

Shipping  
"Indicts"  
The Budget  
Page 4  
Why America  
Entered The  
Last War  
Page 7

# SOCIAL CREDIT

Bus Strikers  
and the  
Real Enemy  
Page 5  
A Trade Pact  
Parable  
Page 7

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 6. No. 16 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Postage (home and abroad) 4d.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937

Weekly Twopence

## NEW RESTRICTION SCANDALS

# 'Buy Foreign Coal' Order From British Contractors: 'We Cannot Get Supplies'

## BIG IRON FIRMS COMPELLED TO WASTE 9¼ MILLION CUBIC FEET OF GAS A DAY

By GEORGE HICKLING

COAL contractors have recently been sending out circulars to ship-owners asking them to take at least one-third of their coal requirements from other countries.

It is explained that this step has been taken on account of the growing difficulty in securing adequate supplies of Welsh and Durham coals, and therefore ship-owners will be asked to take a proportion of either German, Polish or American coal.

This state of affairs is a consequence of Parliament passing restrictive laws under pressure from those who believe in "sound finance."

\*  
In these days of rearmament there is a shortage of steel. Where have all the derelict ships gone that for years were rusting at anchor in quiet, hidden-away coves and creeks round the coasts? They were sold in the depressed years of 1931-2-3 to foreigners as scrap at 10s. a ton.

In Japan they've turned some of them into guns. Remember our "Scrap and build" legislation, under which four tons of shipping had to be scrapped before permission was granted to build two?

The foreigners got our scrap ships at 10s. a ton, now we want steel, we've got to pay £4 10s. for similar scrap.

Not only that, a well-known Sheffield firm who wanted recently to start making steel at Jarrow are advertising the site for sale with an exclamation mark after the word Jarrow!

\*  
Here is a cutting from the *Financial Times* of April 3, 1937.

The situation, both as regards coal supplies and raw material for steelmaking, would be appreciably eased were the gas grid to be used by the Glasgow Corporation. Quite recently the Corporation terminated its contract with James Nimmo and Co., for the supply of coke-oven gas and decided to manufacture its own gas at a greatly increased cost.

To operate its gas plant the Corporation is consuming coal at the rate of rather more than 150,000 tons per annum and is complaining of the high price of the fuel and of the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

At the same time, 2,250,000 cubic feet of gas previously obtained from Nimmo and Co.'s coke-ovens is being wasted every day. Another big iron firm is being compelled to turn to waste about 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

Here is nine and a quarter million cubic feet of gas going waste every day from two firms alone. But what happens to you if you can't pay the gas bill?

\*  
Says *Red Tape*, for March:  
"At the time of the May Report the normal programme of planting of the Forestry Commission . . . was cut down severely. We found ourselves with 50,000,000 surplus plants in nurseries—I mean little plants a few inches high. Our programme was cut down as the result of the May Report, and we had these alternatives. If we had thrown these surplus seedlings on the market for what they would fetch, every professional

nurseryman would have gone into bankruptcy . . .

"After consideration, we decided that the only proper and economical course was to destroy the balance. We actually destroyed about 50,000,000 young plants. If the May Report had not been made these young plants would have been invaluable a few years later.

"They would have been too old to transplant out in the forests now."

The May Commission was appointed by Mr. Philip Snowden when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is reported also that Mr. Snowden once referred to the Bank of England as "the greatest moral force in the world."

Mr. May, one time chairman of the Prudential, is now Baron May, chairman of the Tariff Committee (with powers).

\*  
Meanwhile, another International Conference has met and come to an agreement to limit production of sugar all over the world.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was president of this conference, said the agreement was satisfactory, yet he said in another part of his speech that "it was on increased consumption that the fortunes of the sugar industry must depend."

How to distribute effective claims on the industry to consumers so as to enable them to increase their consumption, however, was studiously avoided throughout the discussions of the conference (as it always is in all International Conferences).

And finally, Mr. MacDonald drew attention

(CONTINUED PAGE 8)

## DOCTOR FLAYS GOVERNMENT OVER AIR RAID PLANS

DR. DUNCAN LEYS, of Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham, writing in the current issue of the "British Medical Journal," castigates the Government for its air raid plans.

He writes:

"I learn from the Home Office Instructor on Air Raid Precautions in the Birmingham area that my duties in the next war are to aid the police in 'preventing panic,' to 'reassure the gas casualties' and 'to get it into people's heads that whether they have gas-proofed rooms or not the important thing is for them to be under cover in their own houses.'"

"A passing mention was made of the difficulties of protecting the aged, and children and invalids, but respirators were 'a second line of defence,' and the main thing was that people should stay indoors.

"No mention was made of the impossibility for most working-class families of providing a room for gas-proofing (a room rendered uninhabitable because of boarded windows and blocked ventilators or chimney).

"Although the lecturer said that the modern bombing-plane could aim accurately to within 75 yards, no mention was made of the certainty that windows and gas-proofing would be destroyed over a wide area surrounding the fall of a high-explosive torpedo.

"It is obviously much more satisfactory from a military point of view that people should die quietly in their homes than that they should run about the streets and possibly mob Cabinet Ministers."

## DOUGLAS SENDING 2 COLLEAGUES TO ALBERTA

To Survey Situation

TWO colleagues of Major Douglas are going to Alberta to report on the situation there following a conference between Major Douglas and Mr. G. McLachlan, M.L.A., chairman of the new Social Credit Branch in Alberta.

At this conference Mr. McLachlan outlined the political and economic situation now existing in the Province of Alberta, provided Major Douglas with a copy of Act 90, and assured him of a widespread desire in Alberta that a genuine Social Credit scheme should come into being as quickly as possible, and that the advice of Major Douglas in this connection should be obtained.

Major Douglas assured Mr. McLachlan of his desire to help in every way, bearing in mind the necessity of safeguarding the interests of other Social Credit Movements in the rest of the world. The progress of these had been severely impeded by the increased taxation and other orthodox measures, which had been allowed to continue in Alberta, and to be intensified under an administration which was returned to power for the express purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the individual.

Major Douglas said that he regarded it as a major error of strategy to assume that production and publication of a plan which would immediately be attacked by orthodox financial interests was desirable. He said that, on the contrary, he considered that the distinction drawn in Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of his Interim Report to the Reid Government was, if possible, even more important now than at the time that that Report was made.

Owing to the discredit which had been brought upon endeavours to provide a new credit system in Alberta rather than to modify the universal credit system now controlled by the Banks, the probability of immediate success along the former lines was considerably less now than in 1935.

Having all these considerations in view, Major Douglas considered that the proper course to pursue was for him to send out a preliminary Commission of two of his colleagues to consider and report upon the situation both from its technical and political side, in order that he might make recommendations which, if accepted, he would use his best endeavours to bring to a successful conclusion.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 5)

## FISHERMEN PAWN HOMES TO KEEP BOATS GOING

TRAWLER owners in Aberdeen, centre of the white fishing industry, are threatened with bankruptcy. In North-East Scotland, centre of the herring industry, drifter owners have had to pawn their homes to keep their ships going.

Not one of Aberdeen's 300 trawlers showed a profit last year. Total loss was £200,000.

Reason is not far to seek. Aberdeen, reports the *Sunday Express*, deals only with high-class fish.

People cannot afford high-class fish, so they buy inferior fish dumped here by Scandinavian countries.

The plight of the herring fishing industry along the north-east coast from Peterhead to Buckie is even worse. Before the war there were 1,200 drifters. There are now 536. Three thousand fishermen are unemployed in this area.

At Stornoway a serious situation has arisen because Germany has decided not to buy any May herring this year. The port is now closed. Over a hundred drifters are at present based at Stornoway. Last week they had heavy catches, and large stocks have been cured in anticipation of a keen German demand. The news means that there will be no outlet for them.

# National Social Credit Conference

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 AND SUNDAY, JUNE 27

A CONFERENCE, open to all who are actively supporting the policy of Major C. H. Douglas, will be held in London at the Cora Hotel, 12 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, near Euston Station.

### OBJECTS

- (1) To receive an important message from Major Douglas, who will speak on Saturday, June 26.
- (2) To report on:
  - (a) The rapid growth of public consciousness that the people can control their own institutions.
  - (b) The development of Local Objective campaigns, and opportunities for action afforded by the growing unrest and distrust, as shown by the increasing number of strikes forced on unwilling trades union leaders by their rank and file.
- (3) To consider effective steps to be taken in preparation for the emergency of war, conscription, general strike, or any other state of crisis: and the application of the principle of "Local Objectives" to these.
- (4) To undertake the attainment of certain specific tasks and objectives.

"It will, no doubt, not have escaped notice that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's touching concern for the health and physique of all of us coincides with his desire to get us all into the fighting forces . . .

One thing is certain. If we do not use the emergency which is now coming upon us to make our own terms for the personal sacrifices which are sure to be asked from us, although they are not necessary, we shall never have, and never deserve, another opportunity."

(Major Douglas in "The Fig Tree," December, 1936)

The last war and its aftermath, where hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers and their families were reduced to destitution, have shown only too clearly the truth of Major Douglas's words, and the importance of considering and preparing the terms which we shall demand before the next series of sacrifices.

