

NEW READERS SHOULD READ PAGE FOUR FIRST

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

THEY STILL WANT TO DESTROY PLENTY IN U.S.A.

Page 6

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Alberta Challenges Money Monopoly With Bill To

License Bankers SALES TAX REPEALED

THE first direct challenge to the Money Monopoly by a modern Government was made on August 5 and 6 by the Social Credit Government of Alberta, which came into power on August 25, 1935, with a majority which startled the world.

They have passed an Act "to Provide for the Regulation of the Monetization of the Credit of the Province."

A fortnight after the passage of the Act no banker may carry on the business of banking in Alberta except under license.

The purpose of the Bill is explained in the following paragraph:

"It is expedient that the business of banking in Alberta should be controlled with the object of attaining for the people of Alberta the full enjoyment of property and civil rights within the Province."

LICENCES FOR BANKERS

Under the Bill in its present form every branch bank, banker, and all bank employees must be licensed.

The fees payable by bankers are limited

to \$100 a year, and other employees will pay not more than \$5.

Applications for licences are required to be submitted within a fortnight and three weeks respectively, and must be accompanied by a signed undertaking to carry out the orders of the directors who are to be appointed for each branch.

These local directorates will consist of five members, three to be appointed by the Social Credit Board and two to be nominated by the banker when making application for a licence.

Such local directors will be given power "to supervise, direct, and control the policy of the banker for the purpose of preventing any act by such banker or his employee constituting a restriction of or an interference, either direct or indirect, with the full enjoyment of property and civil rights by any person within the Province."

This description of the Bill is taken from *The Times* report on August 6:

SOCIAL CREDIT will publish next week the full text of the Bill as drafted for submission to the Legislature.

THE BANK OF CANADA

Amendments to the existing Social Credit and Treasury Acts, the report continues, paved the way to the Bill. One amendment gives the Social Credit Board power to "adopt and enforce proposals for making available the credit of Alberta for the people of the province."

Another amendment would permit the Government to deposit money in other places than a chartered bank.

This amending Bill gives an official definition of Social Credit as follows: "Social Credit is the power resulting from a belief inherent within society that its individual members can gain the objective they desire."

After the passage of the Act the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Solon Low, announced that the Bank of Canada and the Dominion Savings Bank were exempt from its operation.

SALES TAX ABOLISHED

The Treasurer announced in the House the repeal of the Sales Tax from September 1, in a short speech.

In its simpler aspect (he said) tax remission represents the first step which is necessary to the issue of a dividend. It is in fact the issue of a dividend. That is why it would be foolish to begin issuing money as dividends only to pull it in by a graduated universal tax. An amicable arrangement with the banks will, it is hoped, provide for the replacement of any revenue which will be lost by this remission.

DELAYING TACTICS FORESTALLED

Amendments to the Judicature Act have been passed under which no action to test

FOUND POISONED, THEY DIED OF DEBT AND TAXATION

FOLLOWING the visit of a warrant officer concerning the non-payment of £5 4s. rates, a woman of 75, Mrs. Margaret Hillsdon, of Canonbury, N., and her daughter, were found dead from poisoning.

"We have been 50 years in this house free of debt, and now we are at the end of our resources," ran a note signed by both women.

At the inquest on Friday Sir Bernard Spilsbury said he thought that the couple met their deaths on about July 17. Apparently they had had no food for some time.

A verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind was returned in each case.

★

They died of debt and taxation.

MAJOR DOUGLAS CABLES CONGRATULATIONS

On receipt of the news, Major Douglas cabled to Mr. G. MacLachlan, M.L.A., Chairman of the Social Credit Board, as follows:

Great work. Rush appointment bank directors. Pass Press Act. Douglas.

Mr. MacLachlan replied:

Audience of two thousand acclaimed your cable. Legislature prorogued previous to receipt. MacLachlan.

See page three for Editorial comments and special by our Edmonton correspondent.

the validity of provincial legislation may be started in the Courts without the express permission of the Cabinet. The text of this measure reads as follows:

No action or proceeding of any nature whatsoever concerning the constitutional validity of any enactment of the Legislative Assembly of the Province shall be commenced, maintained, continued, or defended unless and until permission to bring, maintain, continue, or defend such action has been first given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. HUGILL RESIGNS

Mr. J. W. Hugill, Attorney-General since Mr. Aberhart took office, has resigned at the request of the Premier.

