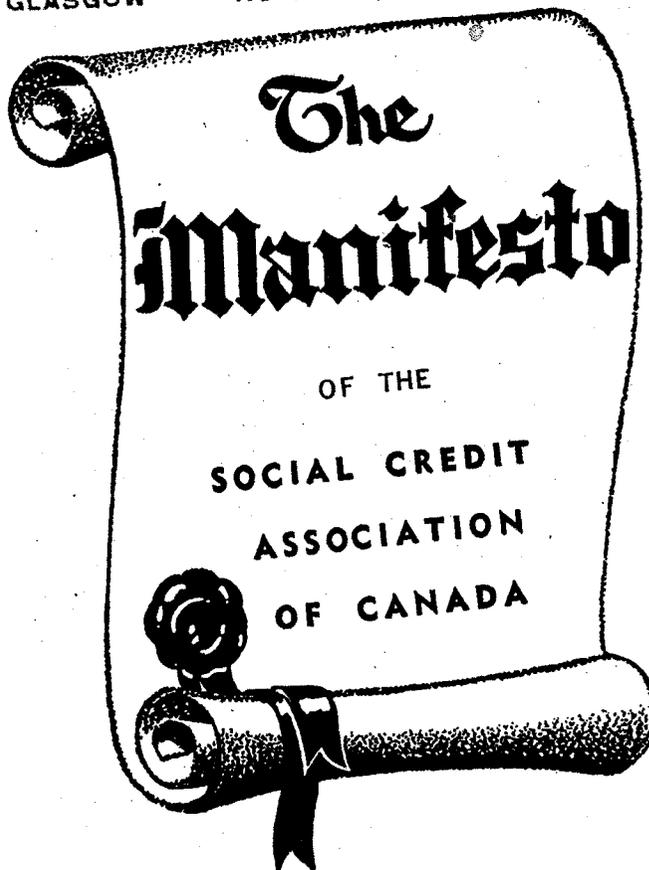


NOVA SCOTIA SOCIAL CREDIT LEAGUE

BOX 268

NEW GLASGOW

NOVA SCOTIA



CANADA'S CHARTER of FREEDOM

This Manifesto was drafted at a Social Credit Conference held in Winnipeg in April, 1950, and recommended for adoption at the National Convention. The draft was mimeographed and distributed to members of the organization throughout Canada.

On October 18th, 1950 and 20th, 1950, in Regina, it was finalized and adopted by the National Convention of the Social Credit Association of Canada.

Additional copies of this Manifesto
may be obtained from the Head
Office of the

SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
9974 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON ALBERTA



For further information about the
Social Credit Movement and how
you may assist in putting the prin-
ciples and objectives outlined in this
book into practise,

WRITE THE ABOVE ADDRESS

PREAMBLE

What is Social Credit?

Social Credit consists of three things:

(a) *A Philosophy* or set of beliefs: Social Crediters believe in the sanctity of human personality; that every person should enjoy freedom to develop his personality in accordance with his own desires, provided that he does not interfere with the similar rights of others; that the organizations of society should be subordinated to the end of insuring to every individual the utmost of personal freedom. Social Crediters believe that a genuine democracy must recognize the sovereignty of God from which springs the brotherhood of man. A Christian democracy so organized that the State and its institutions and functions are designed to serve the requirements of its individual citizens is the only social system that will ensure individual freedom. Social Crediters further believe that the people should be given every opportunity to obtain the results they want from the management of their affairs.

(b) *A Policy*, the immediate aims of which are: the scientific distribution of sufficient consumer purchasing power to establish and maintain a balanced economy; and to ensure fair prices to both producers and consumers.

(c) *A Mechanism*, through the use of which the people can develop their resources to the optimum degree, and which enables all the people to share equitably in the abundance of good things the nation can produce.