THE Conference will begin at noon on Saturday, June 26, and formally end at tea-time on Sunday to enable those who come from a distance to catch their trains. The formal proceedings on Saturday will begin at 3 p.m.

Major Douglas will speak on Saturday evening.

It is desirable that all who can manage to be there should arrive before 1 p.m. on that day.

The opening session at 3 p.m. on Saturday will be important.

Special arrangements for accommodation have been made, as below:

### CORA HOTEL CHARGES

Tea and Dinner, Saturday .....	} 17/6 including bedroom and tips
Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Sunday .....	
Charges for those not staying at the Hotel but attend the Conference will be .....	Lunch 2/6 Tea 1/- Dinner 4/-

To cover the incidental expenses of the Conference, a small capitation fee will be charged. This will depend on the number attending.

All who wish to attend should complete the form below, and send it in as soon as possible, but not later than June 19.

Full information, including the Conference agenda, will be sent to all participants.

Affiliated Groups are asked to send as many representative members as they can manage.

D. THOMSON,  
Director of Organisation.

## NATIONAL SOCIAL CREDIT CONFERENCE LONDON, JUNE 26 and 27

To the Director of Organisation  
Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

### APPLICATION FOR ATTENDANCE

Name .....

Address .....

Group (if any) .....

Time of arrival on Saturday .....

Time of departure on Sunday .....

Do you require accommodation:

(a) From lunch Saturday to tea Sunday inclusive .....

(b) Ditto, excluding lunch Saturday .....

(c) If not, what meals will be required? .....

Please use block capitals and indicate if husband and wife

REMARKS

# ★ COMMENTARY ★

## Who Wants Him?

THE gentleman immortalised by Nathaniel Gubbins as Neville (Bird of Prey) Chamberlain is billed for Prime Minister next week.

Who wants him to be Prime Minister? He is the most unpopular figure in British politics.

No one—not even the average diehard Conservative—wants him, and even the King was not consulted before the announcement that he would be our next Prime Minister.

Baldwin was bad enough.

## Neville Doesn't Care

THE N.D.C. tax is going on just the same. All the big wigs of industry have made their ponderous protests, and one or two concessions have been made.

But their main complaint is not met. The most troublesome, irritating, discouraging tax invented in this generation goes on.

When shall we wake up and clear all this useless clutter out of the way and live?

## More Work but Not More Goods

MORE work for the same money is now to be required of Soviet factory workers, whose normal minimum of production is being raised, while the piecework rates are being cut (we learn from the *Daily Herald*).

With extremely wide variation in different fields, an estimated average is that the Soviet worker will now have to produce about 20 per cent. more per day to get the same income as before.

What do you expect from the most bigoted work slave State in the world?

## Official Optimism in Germany

GERMAN shopkeepers, particularly those in food shops, have been warned that grumbling complaints and open pessimism either behind the counter or anywhere else, in conversation with customers, will not be tolerated. Those who criticise the regulation of supplies or the methods adopted by the Government to control supplies and prices will not be allowed to remain in business.

Central News says that this is intended to stop increasing grumbling at the shortage of supplies of certain foodstuffs, and the deterioration in quality or reduction in quantity of goods available at fixed prices.

## Dictatorship in the Garage

UNDER a new regulation which comes into force at the end of this month, the police may test a car for faulty brakes or silencer, without the owner's consent, by marching into the garage in which it happens to be parked.

Such a regulation seems all right at first sight. The testing of cars is a good thing in principle. But should the police be allowed to commandeer a car for testing whenever they see fit?

It is just another straw to show which way the wind of Fascism is blowing.

## The Doctrine of Force

IN spite of the avowed intention of Communism in Russia to stamp out religion, it is reported that the attempt has failed and that religion in Russia is exerting a growing hold on the younger generation.

Even the *Pravda* in a recent issue points out that freedom of belief and practice of religion is now guaranteed by the new Constitution, so that crude methods of suppression are impossible. It also says that such methods are unadvisable, as they only succeed in driving religion underground.

It will be interesting to see how this works under the new military dictatorship of Military Councils, which is reported to have been set up, ostensibly to combat the espionage menace.

According to the *Daily Express*, Russia is in the grip of a panic spy fever.

## At a Farmers' Meeting

THE Farmers' Policy\* was being discussed. A farm labourer asked if he might put a question to the speaker—a difficult question, he warned, that was puzzling him and others. "Yes," said the chairman, "fire away."

"I work," said the questioner, "for a farmer who was making a loss on his farm, so he decided to get some machines—tractors, reapers and the like—and sack some of his men. He did so—three years ago—and is

**WAGES ARE NOT ENOUGH  
DEMAND A  
NATIONAL DIVIDEND**

still making a loss. He doesn't pay so much in wages now, though, and what I want to know is what has become of those wages?

"The men who used to get them are out of work, and the machines don't get the wages.

"Supposing that sort of thing goes on till machines are doing nearly all the work, and nearly all the wages are being saved? What then?

"A funny thing is that, though the farmer 'saves' the wages, he himself gets poorer—not richer.

"What is the answer?"

## Audience Also Strikes

IN an all-night sit-down strike at a New York theatre, five hundred members of the audience remained in their seats as a protest against reductions in a Government grant to the players who are engaged in a subsidised show under the Federal Theatre Scheme. Five hundred other sympathisers picketed the theatre on the outside.

Here is a case where the strikers have enlisted the help of the people they cater for instead of antagonising them, as in the case of most strikes. In the Transport Strike, for example, the public is penalised, made to suffer, and therefore tends to be prejudiced against the busmen. Yet in general a strike succeeds only if the public feeling of fair play is on the side of the strikers.

## Not Supported by Facts

THE *News Chronicle* daily synopsis of its most important features is no doubt very useful to those who are still so much under Adam's Curse that they have not time to read the news at leisure.

They will have missed some interesting information it had to impart about money the other day; monetary practice in ancient Babylonia, and in the Middle Ages, the bank rate and the mysteries of "cheap" and "dear" money, concluding with this candid paragraph:

"There is a theory that the rate of return on capital constantly tends to diminish. Not

\* 1/2d. post free from The Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

supported by facts, which do not indeed support any theory except 'To him that hath shall more be given.'"

Considered as entertainment, orthodox economics can be very funny and afford many a hearty laugh, but the monetary theories thus humorously referred to govern our lives. They determine whether we shall be ill or well fed, properly clothed or clad in rags; whether we live in a comfortable house with a garden or in a grimy slum; whether we are ill or well, happy or wretched; whether we enjoy travel, art, sport, education and literature or pass days of dull endurance with nothing but the endless alternation of work and sleep.

Are we going to smile because we have a monetary system that is not supported by any facts, or are we going to unite to get it altered so that it reflects accurately the physical facts of plenty? We are democrats, i.e., if a majority of us desire something that is physically possible, we have only to unite in demanding it to get it.

Let us demand the abolition of poverty first and laugh afterwards—when we are enjoying plenty.

## Selling "Security"

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance is gradually being extended to cover new classes of workers. First, agricultural labourers were brought under a scheme, then jobbing gardeners were included. A new scheme just announced will include domestic workers employed in Government departments and in clubs and societies not conducted for profit. In time, perhaps domestic servants in private houses will be brought in.

All this is represented as yielding to an expressed popular demand. If so, the prime motive is fear of economic insecurity. In all countries this fear is used as a weapon of enslavement. Instead of demanding paltry palliatives we should demand full and complete relief from the great present-day evil.

## Bankers' Birth Control

THE Canadian Bureau of Statistics predicts a reduction of nearly half a million acres in area sown in grain in Canada for 1937. Restriction is the natural crop of an unnatural financial system!

### Books Received

## Willings' Press Guide 1937

64th annual issue, that for 1937, of this useful Guide is just out, Willings' Service, 2s. 6d., and brings the list of newspapers and periodicals right up to date. British publications are arranged alphabetically, and the information includes particulars of date of publication and subscriptions.

## THE FIG TREE


A quarterly review edited by  
**Major C. H. DOUGLAS**  
THE JUNE ISSUE  
(specially enlarged)

contains contributions by

The Editor	The Weapon of Taxation
Miles Hyatt	Europe on the Verge
Norman Webb	Social Credit and the Christian Ethic
Helen Corke	The Work Complex in Politics
J. Crate Larkin	Some Experience with Real Credit
W. L. Bardsley	Mr. Hawtrey's Giraffe
Ronald Ogden	The Choice Before Western Civilisation
D. E. Faulkner-Jones	The Great Doom's Image

Major Douglas on  
Security—Institutional and Personal

A. W. Coleman, Charles Jones, R. L. Northridge, Gordon Baxter, Ruth Pitter, Herbert Bluen, K. McCarthy, Geoffrey Dobbs.



No. 5 on sale Monday, May 31. Price 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. a year post free everywhere. From the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

**Announcements & Meetings**

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines

**Bradford United Democrats.** All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

**Cardiff United Democrats.** How to master "Obedient Servants." A series of six lectures at 34, Charles Street, each Wednesday at 8 p.m.