After Mr. Hugill's statement in the Legislature that the control of banks' currency was beyond the powers of the Province, his removal was inevitable. Mr. Lucien Maynard, now Minister of Municipal Affairs, is likely to become Attorney-General.

Mr. Hugill it was who, with the help of Mr. Graham Towers, of the Bank of Canada, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, then Dominion Premier, recommended the appointment as financial adviser to the Government of Mr. Robert J. Magor, the gentleman who played so large a part in the humiliation of Newfoundland.

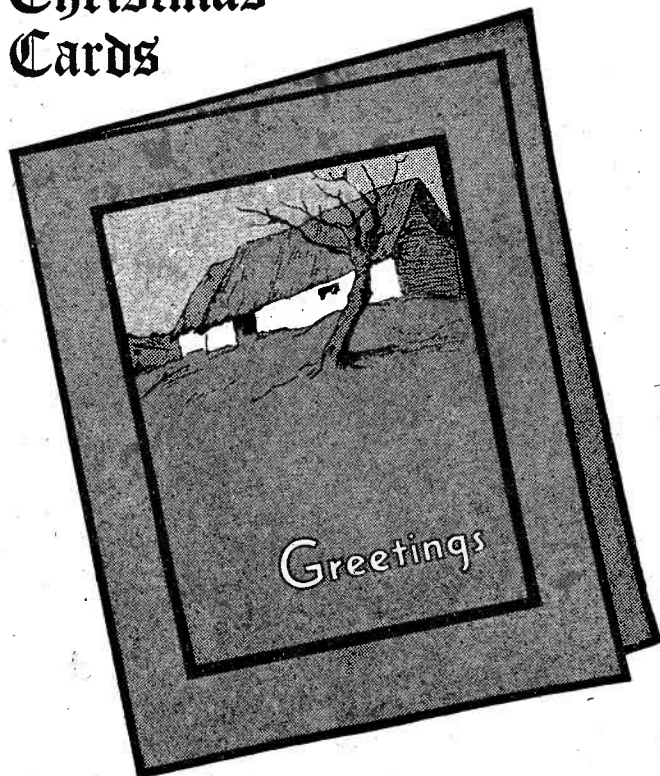
Councils' Air Raid Demand

FOR eight months local Councils all over the country have told the Home Office that they will not bear the cost (estimated at £20,000,000) of local air raid precautions.

Nearly all plans were held up pending a decision from the Government. The Government increased their original 25 per cent. offer to 70 per cent. The Councils refused the offer. The Treasury increased it further. The Councils remain adamant: all funds—or no work done. Their view is that the Treasury should bear the whole cost.

They are right. All the labour, equipment and skill necessary for air-raid defence is available; their demand that the money be made available is a reasonable one.

Christmas Cards



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Born as a crownless king,
By thy soft light we bring
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Under the ancient spell
"Peace, to men of goodwill,"
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Clasp close the hands we hold.

Shine star, on rich and poor
Lighten the darkest way,
Till comes that brighter day
Prophets have long foretold.

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The only penny razor blades in England which are made in a 40-hour week factory.

SIX FOR SIXPENCE 1^d EACH

KLEEN BLADES

Page In Miniature by MRS. PALMER

Brilliant Women, They Married, Reared Children Now They Are Unhappy

FULLER LIFE FOR WOMEN CAN COME ONLY IN AN AGE OF LEISURE

THE girl of today, provided she has brains and money to pay for her university fees, can enter any profession.

There are women in medicine, engineering, the transport services and scientific research. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this change in social life.

The modern girl seldom realises how different her status would have been had she lived 70 years ago.

There is no doubt that on the whole this change is for the better.

But a wider life has brought with it new problems, of which perhaps the most insistent is the choice between a career and marriage.

Now there are women who will tell you that some girls do not wish to marry. Even if this is true, it can apply only to a small number, but I have never met a married woman who believed it.

In any case it does not answer the question for those girls who wish for a husband and children.

Some men, and women, too, say that a girl should be content to give up her career on marriage, and settle down to be a wife and mother.

