power of the country stands with those who have the vote, and what the people demand is what people get.

We must agree with Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have; I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong,"