**Liverpool Social Credit Association.** All are invited to an open meeting to be held in the Sandon Music Room, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. prompt on Thursday, June 3. Mr. C. W. Rhodes will give an address on "War, Peace, and Social Credit." Enquiries received by Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

**Poole and Parkstone Group.** Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome.

**Portsmouth and Southsea.** Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson, at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea (Percy Kiln's side entrance). Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

**Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group.** Next Meeting, Friday, June 4, at 8 p.m., in Methodist Hall, South Parade. Speaker: Mr. V. G. Annett: "Psychology and Social Credit."

**Miscellaneous Notices**

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

**Colleague** required by Sales Organiser (active Social Crediter) now at Seaside. Must be of good interviewing ability (car asset). Box X.

**TO LET**

**Furnished Cottage,** accommodate four to six; Bath-room, H. & C. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

**Paris.** J.E.U.N.E.S., 4 Cité Monthiers, Paris 9. This organisation invites readers visiting Paris to call at its Headquarters at this address or at its stand in the Paris Fair.

**Press Cuttings Bureau.** Scrutineers are wanted for agricultural journals and local newspapers. Write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

**Translators wanted!** Will any Social Crediters able to scan a weekly paper in Czechoslovak, please volunteer for this service to M.W., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**P.R.S.** Send for particulars of the Public Revenue Scheme to help us and help yourself. It is very simple and has been designed to raise funds for group activities, independent workers' costs and headquarters' revenue. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

**Wanted.** THE FIG TREE for March being sold out, a number of late orders cannot be fulfilled. Anyone having copies to dispose of is invited to communicate with the SOCIAL CREDIT Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**LOCAL OBJECTIVES**

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

It does not matter if they are badly managed or ill-directed. It is sovereignty that matters.

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from BILLINGTON-GREIG

32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

**SALES DRIVE**

**Volunteers Wanted**

SOCIAL CREDIT was prominently on sale at specially selected "sightseeing" points in the Centre of London, and in addition in many towns in the provinces, during the Coronation period. This was made possible by donations from many, used for the purpose of sending out paid sellers, and in addition a steady number of volunteers were out and active. On one evening a parade of cars was arranged, covering the areas floodlit. Summarised the figures were:—

By subscriptions and sales	£29 3s. 4½d.
To hired sellers and costs	£23 1s. 3d.
Balance	£6 2s. 1½d.

to be devoted to further sales efforts, under the Director of Publications.

From the above it will be possible to build up an organisation to sell SOCIAL CREDIT regularly on given days if all who are able to devote an hour or two for the purpose will write to "Sales Drive," Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

G.R.T., National Dividend Club.

**MRS. PALMER**

"Professors fret themselves into a fever over the falling birth-rate, moralists lament the growing number of divorces, but—

**Freed of Money Worry, How Many Young Women Would Not Wed?**

"WE are happy not because we married and had children, but in spite of it," said a young wife.

Not long ago there was an article in the *Sunday Mercury* on the £ s. d. of home-making.

The author began by saying that the word budget seemed to frighten some people, but it was really a blessing in disguise. If well and carefully made it would prevent careless expenditure and ensure the purchase of many things which would otherwise have been impossible.

No doubt many a young couple, wondering whether with their few poor savings they could dare to make the great experiment, read these words with eager anticipation.

But they must have been bitterly disappointed when they learned that the art of marriage boiled down to the art of doing without. For they would not have read far before they came across these words in heavy type.

"A wise plan starts with housing (shelter) at the minimum rate possible to ensure safety. Social and luxury demands should be ignored."

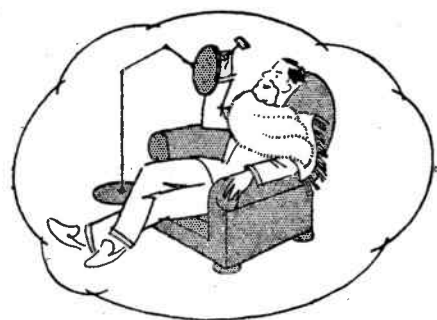
And again: "Food may be kept at a fixed maximum by substituting less expensive foods of the same nutritive value (!) for those of higher price, and sometimes using meat flavours in combination with vegetables instead of serving all meat dishes."

The author kept her choicest bit of wisdom for the end of her article, when she warned her young readers against allowing self-denial to become a habit. They should treat their budget as a game, and live their life together in that spirit. That way, she said, lies success.

Were there many young couples foolish enough to be taken in by this twaddle?

Most of them know, I fancy, that a life spent in going without the things you want is certain to be irksome, and that if you ask someone to share it with you, your difficulties are not likely to be lessened, budget or no budget.

The young wife whose words are quoted



**SHAVING-De Luxe!**

No need now to pay threepence or fourpence for a razor blade. Kleen Blades—at a penny each—give you as much luxury in shaving as you could possibly want. No gripping, no catching at tender spots—but a smooth gliding action that mows down the toughest beard.

The only penny razor blades in England which are made in a forty-hour week factory.

**KLEEN BLADES**  
SIX FOR SIXPENCE-1<sup>o</sup> EACH

**DEBT and TAXATION**

A Fraudulent Tyranny  
By L. D. BYRNE

This pamphlet will be ready shortly. Watch for the announcement in SOCIAL CREDIT

A GROUP of research students has just shown that the birth-rate is inversely related to the intelligence level throughout the whole range of intelligence and in all classes.

This is only what we should expect, under present-day conditions. Remedy: make it worth while for intelligent people to have more children.

at the beginning of this article had a lot to say about marriage.

She admitted that she was happy but said the risks that she had taken had been so great that she would never face them again. "I simply didn't know what was coming," she said.

"We realised that unless we waited till middle age we must manage on £250 a year. I was earning £200 myself, but I was teaching under an education committee that would not employ a married woman. After all, there are few young middle-class people who can set up house-keeping on a larger income, so we took heart.

"We could not brook the idea of taking rooms in someone else's house. We soon found that a modern flat was out of the question and at last took up a mortgage on a small house in the suburbs.

"It was well-planned, but badly built, and swallowed up the best part of £100 a year by the time we had paid the instalments, rates and upkeep.

"I had no experience in housekeeping. I found it impossible to make £1 a week cover the food bill, try as I would. Experts say it is possible to provide adequate nourishment for ten shillings a head, but I have not yet found out how it can be done without buying cheap foreign meat, eggs and margarine.

"Neither of us have been used to this sort of thing, though we shall probably have to come down to it before long.

"We had not saved very much money, so we bought a few things on the hire-purchase system. Never did I dream that it would be such a struggle to keep up the payments.

"As soon as we got our monthly cheque it seemed as if it must all be paid out again in bills.

"Then the baby came. He was strong and healthy, but he was one person's work.

"There was simply no money to pay for a maid. I had to manage as best I might. Life became one long struggle to keep the house clean, and the cooking and mending done.

"I might have managed better if I had been more domesticated. And this is just what I felt to be so terribly unfair. I had worked hard as a teacher, and had got good results, and as a consequence I was suffering now.

"My husband and I had to give up nearly every pleasure that we had enjoyed together before we married. There were no more week-ends in the country—£250 does not run to a car—no more theatres or dances; there was no money, and no one to mind the baby.

"I used to love reading, but at night I was so tired out that I fell asleep over the lightest novel, or even while talking. I never touched the piano.

"Here the sentimentalist will say—'But

you had your husband and baby.' Of course I had. And I adored them both.

"But we were happy in spite of the life we were compelled to live, not because of it."

Professors of Sociology and Economics fret themselves into a fever over the falling birth-rate, and moralists lament the growing number of divorces.

The Prime Minister of France has just written a book about marriage so full of psychological and biological errors that critics give up the task of correcting them in despair.

His outlook, like those of the experts, is so distorted by the constant struggle to look at life only from the financiers' point of view that he cannot see the problems of marriage in their true light.

The experts assume that young people do not want to marry and have children. Did you ever hear such rubbish?

All experience in Britain, at any rate, goes to show that young couples are more likely to be happy than those who marry late in life. Marriages between university students are usually highly successful.

So what we want is more money and more education, both of which the National Dividend could give us.

What is there to prevent our having a first-rate maternity service, followed up by well-run crèches and nursery schools so that every mother could have the rest she needs.

Then, with enough money to buy clothes, instead of constant mending and making, and enough labour-saving equipment to run the house as it should be run, and above all, freedom from financial worry, how many young women would hold back?

When will our young people realise that they are being deprived of one of their most fundamental rights—the right to marry when they like and to have as many or as few children as they wish, regardless of any advice either to balance their budgets or keep up the population?

This would be a real revolt of youth.

**Why Try to Change Human Nature?**

TWO good women, Mrs. M. M. Bear, originator of the Domestic Servants' Code, and Miss May Benson, a domestic servant, are each trying to solve the servant problem by suggesting more tolerance all round.

The first item in the Code is "More liberty and more consideration." Miss May Benson wishes to form a real Domestic Workers' Union.

Where human nature and economic conditions seem incompatible, why must people always try changing human nature?

**SCHOOL STRIKE: PARENTS MUST STAND FIRM**

LATEST information about the parents' strike at the Silver Jubilee School, Bedford (reported in SOCIAL CREDIT last week) is that it was called off on the understanding that the Board of Education would be asked to arbitrate between the parents and Education Committee.