They add that the home and children will suffer unless the mother gives them her undivided attention. But in some cases this is asking too much.

Though it is true that there are many women who are perfectly satisfied with a purely domestic life, there are others to

whom it is a real sacrifice to give up an interesting career, and others who have an intense dislike for cooking and house-keeping.

We must look elsewhere for a solution of the problem. It is of the greatest importance. For it is bound up closely with the personal happiness of women, and therefore with the future of the race.

OF the university women known to me, several have married and borne children, and almost without exception the women have, as the children grew up, experienced a sense of loss and frustration.

The ordinary routine of house-keeping became boring and trivial. They knew that valuable time was being wasted, as it is wasted in almost every home in the land, because of badly-planned kitchens and old-fashioned equipment.

They longed for a wider, fuller life, opportunity for study, and the intellectual stimulus they had enjoyed while they were in professional life.

This is the sort of thing they say now:

"I had all the material for writing a thesis on that subject, but it is so long ago, and I have forgotten the technique. I could never pick up the threads." Or—"I played that concerto once with full orchestra, but I couldn't touch it now. I never have time to practise—in any case I never meet any musical people. I am entirely out of things."

Even a happy family life does

not compensate these women for what they have lost.

SOME of them, of course, may determine to break free and to have some sort of life outside of the four walls of home.

They usually find that every penny they earn will be needed to pay for extra domestic help, while their own spare time is taken up with the supervision of petty details.

I know of only one mother of several children who made a great success of her career. She had, of course, no leisure whatever while the children were

young, and was only able to carry on because of her own superb health and intelligence.

There is not the least doubt that this is far too heavy a price for any woman to pay in order to fulfil herself.

It is obvious that the possession of a small independent income which she could spend exactly as she liked, a National Dividend in fact, would go a long way towards liberating married women, but something more is needed—a new set of values.

Women must realise that fundamentally there is nothing in common between being

compelled to earn a living and wanting to have a career.

Many well-educated people speak as though there were no essential difference.

There is all the difference in the world between a slave and a free woman deciding for herself exactly how she will use her talents, no matter whether they are lucrative or not.

THIS fuller life can come only in the age of leisure, when life moves with a calmer, larger rhythm, and there is time—time to think, to know and to become the best of which we are capable.

I SPENT A DAY IN FARMLAND THEY COULDN'T GIVE ME—

Fresh Milk, Fresh Cream

BOARD HAS CRIPPLED DAIRY PRODUCERS HERE

IN the remote part of Essex where I spent August Bank Holiday the villagers have had very little milk ever since the Marketing Board began operations. On their low wages they cannot afford to pay 3d. a pint.

Until lately they have been able to buy skimmed milk at 2d. a quart. But now they will not even be able to buy that. Owing to the rising price of foodstuffs and beef, the farmers find it does not pay them to keep a heifer two and a half years until she is in milking condition.

Neither does it pay them to comply with all the complicated

conditions laid down by the Board, unless they are in a big way of business. At the farm where I stayed the cowsheds are spotlessly clean, with hard brick floors. But because they are not concreted and there is no running water the farmer may not register.

There is now a definite shortage of milk.

In the villages it is difficult to buy, even if you have the money, while cream is almost unobtainable. You have to depend on tinned milk and synthetic cream, made from butter by means of a patent mixer.

I would rather go without.

The only fresh full-cream milk some of the village children ever get is at school, supplied to them at 1/2d. for one-third of a pint. The minimum requirement for health is at least one pint daily.

And how does the pre-school age child fare?

As far as I can discover his diet is deficient in most constituents necessary for health. This can only result in a generation of children with defective teeth and under-developed bodies.

B.M.P.

★ COMMENTARY ★

Morgan—No "Morgenblatter"

THE *Liverpool Daily Post*, July 30, reports that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan "is a close friend of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and has made himself responsible for the cost of maintaining the grounds and gardens of Lambeth Palace."

Is this yet another instance of "a reed shaken by the wind"?

The *Post* adds: "(Mr. Morgan) is over 70 and hates publicity—because, it is said, of the fierce glare that was shed over his father's method of making money."

And we may add that both Mr. Morgan and the Archbishop are reported to be paying a visit together to Balmoral.