To make this more clear, remember that *Real Wealth* is the nation's ability to produce and deliver goods and services as, when or where required. The

Real Credit of a nation is a correct estimate of such real wealth—the combined goods and services that have been produced. *Financial Credit* is the monetization of the real credit of the nation. In normal times the financial credit issued in the process of financing production is never sufficient to distribute the whole of the real wealth of the country. It is therefore the function of Social Credit to distribute that portion of the real wealth which financial credit issued in the process of financing production fails to distribute, and which otherwise would be wasted. In other words, *Social Credit* must be used to make the financial credit equal to the country's real credit.

OBJECTIVES

1. The Social Credit Association of Canada is a reform movement. Its efforts are designed to eliminate the abuses of capitalism and to give to all people greater individual freedom and a higher standard of living. Its main objectives are:

(a) To establish in Canada a national economy based on individual enterprise and in which:

- (1) Abundant production of all wanted goods and services is obtained by inducement.
- (2) Provision is made for efficient and equitable distribution of our total production.
- (3) Cycles of booms and depressions are eliminated.
- (4) A maximum of opportunity is afforded every individual to engage in gainful employment.
- (5) Each individual is assured an equitable share of the aggregate financial credit of the nation.

(b) The adoption of a sound and scientific basis for international good will and world peace.

2. In order to achieve these main objectives, the Social Credit Association of Canada believes the following policies to be essential:

MONETARY REFORM

These two main flaws in the Canadian money system make intelligent monetary reform an urgent necessity:

- (i) All our money, with but one or two minor exceptions, comes into existence in the form of debt. Hence, there is a steady increase in the gross debt of the Nation, public and private, requiring an ever-increasing portion of the National production to meet the interest payments.
- (ii) No provision is made to ensure that the money supply is at all times adequate to meet the needs of both the producers and the consumers.

Most undesirable results accrue from our present Canadian Monetary system. The following cycle indicates the need of reform:

- (a) Periodical lack of purchasing power results in lack of markets for our production, causing
 - (b) Unemployment, that brings on
 - (c) Depression, from which
 - (d) International friction arises, leading to
 - (e) War, that inevitably causes
 - (f) Increased borrowing, debt, and inflation, to meet which requires
 - (g) Pyramiding taxation.
- Then peace, and a recurrence of the above cycle.

Canadians are justified in expecting their monetary system to discharge the following functions:

- (1) To provide adequate credit facilities to industry to encourage the highest level of production desired by the people.

- (2) To maintain the volume of money in active circulation at a level which will make it possible for the people to buy, at a fair price, the goods they desire and that are for sale within the country.
- (3) To provide the Canadian Government with money free of debt, sufficient to meet any unforeseen deficiency of revenue, provided current production and consumption will justify.
- (4) To provide the Bank of Canada with money to be loaned to the Provincial and Municipal Governments at cost, for the purpose of developing the resources of the country; said loans to be repaid at the rate the asset depreciates.
- (5) To provide for the reduction and eventual liquidation of public debt.
- (6) To maintain the value of the dollar, internally, at a uniform level.

For removing the flaws in the Canadian Monetary System and to make it possible for the Canadian Monetary System to discharge its proper functions in the interests of the people, Social Crediters propose setting up a Monetary Commission responsible to the people through Parliament, to administer financial policy. The Commission's duties would be to maintain a scientific balance between purchasing power in the hands of the people and the wanted surplus goods and services *available for sale*. *The amount of money and credits in existence* would be scientifically regulated by the amount of the production of the people and their demands for goods and services.

The Monetary Commission would operate in conjunction with the Bank of Canada. It would establish a National accounting system using the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other agencies to find out, at stated intervals, the net increase in Canada's *Real*

Wealth, for which additional purchasing power might be created, debt free and interest free. Such additional purchasing power would be distributed to all of the Canadian people in two ways:

- (1) Through discount or adjusted prices on wanted goods available for sale; and
- (2) Through a National Dividend, when further amounts need to be issued to maintain the balance, paid at regular intervals, beginning in the initial stages with the aged, the physically incapacitated, and other unemployables.

The Chartered Banks would be required to maintain a 100% cash reserve behind their demand deposits to insure that they would no longer have the power to expand credit as in the past. The 100% cash reserve would be provided to the Chartered Banks by the Monetary Commission in exchange for, or as a loan against Dominion Bonds held by them. When the Banks required additional money to loan to industries they would obtain this from the Monetary Commission.