The Board has replied that it would not be proper for it to arbitrate. The matter is one for the local authority. Refusal to send children to school would lay the parents open to proceedings under the Education Act of 1921.

The issue now depends on how firmly the parents can act together in forcing the Education Committee to obey their will.

The Education Committee cannot—without making itself ridiculous—prosecute a majority of the electors for refusing to send their children to school because of dissatisfaction with the services of the Committee.

The parents should stand firm to their first resolve, and it will not be many months before they get their New Junior School and a bridge over the railway, as well as anything else they need for the safety of their children.

**SOCIAL CREDIT**

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

163A, Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free. One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6.

Vol. 6. No. 16. Friday, May 28, 1937

**War Declared**

LAST week was "Foreign Trade Week" in the U.S., and on the closing day, which was also "Maritime Day," the President sent this message to the nation:

"Maritime Day and Foreign Trade Week, dedicated to the single objective of a great exchange of goods, demonstrate the active interest of the United States in foreign trade and the determination of this country to do its part in restoring and expanding international commerce, and thus in building the foundations of enduring world peace."

This served as a text for speeches by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Mr. Joseph Kennedy. They were threats of war.

It is generally recognised today that the main cause of modern war is to be found in the bitter struggle for export markets in which to sell goods unsaleable at home, because people lack the money to buy.

The most strongly-worded threat came from Mr. Kennedy, who said:

"The Government, with the assistance of the shipping industry, must equip overseas trade so that it would be 'second to none.' Therefore 'we are going to lay keels for fast ships. And we are going to do it now.'"

MR. CORDELL HULL'S statements were more diplomatically worded—he is Foreign Minister—but they concealed the same threat.

He asked for the co-operation of other countries in general and appealed to the British Empire in particular.

The force of this "appeal" lies in the presence in London of Empire representatives, discussing the international situation and the possibility of increasing Empire trade.

Today, as in 1914, the Empire is threatened by the ever-growing need of foreign countries for export markets to provide employment for their peoples.

FACED with this threat, rearmament programmes have been launched in every Dominion. Further, we have been negotiating with the U.S. for a new trade agreement, but with the handicap of American insistence on the payment of the war debt.

AMERICAN policy seems to be to secure the benefits of Empire, in the form of trade preferences, without accepting the responsibilities of membership by offering guarantees for its defence.

Any benefits thus secured by U.S. trade in Empire markets, inevitably at the expense of foreign countries, must exacerbate existing ill-feeling, but the people of U.S. are unalterably opposed (quite rightly) to giving guarantees which might again involve them in war.

Mr. Roosevelt describes U.S. policy as "building the foundations of enduring world peace."

In the framework of the present financial system, with its insistence on work as the only claim of the majority to goods, and the consequent fight for export markets to provide work, far from building world peace, this policy, if successful, can only hasten a world war.

GREAT BRITAIN, weakened by unemployment due to American competition in the Empire, would be involved inevitably.

Such a war would see the break-up of the British Empire, and the final concentration of world financial control in the U.S., thus fulfilling the prophecy of Walter Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who in 1914, on the outbreak of that war, cabled President Wilson—"The British Empire is ours."

**ANTI-TAXATION FIGHT GAINING MOMENTUM**

SHIPPING, well-known shipping and transport trade magazine—

# Indicts Budget: 'Declaration of Financial Brigandage'

THE Budget is a declaration of financial brigandage upon the community, repeated with increasing severity and accepted with patient resignation each year.

Mr. Chamberlain's valedictory promise of increased taxation is based upon the assumption that no other course is reasonably possible.

*We must, in fact, endure a reduction of personal purchasing power in the interests of a financial system that proposes to solve our domestic difficulties by borrowing ourselves out of debt.*

No business man would, in his own business, regard the proposals with favour, yet business men, in many cases, regard the Budget as a balance sheet indicating the strength of our national position.

It is, of course, an estimate of national expenditure and income for the financial year.

No credit is recorded, either in the Budget or elsewhere, for the vast sums expended, over a period of years, in the creation of national assets.

In 1913-14 Budget expenditure was nearly 200 millions and by rapid stages, involving the creation of enormous national debt, has risen to an annual tax of nearly £863,000,000. Just think of it—over 16 million pounds a week.

This process is the result of using privately-owned money and credit to distribute domestic purchasing power in payment for national services or goods.

*The taxpayer, both individually and collectively, has raised his voice repeatedly against this growing burden which deflates his earnings and defeats the most enterprising.*

THE taxpayer does not on the whole appreciate that the trouble arises from borrowing the mechanism of a financial system which brings apparent benefits into existence as a debt.

The question is purely a practical

**THE NEW CREED**

I BELIEVE in the Earth  
And the fullness thereof:  
In Man and his labour:  
In the machine,  
Man's supreme masterpiece,  
With which he has created,  
And is still creating,  
Abundance for All.

We are crucified daily and suffer,  
Because we haven't the money to buy  
That which we produce.

We have descended into Hell—  
The Hell of hunger, nakedness  
And economic insecurity.

We can arise from this Hell  
And ascend into Heaven—  
The Heaven of Plenty for All.

I believe in that New Economics,  
Which is a communion,  
Not of saints,  
But a communion, in which  
All will partake.

And I believe in a resurrection  
From despair, suffering and  
uncertainty;  
And in Life Abundant.

A.C.P.

Reprinted from "Congressional Record," May 6, 1936, where it was entered at the request of Hon. T. Alan Goldsborough. "Money" (U.S.A.), December, 1936.

## Jersey Credit 'Stands Unimpaired' BUT DOES NOT APPEAR IN BUDGET

THE Jersey Chancellor of the Exchequer told the States Assembly yesterday that the total Island Debt (or Debit) is £1,265,990, and that "our credit stands unimpaired."

The Budget he presented was merely an Income and Expenditure Account. Where was the Island of Jersey Balance Sheet showing the credit which "stands unimpaired"?

Were a limited liability company to present an income and expenditure account only to the States Greffe and the Income Tax Department, the management would get a rude awakening, and be told to prepare a proper balance sheet showing the liabilities and assets.

It is time all this nonsense about Island debt ended. For every Debit there must be a Credit.

The people of Jersey must demand a proper Island Balance Sheet showing the Assets and Liabilities. When this has been done, it will be found that the figures on the assets side are greatly in excess of those on the liabilities side. From the credit balance thus disclosed there could be issued real tax-free and interest-free credit to finance costlessly the airport, drainage, lighting, and all the other requirements of the community.

By 'DEMOCRAT' in a letter to the Jersey Evening Post

one and calls for examination of our national system of taxation and which would be certain to disclose, at least, that our present method requires drastic amendment.

*There is a school of thought in the country who believe that:*

*Money or credit for national purposes should be created by the Government and not borrowed from banks or taken from the taxpayer.*

If consideration is given to that proposal there is a prospect of gradual reduction.

## PROSPERITY ON A PROMISE

Part of our prosperity, which industrialists and politicians have envisaged for the next five years, is due to the Government promise to spend on national account 1,500 millions.

That represents both borrowed money and taxation and a large part of which will ultimately be funded from rearmament loans.

The taxpayer will be called upon to pay the interest out of his future earnings; as tribute to a financial system which, for its ultimate security, rests entirely on the national credit.

*It is obviously poor policy for the Government, under these circumstances, to neglect the creation of money for national purposes and to continue the present method of subordinating everyone to a debt machine.*

IF, by the proper use of the nation's credit, and by degrees the Govern-

ment relieves the taxpayer from unnecessary burdens, the shipping and the shipbuilding industries, as well as other trades, would derive direct benefit.

By taxation reduction the increased income (of the community) would be used to acquire wealth provided for consumption; but which, under the present method, imperfectly functions—because a large part of individual income is not spent by the individual but by the Government.

## GOVERNMENT'S OVERDRAFT

The Government keep an overdraft with the Bank of England secured on the National credit, known as "Ways and Means Account."

Government supply departments (such as War Office, Admiralty, Air Ministry) make their payments from this account, and subsequently sums received in taxation are placed to the Government credit on the 'Ways and Means Account.'

THE position, therefore, is that money is created by the Bank of England, loaned to the Government and repaid by taxation out of wages, etc.

We take ten pounds from Jones, give it to the Inland Revenue, who in turn hand it to the Bank, who originally issued it.

A complicated process of adding to the National Debt and the financial chains which bind the taxpayer.

From "Shipping"

**MEMO**

**For Five Constituencies**

**WHERE BY-ELECTIONS ARE PENDING**

**PARLIAMENTARY** by-elections are pending in five constituencies — Kingston (Surrey), Buckingham, Drake (Plymouth), Holland with Boston, and Hillhead (Glasgow). Voters might ponder these words and act accordingly.

**PARTY** politics is not democracy. Voting for programmes framed by professional politicians is not democracy either.

The rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the elector can and OUGHT to be exercised between election times to get what he wants.

Your Member of Parliament represents YOU in Parliament, whether you voted for him or not. It's your duty to make him work. He is paid £400 a year (plus useful travelling facilities) to voice your will in Parliament.