The significance of this in respect of the Abdication of King Edward VIII can be gauged by anyone who will re-read our "Abdication Retrospect" in SOCIAL CREDIT for January 8.

Impatience of a Parson

THE Rev. A. W. G. Duffield, vicar of St. John's Church, Chester, states in his church magazine that Englishmen are "the world's mugs," and that it is time we did something about it.

He writes: "It seems to have been forgotten that there are English boys and girls who are under-nourished and ill-clad. Isn't there a saying, 'Charity begins at home'? We English folk seem to be the public assistance officers of the world."

"Strange that any foreigner in distress should at once appeal to the charitable

instincts of the British people, while the dire needs of thousands of British people should pass unnoticed. We open our gates to persecuted Basques and Jews and Germans; we man our ships with Danes, Norwegians and lascars; men of any nationality can set up in business with impunity; we have Egyptian doctors, Indian dentists, and Irishmen in every conceivable walk of life; Frenchmen manage our hotels and Americans our big stores."

Never mind about the foreigners, Mr. Duffield—they have a right to live. What you want is the abolition of poverty in this rich country, and the distribution of a National Dividend. Come and join us.

Cross-roads

TRADE unionists have ultimately got to face the question: "Do Institutions exist for men, or men for the Institutions?" if they are ever to escape from the *cul-de-sac* in which they find themselves.

The "rules" of the union have latterly taken on an importance greater than the purpose for which the organisation exists.

It is as if men in a ship trying to reach port, see the ship sailing in a circle, but when one or two of the crew, observing the rudder jammed, attempt to free the steering gear, are thrown overboard for interfering with the ship.

That is what comes of bowing to the superstition that the means are more important than ends—that methods are superior to "results"—that "rules" matter more than policy.

Love Finds a Way

BECAUSE there are at least nine Love-lanes in London, the L.C.C. wanted to re-name one in Woolwich. Local outcry followed. So Love-lane, Woolwich, is to remain Love-lane.

Credit Abroad, Debt at Home

I AM satisfied that New Zealand's credit in London stands as high as that of any of the dominions," declared Mr. Savage, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

This may be the measure of how high New Zealand's debt stands in Wellington!

The Golden Calf

MR. FRIELINGHAUS, President of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, at the Chamber's annual meeting said:

"From the point of view of the country as a whole, and with a budget surplus of over £5,000,000, we can be thankful that we are domiciled in South Africa, a country blessed with gold mines, yielding returns and producing revenue, which are the envy of the whole world. I feel it very essential to stress the point that it is the gold mines of the north that are mainly responsible for our present prosperity and Mr. Havenga's surplus."

That is an amazing sentence to go down to history. We have heard of a land flowing with milk and honey—but this is a country blessed with gold mines.

Perhaps the best comment in this is Mr. Lansbury, who revived in the House of Commons the other day this old suggestion.

Instead of going to all the trouble of shipping gold from one Central Bank to another, with all the risks that marine insurance has to cover, why not purchase an island, and build a lot of vaults, each the property of a different Central Bank, and wheel loads of gold from one to another.

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THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE



Courtesy "Birmingham Gazette"

Great Work

ALBERTA has certainly delivered a bombshell to the Money Monopoly this time, and the financial powers are both shocked and taken by surprise.

The amount and quality of space given by *The Times* to the drastic legislation enacted last week are enough to register the shock. The surprise can be gauged by the heavy threats it blurted out on Friday and had hastily to withdraw on Saturday.

"Hitherto," said Friday's leading article, "the Dominion Government, watching the proceedings in Alberta with unconcealed disapproval, has deliberately abstained from interference, in the expectation that the more rope they gave Mr. Aberhart the sooner his followers would be disillusioned. It will be difficult for them to maintain this attitude if the Provincial Legislature really proceeds to usurp the authority of the Federal Parliament."

On Saturday it said, however: "Ministers here [Ottawa] . . . will be subjected to strong pressure from the chartered banks to exercise the Federal power of disallowance of provincial legislation.

"This power, however, has rarely been used, and if it were now exercised the Government would be liable to be charged with unfair discrimination . . .

"Accordingly Ministers in Ottawa are likely to refrain from immediate action and to wait until, as is inevitable, the Albertan banking legislation is tested in the Courts."