The Commission would be responsible to Parliament:

- (1) In maintaining a proper balance between the production of capital and consumer goods.
- (2) In determining the exact amount of money to be created and in deciding the exact employment of such money. All details concerning such amount and employment would be printed in the estimates for every session of Parliament and thus would be under the rigid immediate scrutiny and control of Parliament just as present revenues and expenditures are.

TAXATION

Much of Canada's heavy taxation results from the use of a financial system under which practically all money comes into existence as a debt.

A Canadian Social Credit Government would:

- (a) Reform Canada's financial policy to ensure the Canadian people always a realistic supply of interest-free money, so that much of the taxation as we now know it can be abolished.
- (b) Undertake a thorough revision of the whole Canadian taxation system. Those taxes that are found to be restrictive in their effects upon productive enterprise will either be abolished or reduced in rate as a stimulus to greater productive effort.
- (c) Progressively abolish all hidden taxes, which have the effect of inflating prices and pushing up the cost of living.
- (d) Simplify all necessary taxes, and so apply them that they may be collected efficiently and cheaply.

AGRICULTURE

The Social Credit Association of Canada advocates the following measures to stabilize agriculture:

1. A home market constantly supplied with effective purchasing power.
2. A price discount technique for insuring a fair price to producers without causing inflation.
3. Produce to be sold under a two-price system,
 - (a) Internal, based upon parity,

- (b) External, based upon what can be obtained in competitive markets or through international agreements,

to work in conjunction with an International Commodity Clearing House. In the event of the price being below parity the Social Credit Canadian Government to make up the difference.

4. Extension of export markets and acceptance of non-convertible Sterling, as a means of recapturing and retaining external markets.

5. A permanent Agricultural Prices Support Act to insure parity.

6. An early re-allocation of Dominion and Provincial responsibilities and authorities to remove disabilities arising out of over-lapping fields and confused interpretations.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes in, and will champion the cause of individual enterprise.

We recognize that certain abuses have crept into our present private enterprise system and a Social Credit Government would take active steps to have these eliminated.

The Social Credit Association of Canada declares that government regulation of enterprise should be limited to removal of those abuses or exploitations which might remain or re-appear after the introduction of a Social Credit financial policy shall have removed barriers and restrictions which prevent the free functioning of the law of supply and demand.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND MONOPOLIES

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes:

1. The Government should be prepared to establish a public utility only where individual enterprise has failed to provide, or from the circumstances cannot provide, adequate services at reasonable cost, the utility or service to remain a government enterprise only until the changed situation warrants private development.

2. In other than the field of public utilities, wherever a virtual or real monopoly exists or threatens, and it appears impossible to induce effective individual competition, we favor government enterprise strictly on a competitive basis, only when necessary in the public interest for the purpose of breaking anti-social monopoly control.

3. We advocate the rigid enforcement by the Canadian Government of an effective Combines Investigation Act; and that the Commissioner be responsible jointly to the House of Commons and the Minister of Justice.

4. Adequate anti-trust legislation to prevent monopolies should be enacted by the Canadian Government.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Social Credit Association of Canada declares that the natural resources of Canada must be administered so that all the people can benefit from their development.

1. A Social Credit Canadian Government would cooperate with the Provincial Governments in stimulating the opening up of new areas and fields for discovery and development of natural resources, with a view to establishing national policies of self-sufficiency

in the essentials of living. Their general policy would be to encourage the development of all those resources which can contribute to the economical production of goods within the country.

2. A Social Credit Canadian Government would assist the Provinces in projects of reforestation, water conservation, flood control, drainage, dyking and irrigation, control of insect pests and diseases, forest fire protection and the preservation of wild life.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

All wealth whether it be real as goods and services or whether it be financial, comes from production and only from production. All wealth comes from labor applied to the community's resources.

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes that the most effective means through which to produce goods and services is individual enterprise as opposed to public or socialized or nationalized enterprise.