- 1. Do you want poverty abolished in your constituency? **IT CAN BE DONE!**
- 2. Do you want a National Dividend,

whether working or not? **YOU CAN HAVE IT.**

**THESE** things will come if you practise true democracy. Talk to your friends about it, then act together.

Go after your Member of Parliament. Give him no peace. Goad him, plague him, drive him until he does his proper job of passing your pressure upwards in Parliament.

He would much rather obey you than the Party Whip. But until you assert yourself he will yield to others; when you assert yourself he will serve you.

Ignore side-tracks — ignore party-labels—ignore programmes. Go after your Member of Parliament and chase him relentlessly until you've got just what you want. That's Democracy.

**DOUGLAS TELLS—**

**How Albertans Have Been Side-Trackled**

**ALBERTA** is a country several times the size of Great Britain, with a total population of three-quarters of a million (i.e., less than that of Glasgow). It is so rich in natural resources and fertility that it could support in the greatest comfort a population vastly greater; yet in Alberta there is such grinding poverty and distress that for many of the inhabitants of that Canadian province life is hardly bearable.

Read this graphic picture out of Major Douglas's new book\*:

"In a country which is essentially rich, but which is subject to extremes of climate, the physical consequences produced by these financial causes are difficult to realise otherwise than by personal experience. With a temperature ranging from over 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer to under 40 degrees below zero in the winter, adequate housing and heating are matters of life and death rather than mere comfort.

"In spite of this, flimsy shelters constructed of old packing material and containing a cheap stove kept at red heat in the winter can be seen in many parts of the Province, housing a man, his wife, and small children, even the most primitive sanitary arrangements being lacking. Cases of such cabins catching fire in a raging blizzard are frequent, and the hardship which attends such existences is barbaric.

"The conditions of labour upon the primitive farms (not to be confused with the well-developed homesteads which can also be seen in the more settled portions of the Province) are inhuman. During the summer, in which there is practically no night, eighteen to twenty hours physical work per day, of the most exacting description, is usual.

"Yet in spite of this, it is a commonplace for a homesteader, after having put in ten or fifteen years of grinding labour, to abandon his farm to anyone who cares to occupy it and assume its debts and taxes, the dispossessed family moving to Edmonton or Calgary, to be kept at the expense of the community."

What a picture of poverty in the midst of plenty, of a country in which all the possibilities of comfort and happiness exist!

In that condition comes Mr. William Aberhart, a man of great ability, an orator who has the ear of the people, and who tells them he can put things right—that he can give them National Dividends so that they may have the money to buy the abundance that could be produced but which is being withheld.

The people listen eagerly. They know they are short of money. They are convinced by Mr. Aberhart's eloquence — and they vote for his policy and his nominees,

so that his party is returned at the election with an overwhelming majority, charged by the people of Alberta to give them National Dividends and so save them from the misery they know—perhaps for the happiness they do not know but feel should be theirs in so rich a country.

"No Government," says Major Douglas, "was ever elected with a clearer mandate or with less excuse for delay . . . The sheer weight of popular enthusiasm would at this time have justified bold action."

How Mr. Aberhart, once in authority, fell victim to the influence of the power that controls money, and keeps the people short so that it may control them; how he repudiated the counsel of Major Douglas, who at that time was the appointed authority of the Alberta Government to advise on the best means of establishing Social Credit which should produce the National Dividends the people want; how, so far from providing National Dividends, Mr. Aberhart did the reverse and increased taxation so that the last condition of the people was worse than the first—all is told simply and plainly in this remarkable book published today.

No one who wants poverty abolished (and is that not everyone?) and replaced by plenty and freedom in security, can afford not to read, and re-read, Major Douglas's story of Alberta. It is a terrible warning. Mistakes have been made which perhaps after all may turn out to have been worth while if their lesson is learnt.

An important section of the book is devoted to "A Digression on Democracy," in which Major Douglas clearly indicates the right action for people to take if they want RESULTS—if they want to avoid being side-tracked as the people of Alberta have been side-tracked.

Serious as the position undoubtedly is, Major Douglas is confident that it can yet be saved.

"I do not believe that those populations," he says, referring not only to the people of Alberta but to the peoples of other Canadian Provinces who are demanding National Dividends, "I do not believe that those populations will ever abandon the vision that they have seen. By a process of trial and error, and with more or less struggle and suffering, the money-changers will be cast out of the Temple, and it will become impossible for human beings to starve in the midst of plenty." W.A.W.

**Bus Strikers Are Fighting Norman's Bank Henchmen**

**—REAL OWNERS OF L.P.T.B.**

**TEN** million people a day pay the London Passenger Transport Board for transport services received, and nearly six million of them travel by bus or coach.

From this it might be deduced that the Board's finances will be in a parlous state as a result of the bus strike, and it is possible that at the next annual meeting the chairman may remark on the loss in gross revenue.

Buses cost 11½d. a mile to run, without bankers' taxes (called interest charges). At a time such as Coronation week the extra services needed would have cost a good deal of money.

The strike saved the Board all the operating cost, while at the same time the tube trains (costing something like 3d. a mile to run) were crammed to capacity the whole time. Extra operating charges were negligible.

Thus at the end of its financial year the Board should show an increased net revenue; more money will be available for interest charges and dividends, although the gross amount of money taken from the public may be less.

And if the Board is able to show a net revenue loss—well, there is a nice little pooling of receipts arrangement by which the four main line railways will have to stand a third of it, while at the same time giving the Board nearly two-thirds of any increase they may have had from people travelling by train instead of by bus.

This explains why the Board does not seem to be worrying at the loss of 60 per cent. of its traffic.

**Norman's Henchmen There**

In close touch with the Transport Board is a mysterious organisation with headquarters in London Wall. It is known as the London Electric Transport Finance Corporation Ltd., and its avowed object is to lend sums totalling £28,000,000 to the L.P.T.B., and sums not exceeding £12,000,000

to the L.N.E.R. and G.W.R.—at purely nominal interest rates, of course.

Montagu Norman himself is not upon the Board, but his henchmen are there in force, and the only one of the four directors who is not also a Bank director is none other than K. O. Peppiatt, who promises to pay you £1 on demand if you are so lucky as to possess one of the Bank's greenbacks.

This interesting corporation (Tweedledum) was formed under agreement with H.M. Treasury (Tweedledee), and its debenture stocks, which apparently write themselves into money, are guaranteed as to principal and interest by that same Treasury.

**Responsibility of Capital**

Strange, that the Treasury could not make a similar guarantee, or even provide capital free of interest, direct to the Transport Board, which, at least, has real wealth, in the form of railways, trains, buses, power stations, etc., valued at £118,000,000.

That these four excellent gentlemen should have the privilege of creating money out of nothing, and charging the Transport Board for it, and having their machinations legalised by the Government, means nothing at all to a sleepy and unheeding public, but it helps to explain why the Board says that it cannot grant the drivers and conductors reasonable demands.

As Lord Ashfield said at the enquiry:

*The Board is vested with the responsibility of a vast mass of capital, and if the Board fails to discharge the obligations which Parliament put upon it in respect of the interest charges . . .*

Not a word about the responsibility of service to the public—over three thousand six hundred million people every year—and nothing about the 79,000 men and women who must work for the Board before they can eat. Flesh and blood must take a back seat to bankers' money tickets created from paper and ink.

**A NEW CAR**

---

**FOR £6!**

---

**AUSTIN - 7 h.p.**  
**MORRIS - 8 h.p.**  
**FIAT - - 7 h.p.**  
**FORD - - 8 h.p.**  
**FORD - - 10 h.p.**  
**SINGER - 9 h.p.**  
**STANDARD 9 h.p.**  
**OPEL - - 12 h.p.**

---

Any models listed here supplied on initial payment of £6. Monthly instalments £6. More costly models on pro rata payments. Equally generous terms for our immaculate used cars:

• • • •

We have the finest and largest stock of Immaculate used Rover cars.

---

**ERNEST SUTTON LTD**  
 Telephone : MAYFAIR 4748  
 24 Bruton Place, W.1.

\* "The Alberta Experiment." By C. H. Douglas (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 5s.).

Moment For Thought Corner

# PUNISHMENT BY TAXATION

IF the present system of taxation consisted, as it does, of an organised system of robbery but without any other objectionable aspects, it would, in all conscience, be unjustified. But in the past few years, and particularly since the War, another feature of it has come into prominence, although there is very little doubt that it has always been contemplated. I refer to the use of the taxation system as a method of inflicting punishment without trial and at the discretion of anonymous individuals.

As an example of what I mean I might say that, since my own efforts to explain the nature of the taxation have come into some prominence, I have been consistently pestered by various assessments for income-tax, which require a great deal of time, expense, and trouble to dispose of. Even if and when disposed of, they constitute a serious additional tax, since it is inevitable that skilled legal assistance be employed in connection with them and much data collected, and, of course, the cost of this is not reimbursed.

It would be incredible, if it did not happen to be true, that a system which allows a claim to be made upon you, leaving the trouble and expense of proving that it is not justified upon the shoulders of the person assessed and that no redress for unsubstantiated claims is possible, would be tolerated; but that is exactly the position of the taxation system. It is, of course, exactly the reverse of ordinary business procedure, where a claimant for services rendered can always be put in a position of proving his claim.