Clearly *The Times* knows exactly the meaning of the new move.

"There is little doubt," it said, "about the Government's object in usurping control of the banking system." "Usurping" is a fine word to use in this connection. The creation of money is a sovereign power and has been usurped by the banks in every country in the world.

When the Government of one country sets about reclaiming the power which has been filched from it, it is accused of usurping!

The situation is exactly that described in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, in which the wicked husbandmen usurped control of the vineyard and resisted the lord of the vineyard when he wished to regain possession.

THE most piquant Canadian comment was made by Sir Henry Drayton, a former Minister of Finance, who is reported to have said "They will not get away with it.

"The Bill would cut off Alberta from any aid the rest of the Dominion could give her. The legislation appears to have been devised by a politician not knowing the forces with which he is dealing."

As a former Finance Minister, he no doubts speaks feelingly. He might be inclined to echo what another, greater, Finance Minister, Mr. Gladstone, once said:

"From the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank and the City, an essentially false position as to finance . . . The hinge of the whole situation was this, The Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In the conditions of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it . . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank . . ." (*Morley's "Life of Gladstone."*)

We can assure Sir Henry Drayton, from long acquaintance with his views, that Major Douglas knows full well the forces with which he is dealing, and that they must be challenged and subdued.

ALBERTA NEWS-LETTER

How the Banks Replied To Aberhart

Edmonton, July 27

THE past week in Alberta has brought several interesting and important developments.

FIRST.—The announcement of another special session of the legislature for August 3 to give effect to certain recommendations of the Social Credit Board and their technical advisers, Messrs. Powell and Byrne.

SECOND.—The Government's letter to the banks calling on them to provide the necessary credits for the province to implement the mandate of the people for increased purchasing power via dividends and a lower cost to live.

THIRD.—The published reply of the banks that "They have always been ready and willing to make their facilities available to the Government and public of the province in so far as the services they are asked to perform are within the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act, and in keeping with the recognised principles and practices of sound banking. The Government . . . may count upon a continuance of this policy . . ."

Little surprise was occasioned by the announcement of the special session, as the Premier had plainly stated its likelihood last June. But the orthodox mind, particularly as interpreted by the local press, is profoundly shocked by the Government's audacity in actually calling on the banks to perform their proper economic function of adequately monetizing the wealth of the Province.

Frequently one hears some puzzled traditionalist wondering what the Government can possibly mean by this strange request. The banks have intimated that they do not know what the Government has in mind. Mr. D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, has stated, allegedly, that the letter to the banks is so vague it may not be understood. Mr. Bowlen, former Liberal leader, offers the pithy, but not too elegant, comment that "it is all boloney."

Naturally, it is highly gratifying to learn that we may "count upon a continuance" of the "sound banking" policies which have

brought us to our present plight, with production seriously curtailed, with business at a standstill, unemployment sapping the resources of our taxpayers and undermining the morale of relief recipients, with mounting debts and usurious interest rates hanging like a millstone about the people's necks.

The bankers' statement concludes: "Any concrete proposals the Alberta Government may have to suggest will be given sympathetic consideration by the banks, and a prompt decision will be forthcoming." These are fair and courteous words. Courtesy is a valuable business asset, and costs nothing.

"But," say the Doubting Thomases among us, "what if the banks are not willing to create the necessary credits?" Well, what if they aren't?

What if certain individuals were not willing to pay taxes, or secure motor-car licenses, or comply with highway and health regulations? The law has ways of dealing with those who are not willing to obey. Are we then to suppose that the banks are above the law?

Mr. Aberhart has well said that he sees no good reason why the banks should refuse his reasonable request. Indeed, there is none.

There might be a bad one; but we need not assume that the banks will be motivated by it. Should future events indicate otherwise, it were well to cross that bridge when we come to it, in the meantime bearing in mind the fact we intend crossing, and that we are perfectly able to do it.

When Premier Aberhart, back from his vacation at the coast somewhat sooner than expected, indicated in a Sunday broadcast at Calgary that prompt action along Social Credit lines is now definitely contemplated, he declared that the present financial system has failed us so completely that we must press on toward Social Credit regardless of obstacles or opposition.