1. The Social Credit Association of Canada therefore stands for individual enterprise in production.

2. A Social Credit Canadian Government would adopt such measures as would

- (a) clear the way for
- (b) render available the means of, and
- (c) stimulate the production of the maximum desirable amount of goods and services commensurate with the community's resources, material and human.

3. Means of stimulation would include:

- (a) adequately finance consumption
- (b) encouraging prices both to producers and consumers
- (c) low cost loans
 - (i) long-term for establishing industries
 - (ii) short-term for cycle production
- (d) removal of artificial restrictions.

LABOR RELATIONS

A Social Credit Canadian Government will work in close co-operation with Labor, Management and the Provinces to establish a National Labor Code which will:

- (a) Protect the rights of both employees and employers.
- (b) Outlaw Company-dominated Unions.
- (c) Provide a just and reasonable basic minimum wage.
- (d) Pass on to laborers as consumers the benefits of technological advancement by means of decreased living costs; and through the National dividend.
- (e) Recognize the legal way to organize and bargain collectively.
- (f) Provide for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration; where these means fail, labor's legal right to strike will be protected.
- (g) Legalize the voluntary revocable check-off.
- (h) Maintain the political independence of all employees.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes:

- (a) That the basis of economic security of the individual lies in the abundant production of required goods and services.
- (b) That every Canadian citizen should be afforded the opportunity to gain economic security commensurate with the resources of the country, and
- (c) Poverty in the midst of plenty must be abolished.

To achieve these objectives a Social Credit Canadian Government would:

1. Conduct the administration of the Country's affairs, so that no artificial barriers or restrictions shall prevent any individual from achieving for himself and his family economic security and freedom.

2. Provide price discounts and consumer dividends to supplement earned incomes sufficiently to maintain full distribution of all wanted production.

3. Pay Family Allowances adequate to ease the burden upon those who accept the responsibility of maintaining the birth rate.

4. Pay pensions sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living to all those whose incomes are less than the amount of incomes exempted from income tax, and who have reached the age of 65; or who are permanently incapacitated either physically or mentally, and unable to obtain gainful employment.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The most valuable resource in any nation is its citizens. The health of every individual citizen is therefore one of Canada's greatest national assets. The Social Credit Association of Canada believes that it is the constitutional responsibility of the Canadian Government to provide the provinces with unconditional per capita grants for the following purposes:

1. To enable the provinces to establish an adequate system of health services accessible to all.

2. To enable the provinces to maintain hospitals for curative services and for practical measures of sickness prevention, and research.

3. To enable the provinces to implement a program of physical and recreational culture as an essential aspect of our national life.

NATIONAL VETERANS' AFFAIRS POLICY

The men and women of the armed forces are entitled to the fullest possible recognition that a grateful nation can give, in keeping with the great productive capacity of Canada.

Specifically the Social Credit Association of Canada believes that:

1. Adequate medical care and hospitalization should be provided for all discharged veterans and their dependents and war widows.

2. The veteran's medical classification at the time of enlistment should be recognized as his true condition, and any deterioration from that classification during his service should be pensionable.

3. The War Veterans Allowance Act should be liberalized and Great Britain be recognized as a theatre of war in World War I.

4. Regardless of their age, War Veteran's Allowances should be paid in full to widows of recipients of these allowances.

5. Rehabilitation of war veterans shall continue to be of prime concern to the nation.

EDUCATION

The operation of true democracy requires a high general standard of education amongst the people.

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes the goal of our efforts must be the achievement of equality of educational opportunity on a higher level for all Canadians.

To achieve this, the Canadian Government should provide for education, substantial unconditional per

capita grants-in-aid to the provinces, which grants must not carry with them any right whatsoever for the Canadian Government to interfere in the Provincial administration of education.

HOUSING

The Social Credit Association of Canada recognizes that the real strength of any nation stems from comfortable, happy homes and well-ordered family life. "Every Canadian a homeowner" is an objective towards which our organization continues to strive.