The system employed traverses the fundamental principle of British justice, in that it forces you to give evidence against yourself.

During the War I had some contact with the more hidden side of politics, and I was informed that income tax was a favourite device for penalising anyone unpopular with the authorities.

Major Douglas at Belfast, Nov. 24, 1936

DO YOU APPROVE OF THE "O.G.P.U." LIAISON OF THE BANKS AND THE INCOME-TAX MEN AGAINST YOU?

**MAKE THEM YOUR SERVANTS !**

## SPEED-UP VICTIM

THIS letter was published in the *News Chronicle*:-

My husband has been a bus conductor since he left the Navy thirteen years ago, and up to the time of the speed-up was happy, healthy, and contented with his job.

Now he is disgruntled, a gastric sufferer, and discontented. His whole temperament has changed.

I feel that we shall never be happy again unless he gives up bus work.

## French Socialist on Russian Communism

I doubt whether in any other country in the world, even Hitler's Germany, thought be less free, more bowed down, more terrorised, more vassalised than in Soviet Russia.—*M. André Gide.*

# Back to the Land

WHEN Lady Charles Fowlhead announced that she had bought 100 acres of arable land near the distressed town of Slagton for settling unemployed most of the Slagtonites were delighted.

Miss Amy Bustop, the local Member of Parliament, wired the donor: "WESTMINSTER STOP YOUR LAND SCHEME WILL STOP THE ROT STOP AMY BUSTOP STOP."

The Press was in raptures and gave the announcement extra-large type. The leader-writers said that here, at last, an effort was to be made to get men back to work. The preachers hailed Lady Fowlhead as a deliverer of the workless.

A Person in High Life graciously agreed to visit Slagton to declare the scheme open.

\* \* \*

The only people who showed no enthusiasm were the unemployed; they, in fact, were almost hostile to it. Decent people were not surprised at this, however, for the unemployed were notoriously ungrateful.

They were surprised, though, when the pastor of a poor congregation said that the scheme would involve a waste of human energy and that the only way to improve conditions was in altering the money-system.

But of course, although a good man, he was known to be a Social Credit crank.

When the Rennocks got their acre they felt fairly hopeful—and not a little like pioneers. Tom Rennock had been a mechanic and his wife and four kids could not tell oats from barley, but they set to work and by summer Tom was able to look proudly at the ripening results of his labour.

The dole was still paid to them by the State and marketing facilities had been promised.

\* \* \*

Marketing was not so easy. Something had happened to some quotas somewhere and Westminster was compelled to tell the men of Slagton that the promised markets were closed.

That meant selling the stuff in Slagton, but the greengrocers already had sources of supply and wanted no new ones. Tom began to realise that he would either have to give the stuff away for nothing or plough it back into the land; the thought of that made him sick.

He was telling his wife about it when Lady Fowlhead came on one of her frequent visits of inspection.

"How nice it is," she said, "to see people on the land. I would like to see everybody fed by his own fields, clothed by his own flocks, and sitting in the shade of his own trees!"

\* \* \*

"Come on," said Tom, the ingrate, to his wife, "let's leave this blooming acre-and-the-cow!"

**Alan Dick**

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

for a Social Crediter's Notebook

Mrs. Baldwin has a "hunch" that nutrition has a great deal to do with maternal mortality.

She revealed this at the annual meeting at 10 Downing Street yesterday of the Council of Queen Charlotte's National Mother Saving Campaign, and added that experiments showed that when mothers in the distressed areas had been fed on certain foods, the maternal mortality rate had gone down almost startlingly.—*"Daily Mirror," April 7.*

"Economic time-lag in love" was deplored by Mr. C. F. Byers, speaking at the Union of University Liberal Societies' conference in London yesterday.

He said that a young man of twenty-one fell in love with a girl of twenty-one and could not marry for economic reasons until he was twenty-seven.

"It is absurd," he declared, "to have the girl wait until the age of twenty-seven." — *"Daily Mirror," April 9.*

Major Keen, Fleetwood magistrate: "You must think of the King before yourself. The King's taxes have got to come before your bread and butter." *Rubbish. Of what use to the King is a taxpayer starved to death?* — *"John Bull," April 3.*

A Castleton (Lancs.) Boy Scout, aged sixteen, lost his job as butcher's assistant. Rather than tell his parents, he walked out of home, and has not been heard of for ten days.—*"Daily Mirror," February 10.*

Sixteen and a quarter million acres of land in England and Wales are neglected.

Forty-three per cent. of the land surface of our country could be radically improved, and of 2,250,000 acres of permanent grass in Wales only about 36,000 acres can be classed as tolerably good rye grass pastures.

These are the startling findings of Mr. John Orr, adviser in Agricultural Economics to the University of Manchester. — *"News Chronicle," March 29.*

About 418,000,000 home-produced eggs were marketed during 1936 under the National Mark Scheme. This was equal to nearly ten eggs for every inhabitant in the country.

London's output was 1,793,843 dozen, against 2,418,859 dozen in the previous year. Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire all showed heavy declines.—*"Morning Post," April 10.*

"Healthy, decent housing conditions cannot fail to contribute to the decrease of criminal tendencies."

So says Mr. Edward Cadogan, C.B., in the closing chapter of "The Roots of Evil" (published by John Murray; 9s.).

"The provision of swimming baths and pools, dance halls, public libraries, gymnasia, recreation grounds and numerous other facilities for amusement," the author continues, "has been of great moral value in . . . correcting tendencies that lead to vice and crime." — *"Daily Herald," Mar. 3.*

Passengers have travelled free for ninety-three years on the Lauenburg-Buechen Railway, which links up with the Hamburg-Berlin line. They will lose the privilege at the end of April (says Exchange).

Lauenburg will be compensated by a payment of £5,000.

When the Hamburg-Berlin line was built in 1844 it had to pass through what was then Danish territory, and the Danish King insisted on free travel for the people of Lauenburg as a condition of construction of the railway through his territory. — *"Daily Mirror," March 31.*

# SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

THE FIG TREE, Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS (Quarterly 3s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a year)

The following are Standard Works by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas. First published 1918) . . . . .	3s. 6d.	THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION (2nd Edition 1934). (Demonstrates that governments are controlled by international finance, with a commentary on world politics) . . . . .	3s. 6d.
CREDIT-POWER AND DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (A complete re-statement contrasted with current theories, with draft scheme for the mining industry) . . . . .	3s. 6d.	THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT. (2nd Edition, 1937, revised and enlarged). (The latest technical exposition, with the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee) . . . . .	3s. 6d.
SOCIAL CREDIT (3rd Edition 1933). (The philosophical background of Social Credit, and the draft scheme for Scotland) . . . . .	3s. 6d.	THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT (An important new book, giving a full explanation of the position in Alberta. Includes Major Douglas's Interim Report to the Government of Alberta). Ready in May . . . . .	5s. 0d.
WARNING DEMOCRACY (2nd Edition 1934). (A collection of speeches and articles treating the subject from various angles) . . . . .	3s. 6d.		
THE DOUGLAS MANUAL. By Philip Mairet . . . . .	5s. 0d.	THE NATURE OF DEMOCRACY. (The Buxton Speech). By C. H. Douglas . . . . .	6d.
THE MEANING OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By Maurice Colbourne . . . . .	3s. 6d.	THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT. (Liverpool Speech.) By C. H. Douglas . . . . .	6d.
MONEY IN INDUSTRY. By M. Gordon Cumming . . . . .	3s. 6d.	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT. By M. Gordon Cumming . . . . .	6d.
WHY NOT END POVERTY? By Father F. H. Drinkwater . . . . .	3s. 6d.	POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY. By C. F. J. Galloway . . . . .	6d.
THE A.B.C. OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By E. Sage Holter . . . . .	2s. 6d.	POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY. By The Earl of Tankerville . . . . .	6d.
LIFE AND MONEY. By Eimar O'Duffy . . . . .	2s. 6d.	SOCIAL CREDIT AND THE WAR ON POVERTY. By the Dean of Canterbury . . . . .	6d.
PROPERTY. ITS SUBSTANCE AND VALUE. By Le Comte W. G. Serra . . . . .	2s. 6d.	AN OPEN LETTER TO A PROFESSIONAL MAN. By Bonamy Dobree . . . . .	6d.
WHEN THE DEVIL DRIVES. A Play by Margaret Carter . . . . .	1s. 3d.	THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By L. D. Byrnie . . . . .	4d.
YOU AND PARLIAMENT. By Dr. Tudor Jones . . . . .	1s. 0d.	THE NATION'S CREDIT. By C.G.M. . . . .	4d.
THESE PRESENT DISCONTENTS: THE LABOUR PARTY AND SOCIAL CREDIT. By C. H. Douglas . . . . .	1s. 0d.	SOCIAL CREDIT. By A. Hamilton McIntyre . . . . .	3d.
LE NATIONALISME ECONOMIQUE. By Henri Benhaben . . . . .	1s. 0d.	SOCIAL CREDIT RESTATED. A REJOINDER TO PROF. CORKEY, M.A., PH.D., M.P. . . . .	3d.
THE OLD AND THE NEW ECONOMICS. By C. H. Douglas . . . . .	1s. 0d.	SOCIAL CREDIT PRINCIPLES. By C. H. Douglas . . . . .	1d.

Obtainable (postage extra) from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

### NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr. . . . . .  
Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.  
Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
Fill in and hand to your local dealer.

### SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

Send SOCIAL CREDIT to  
Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
For 12 months I enclose 10s.  
For 6 months I enclose 5s.  
For 3 months I enclose 2/6  
Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

**G.W.L. DAY tells of**

# The 'Dark Shadows' Of Peace

**D**URING these last few weeks the tape machine at my club has been a gloomy rendezvous for distressed investors, and the mournful lists of minus signs in the financial columns of the evening papers have put all but the greediest members off their toasted scones.

When I asked a stockbroker member the cause of the panic in the City, he shook his head sadly and replied "Fears of peace."

It seems, after all our bright hopes, that we may be cheated of Armageddon and be faced with a bleak vista of warless years in which there will be nothing to give our expiring financial system further administrations of oxygen.

**A**T a time when armies of workmen are happily employed in dismantling stands outside the windows, from which a five-guinea seatholder just caught sight of the Coronation procession with the aid of a periscope, it seems almost bad form to write gloomily. But two things stick in my mind which I should like to tell you about.

The first is the pale, pinched face of a fellow member who, I suspect, is far too proud to admit that he has not been having enough to eat for some time past.

Not long ago he was earning £3,000 a year. He told me he could name half-a-dozen men whose annual incomes have shrunk from several thousands to under a hundred.

The second is a German friend, over here on a "visit." He is not at all anxious to go back, but is not quite sure what will happen to him if he doesn't. When I asked him what the Nazis would do to him if he didn't, he said, "A good many unpleasant things; perhaps they'll confiscate my property."

He says the Nazi dictatorship was inflicted

on the people by the ruthless use of economic force. Fear of dispossession and unemployment without even a dole to fall back upon is a far more potent weapon than military force.

It is the threat of starvation, he says, which holds the people in thrall and makes them apparent supporters of Hitler. It is so strong that there is hardly any need to rig the elections.

He says there is a dreadful emptiness in the lives of the people in Germany. The spring of life wells up from the heart of individual man. It must flow. But in Germany it is bottled up and turned back on itself so that there is no longer any spontaneous natural enthusiasm in anything.

**W**HAT is the use of reading a book or paper when it is nearly all Nazi propaganda? Where is the zest in learning to be a good wife or a good Nazi citizen when the incentive comes from the outside in the form of compulsion? Why go on living when you are allowed only to be a marionette?

At this point I suddenly remembered the old Army ballad "We're here because we're here because we're here because we're here." What are we here for? What is the purpose of Nazi-ism except to propagate and consolidate itself? Where is there room for any individual goal?

The impoverished member felt rather the same about his own life. He said he just went on and on trying to pull off some commercial project against what seemed impossible odds. He never got any forrader. Circumstances, he said, were too strong for the individual.

It seems to me that if these fears of peace are fulfilled, the number of men who are in a similar position will rapidly increase. It is rearmament which is performing a transfusion operation on the moribund body economic, and if the danger of another big

war passes, we shall cut our programme short. What can happen then except a relapse?

**I**T seems to me that a prolonged attempt to live on an inadequate income will batter most men into a state of submission. If a Fascist government came along and offered them economic security on condition that they forfeited most of their remaining liberties, I think they would think twice before refusing—especially if the threat of force were added to the proposal.

The German people at any rate were caught in this way. The pistol was suddenly aimed at their heads and they stuck their hands up. It is too late now to wish they hadn't.

As Mr. Hilaire Belloc has pointed out, a real democracy is stable and so is a servile State, but a bogus democracy is unstable. Being a bogus democracy, we are in a state of instability and we cannot long remain as we are. It is just a question of whether we become a real democracy or a Fascist State.

Another thing to be observed is the time factor. It is quite wrong to suppose that what happens to-day was determined a week or two ago.

More likely it was determined ten or twenty years ago. What we do now will probably help to decide what happens in 1955. This, perhaps, is one reason for the appalling futility of present-day politics, for Party politicians never look further ahead than the next election.

**T**HE efforts we make now and which we have already made in the last year or two will help shape the course of events fifteen years hence. The battle has been joined.

On the one side are the men who act mechanically, using economic force to render us servile and impotent; on the other is the mighty but unawakened will of the people.

As yet, it is impossible to say which side will win.

## TRADE PACT PARABLE

**T**HE quiet old house was suddenly disturbed by a violent knocking at the door. Miss Lydia Spragg opened it to a pleasant-faced young man, who said, "I am Ben Smith. My father keeps the store in the village and we should like your custom . . . we should be very pleased to call for your orders . . ."

"Oh, no thank you," answered Miss Spragg, a little nervously. "We don't need anyone to call; our custom would be too small."

She was about to shut the door when the young man went on hurriedly: "But we sell everything you need—cheese, butter, eggs, jam, marmalade . . ."

"No thank you, really." "But we are a large family. We must sell our goods in order to live. You must buy, so why shouldn't you buy from us?"

The gentle lady looked nonplussed and then replied quietly:

"Well—since you are so insistent—you see we are very poor as regards actual money so we—my sister and I—manage to grow for our own needs, which are very simple, and we practically don't deal at all with the outside world."

**T**HE young man's pleasant face suddenly became very ugly and his attitude changed. He thrust Miss Lydia Spragg back and forced his way inside. "You shall buy from us," he shouted.

"But we cannot; we do not possess the money."

Ben's demeanour became more threatening. He snatched at a valuable old brooch worn by the timid soul.

"We will lend you the money on this then—or on the deeds of your house, but you shall buy from us."

**W**HAT a preposterous story; what an impossible incident!

Yet is it so preposterous, so impossible?

**T**HE papers are full of instances of trade pacts and "bargains" in which one country lends to another on condition that the borrower buys its goods.

Within a week of the appearance of a paragraph to the effect that the French Treasury was bankrupt; that it had had to borrow in London after having vainly attempted to borrow in Amsterdam and Stockholm, appeared another paragraph in the same paper announcing that France was lending Russia a sum running into millions!

Some little time ago, one of our politicians was reported as stating that this country should make use of the advantageous position she undoubtedly had, to compel other countries to make certain trade agreements!

**I**T seems insane. It is insane, and it is the kind of insanity that is bound to develop into homicidal mania unless it is cured in time. The cure is for each country to produce enough for its own needs and enough to exchange for such products as it cannot conveniently produce itself and no more. That would involve National Dividends so that those whose work was not needed to produce things could buy their share of the output of machinery.

### SAUCE FOR GOOSE ONLY

**S**AYS *The Times* on May 10: "The head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the name of the Government agency that insures bank deposits up to \$5,000 each, warns the banks not to pay out all their earnings in dividends, as the undivided profits account will be needed when the next depression comes."

"This advice is in sharp contrast with the present law imposing a high tax on undistributed earnings of corporations other than banks, which virtually forces out all earnings and prevents the building up of a reserve for bad times."

## For NEW READERS

Read about Social Credit and then see how much more interesting your daily paper becomes.

- SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT. By George Hickling ..... 4d.
- DEBT AND TAXATION. By L. D. Byrne ..... 2d.
- WHY POVERTY IN MIDST OF PLENTY? By the Dean of Canterbury ..... 4d.
- WOMEN AND POVERTY. By Jean Campbell Willett ..... 4d.
- APPROACH TO REALITY. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 3d.
- ARMAGEDDON. By JACQUES ..... 2½d.
- SANITY OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By Maurice Colbourne ..... 6d.
- WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD? By G. W. L. Day ..... 1s.
- THE USE OF MONEY. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 6d.
- THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report ..... 6d.
- THY WILL BE DONE. By J. Creagh Scott. With a foreword by the Dean of Canterbury ..... 3d.
- THE FEAR OF LEISURE. By A. R. Orage ..... 6d.
- MONEY AND THE PRICE SYSTEM. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 3d.
- ECONOMICS FOR EVERYBODY. By Elles Dee ..... 3d.
- THIS LEADS TO WAR. By G. W. L. Day ..... 1s.
- HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT. By G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell ..... 2d.

Six Propaganda Folders:  
WASTE; THE CHOSEN FAST OF GOD; FEEDING RAVENS; A FAMILY NEEDS MONEY; FOREIGN TRADE; WASTED LIVES (4 of each 1s.) (each) ½d.

- Leaflets:  
"ASK AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU" (2s. per 100) ..... ½d.
- WAR (2s. 3d. per 100) ..... ½d.
- WHY PAY TAXES? (2s. 3d. per 100) ..... ½d.
- TYRANNY. By C. H. Douglas. ... ½d.

Obtainable (postage extra) from  
**SOCIAL CREDIT**  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2

## WHY U.S. ENTERED THE GREAT WAR

'Only Way To Maintain Present Pre-eminent Economic Position'

**M**R. J. P. Rowe, Member of Parliament for Athabasca, gave the Canadian House of Commons some straight talk recently, telling how "the seeds of war are sown in hot, commercial rivalry."