As one means of reaching that happy condition, the Canadian Government should assist the financing, at cost, of municipal home-building and low-rental housing programs, with loans to be repaid in small monthly payments; the administration to be under the jurisdiction of the municipal governments.

IMMIGRATION

The Social Credit Association of Canada proposes that a specific and long-range programme of selective immigration is essential for the general welfare of Canada.

1. Immigrants should be carefully screened for the purpose of admitting only those who are able to meet high physical, mental and moral standards, and are ready and willing to accept the full financial responsibility of Canadian citizenship and the Canadian way of life.

2. The Social Credit Canadian Government would accept full responsibility for the care of all immigrants who are unable to provide for themselves until they have become Canadian citizens.

3. Provision for consultation with the provincial governments in the formulation of Immigration Policy.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes that a comprehensive conference of representatives of the Dominion and all the Provinces should be held for the purpose of considering:

1. The existing legislative and administrative organization in the Provincial and Federal spheres.

2. A more equitable allocation of powers and financial responsibility as between the Provincial and Canadian authorities.

3. Ways and means of facilitating the drafting, adoption and the implementation of a Canadian Constitution that will place in the hands of the people more effective control over matters of policy.

4. The establishment of a continuing committee or permanent secretariat to strengthen the relationship between Provinces and between the Dominion and the Provinces.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Industrial rivalry amongst nations is the greatest single factor leading to international conflict. The establishment, therefore, of sound international trade policies such as those outlined in the International Trade section of this manifesto is Canada's first and best assurance of international peace and security.

2. The conflict of ideologies is a constant threat to peace and national security. Recognition of this fact renders necessary:

(a) The organization of our national economy to provide opportunity for economic security with freedom, for all citizens.

(b) Recognition of the sovereign integrity of all other nations and a clear cut indication that Canada has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country.

3. Demonstrated aggressive tendencies on the part of certain non-democratic nations and the consequent subjugation of peace-loving democracies make necessary:

- (a) The establishment of Canadian defence forces to be maintained at a strength adequate for national defence and retained under the complete sovereign control of Canada.
- (b) The exercise and maintenance unimpaired of our membership in the British Commonwealth with the retention of our sovereign authority to order our own affairs in accordance with the will of Canadians.
- (c) Voluntary participation in zonal pacts where co-operative effort amongst nations offers reasonable assurance that the aggressive acts of any other nation can be effectively challenged.

4. Canada must strive consistently with other nations for the establishment of goodwill amongst the peoples of the world.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes:

1. International trading should represent the reciprocal and mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services between nations, and not merely the exchange

of goods for money. Hence, Creditor Nations must be prepared to accept settlement of their credits in goods and services.

2. Nations must have the right to determine their source of supply of imports, in order to protect their balance of payments.

3. We should oppose any attempt to limit trade by restricting it to the confines (use) of convertibility of currencies, or of the gold standard.

4. To achieve a balance of payments in international trade,—

- (a) An exporting country must accept payment directly or indirectly in goods and services of the importing country, failing which, after a specified period, it must agree to cancel any credits still outstanding.
- (b) Trading could be placed upon a multilateral basis only by setting up an international exchange on which credits held in one country could be traded for credits in another;

This trading to be executed at a rate of exchange, based upon the relative values of the currencies as determined by their purchasing power internally.

5. The control of all foreign credits and monetary balances, including transfer of credits in Canada's favour from one country to another, shall be exercised by a Canadian monetary authority responsible to Parliament.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Social Credit Association of Canada believes the essential requirements of an adequate defence program for Canada consist of:

1. A united and loyal people.
2. Efficient military personnel and equipment.
3. Decentralized, widely dispersed and widely varied industrial strength.
4. Effective co-operation with other democratic nations, including possible co-ordination of military personnel and adoption of uniform equipment.
5. An efficient civilian home guard would be readily available for defence purposes in case of an emergency.

ELECTORAL REFORM

The Social Credit Association of Canada proposes as a necessary electoral reform, the introduction of the single transferable ballot in order that the will of the majority may be reflected in Canadian elections.

For timely, honest, straight-from-the-shoulder information on current events in the political and economic sphere

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