He told the House on February 16: "When conditions develop to the point where the further existence of the money machine is imperilled, a gigantic international abattoir is set up and into it are poured millions of the finest of the world's youth to be slaughtered for the benefit of the money machine and nothing else."

### NOW OUT

Major Douglas's Liverpool Speech

### "The Tragedy of Human Effort"

Together with answers to questions 6d.

George Hickling's new pamphlet

### "SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT"

Specially written for new readers 4d.

From SOCIAL CREDIT  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2  
(Postage ½d. each)

"Ambassador Page cabled to President Wilson from London on March 5, 1917, saying, among other things:

"If we should go to war with Germany, all the money would be kept in our country, trade would be continued and enlarged until the war ends, and after the war Europe would continue to buy food, and would buy from us also an enormous supply of things to re-equip her peace industries.

"We should thus reap the profit of an uninterrupted, perhaps an enlarging trade, over a number of years, and we should hold their securities in payment . . . Perhaps our going to war is the only way in which our present pre-eminent position can be maintained and a panic averted."

### UNCHALLENGEABLE

"Let us see what followed: A month and a day after receiving this cablegram, President Wilson declared war on Germany. This is unchallengeable evidence that financial considerations and not human considerations were at the very root of the American entrance into the European conflict.

"Remember the declaration of President Wilson a few days before his death, when he said:

"Is there a man or woman, nay is there a child, in this audience, who does not know that the seeds of war are sown in hot, successful, commercial rivalry?"

## The Whole of Australia Marches In Step

FOR the first time in history a Conference of Social Crediters has been held attended by representatives of a whole continent. The continent was Australia, the venue, Melbourne, and the time of meeting Easter week-end.

It has been reported previously in these columns that the Electoral Campaign is under way in all six states of the Commonwealth.

This conference was intended to discuss and, as it was hoped, to overcome various difficulties and divergencies that had arisen, due, probably, to the vast distances which made personal contact difficult and discussion by letter slow and bothersome.

The outcome of the Conference, amply vindicated the faith of its convener, Mr. C. Barclay-Smith. Reports show that it was a tremendous success, and that those present returned to their different States, inspired by a great sense of unity, and determined to carry through the Electoral Campaign to a successful conclusion.

As a result of the Conference, the various State organisations are to be recommended by their representatives to adopt a uniform electors' pledge and undertaking, based on that in use in Great Britain, and the title of the "Electoral Campaign."

Further they are to be asked to pledge themselves to follow the strategical leadership of Major Douglas.

It is no exaggeration to describe this Conference as an historic occasion. Australia is faced with a general election before long.

The unity achieved and the enthusiasm engendered, will go far to make this forthcoming election a landmark in the history of democracy. Campaigners are now ready to launch the campaign in nearly every constituency, so that, for the first time, the people of the Commonwealth are to be given an opportunity of demanding what they want instead of voting for what others suggest is good for them.

ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA

M.W.

### THOUGHT FOR TODAY

**I**f the public needed any more evidence of trade prosperity, the upward course of the cost of living should supply it.

"Manchester Guardian," May 22.

## SOCIAL CREDIT JOURNALS OVERSEAS

**The NEW ERA.** Illustrated. 3d. weekly; 12s. per annum, post free. The New Era, Radio House, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

**The NEW TIMES.** 3d. weekly; 15s. per annum, post free. New Times Pty. Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia.

**The SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW.** 5 cents monthly; 2s. per annum, post free. Social Credit Review, 199 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

**MONEY.** 2 cents monthly; 2s. 6d. per annum, post free. Money, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

# IS IT SUCH A HAPPY SWEDEN ?

## League Labour Office Reports :—

### FIGHT FOR 8-HOUR DAY CHILDREN ILL-FED

**M**UCH has been said and written about the prosperous conditions of the Swedish people, and doubtless they are better off than the starving millions in this and many other countries.

But a recent speech by M. Gustav Möller, Minister of Social Affairs, reported by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, seems to show that even Swedish prosperity is of the curate's egg variety, and, worse still, may go completely bad at any time!

Referring to recent social reforms, and those now before the Riksdag, this Minister said:

"In spite of existing legislation on the matter, the eight-hour day is still an unsatisfied demand for certain categories of employed persons.

"Unemployment continues to raise problems . . . where there are special marketing difficulties. It is clearly of great importance that measures should be taken in time to cope with the next depression."

### "Speeding-Up"

"There are also problems created by intensive rationalisation in industry. Of late this rationalisation has taken the form of the

purchase of factories by large firms for the purpose of closing them down.

"The increased intensity of work and speeding-up also affect men's nerves and help to increase the risk of industrial accidents. Inquiries have been undertaken, with the assistance of experts, into measures that might alleviate the effects of rationalisation . . ."

It is noticeable that no mention is made of the absurdity, some would say criminality, of closing down works while people still need goods.

Presumably it is the loss of employment that matters. Note also that rationalisation is to continue, its effect on nerves may be "alleviated"; that it destroys their souls is not even mentioned.

"The need for better housing for large families still exists . . . Two rooms and a kitchen should be the recognised minimum size of a family dwelling."

"According to existing proposals, an experiment will be made with free school lunches where the need seems to be particularly great . . . It is hardly reasonable that at a time when farmers cannot find a market for all their products there should be thousands of children who are undernourished."

From another source comes information

which throws a sinister light on this partial prosperity enjoyed by Sweden.

It is disclosed by Culberg, a Swedish historian, that the Bolidin gold mines, which produce arsenic as a by-product, are selling the entire output—some 50,000 tons a year—to Germany. The normal world demand for this poison is estimated at 15,000 tons.

It is significant that this huge German demand arose after Hitler's rise to power and the start of an intensive rearmament drive — arsenic is used in one of the most deadly gases.

According to Culberg, the deal with Germany, which also involved existing stocks of arsenic accumulated over some years, was made "to prevent unemployment."

Apparently it is better to risk death by poison gas than suffer unemployment. National Dividends would make this choice of evil alternatives, a choice facing every industrialised country in one form or another, unnecessary.

M.W.

## Restriction Scandals

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

tion to the wider significance of the conference as an example of international co-operation, which, he hoped, would be followed in other spheres.

If that isn't giving the game away as to the motive of Internationalism—with its shop front of goodwill designed to hide restriction—what is it?

Ramsay's whitewash, slapped about no doubt with the best of intentions, is wearing thin these days.

\*

These are only some of the results we reap from the sowing of a will not our own.

The crop of restrictions on the means of production, limiting our individual powers and liberties to live as we would like, will grow and grow, until WE—as individuals and consumers—assert our sovereign selves to call a halt on restriction and destruction, and positively demand—with a conscious uncheatable determination—that all the real wealth which is now restricted and destroyed (to save the present financial system) be distributed as a National Dividend to all consumers who could use it for their own individual purposes.

The present colossal waste of good things is only part of the price we pay for our apathy in challenging the false system of finance now ruling.

### Rent to Banks

Instead of paying rent to the banks for their trick of usurping the ownership of the nation's credit, the people should be drawing periodic dividends as the true shareholders.

All taxation is rent to the usurper. But the rent is only part of the price,

another part is represented by all the wealth we might have, but which is now birth-controlled and withheld.

There is no escape from the alternatives before us: we can continue to suffer confusion, bewilderment, the growing threat of war and the infliction of fear and poverty—if that's what we want.

But if we want peace instead of war; if we want security and plenty instead of danger and poverty; if we want personal freedom instead of an inhuman ruthless dictatorship of financial institutions—then we must back our wants with a will—we must each act up to our separate individual responsibility to practise our desire for NATIONAL DIVIDENDS as the first national objective, and to apply the principle of transforming a mere desire into a dynamic will by bringing to bear every possible sanction that can be mobilised to back it.

## SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT

(Confidential to Douglas Cadets only)

**WHAT IT IS** It is a well printed house organ of four or more pages, privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, containing technical, internal, and confidential matters of special interest to Douglas Cadets. Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

**HOW TO GET IT** Apply on the form below. The Supplements are not for sale. They are issued, free of charge, only to Registered Supporters of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

Registration under the Secretariat Revenue Plan is available to all, whatever their means, since it is based on self-assessment or exemption. The Revenue Plan, which fully explains this, will be sent on request.

In order to reduce expenditure of subscribers' funds on unnecessary postage and wrapping, the Supplements are posted in the current copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Those wishing to receive the Supplements must therefore obtain SOCIAL CREDIT by direct postal subscription (2s. 6d. for three months, 5s. for six months, or 10s. for one year).

### CURRENT ISSUE

Selecting, Recording and Implementing Democratic Social Policy

Blueprint of a Democratic Machine designed by G. F. Powell ("most important" C.H.D.)

An Irish Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

By H.R.P.

Development of S.C. Movement

By W. A. WILLOX

Policy of Freedom and Security

By HEWLETT EDWARDS

Finance of the Month

By A. HAMILTON MCINTYRE

Conference for Douglas Cadets

### APPLICATION FORM

Please send me the SOCIAL CREDIT Supplement. If not already qualified for these I wish to become so. I understand that I am to treat them as strictly confidential.

Signed.....  
Address.....

POST TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

(41)

## WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

### ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

- I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
- These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this.
- If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed .....

Address .....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)