"I am about to stake all on the people of Alberta," he said, "and I feel that the people are now ready to go forward." The crop situation, particularly with

ALBERTA AND YOU

THE great fight is on. Our own correspondent in Edmonton reports weekly on its progress.

As the battle rages in Alberta there will be a campaign of lies. They must be fought with the truth.

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respect to roughage and coarse grains, is greatly improved, due to the generally heavy rains over a large part of the Province this past week. The wheat crop will still be light, and there will be a shortage of feed in certain areas; but the general situation is greatly improved, and the danger of a really serious scarcity is now definitely past, which augurs well for whatever Social Credit measures may be undertaken this fall.

From my point of view it would be a very fine thing if I were able to tell you precisely what our experts are recommending as the first steps toward our goal of "twenty-five dollars per month and a lower cost to live"; but of course, they are not at liberty to tell me, and therefore I cannot tell you.

However, the conclusion would seem to be justified that these preliminary steps will follow along the lines indicated in my previous letters—that is to say, tax reduction, debt adjustment, and strategy aimed to secure the power to monetize our real and potential wealth.

It may be that the purpose and bearing of the first strategic moves will not be apparent to the uninitiate—good tactics often demands just that—but they will have a purpose which will be an integral part of a carefully planned campaign.

In conversation with Mr. Byrne this evening, it was clear that he is more than pleased with the spirit of the people, and quite optimistic as to the support that may be obtained for any progressive measures it may be deemed wise to institute.

NORMAN'S PROMISE

THE banks' reply to Mr. Aberhart recalls the remark made by Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, at last year's Lord Mayor's banquet.

"I assure the Ministers that if they will make known through the appropriate channels what they wish us to do in the furtherance of their policies they will at all times find us as willing with good will and loyalty to do what they direct as though we were under any legal compulsion."

Here is another page for new readers, explaining the Social Credit approach to WORK, and to the MONEY SYSTEM; also a word picture of the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., organising centre of the Social Credit Movement

You And The Money System

BEFORE you were born it cost your parents money to prepare for your coming. Afterwards they spent money on you, and on themselves to buy food, clothing, shelter, education, travel, amusement — on licences and taxes and rates—and now you spend money on these things.

There is nothing at all you can do without money. Money does not buy happiness, but it buys the things without which it is impossible to keep alive at all.

All the money has to be arranged for by experts, just as all the electricity has to be arranged for by experts, and all the other things which are organised in the modern world.

Decisions have to be taken.

It is terribly important to you that these public services should be run properly for you. Wrong decisions cause a lot of inconvenience, worry, delay and disappointment to you and everyone else. Decisions can be so wrong that life just becomes intolerable, as the huge suicide roll of over 5,000 a year bears witness.

FOR example, the Cunliffe Committee, which consisted mainly of bankers, and a Treasury official, had to take decisions about money after the war. They decided that there was too much money about, and that it would

have to be reduced. This was called Deflation.

Here is what Mr. McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now chairman of the Midland Bank, said about it:

"A policy of deflation could only end in strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. It meant, however, enhancing the value of war and post-war holdings and restoring the value of pre-war holdings, thus raising the total claims of the rentier class (that is, the class which lives on interest), not only beyond what they are entitled to, but to an intolerable proportion of the total income of the community."

At the present time huge quantities of goods that money could buy are being destroyed, and the production of still larger quantities of goods is being restricted.

Moreover, 13,500,000 people in this country have less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. You may be one of them.

You probably know these things, and hate them; are indeed ashamed that they should happen in your country.

MOST people know very little about money and the rules and regulations that are in force in regard to it, and all the big and little changes that are made in them. Perhaps you may feel that you have not enough time to master its intricacies, or even that you would never understand them, however hard you tried.

Or you may be one of a smaller number of people who do know a great deal about

money, or you may think you do. In either case you will have found how difficult it is to get much attention for your ideas—whether from those who suffer from the results of the decisions taken by experts, or from the experts themselves.

Meanwhile, the experts go on taking decisions. They must, and they have to be guided by some consideration or other.

What considerations are to guide the experts? Their own interests? Someone else's interests? Whose interests?

Upon the answer to that question hangs the fate of this civilisation and of all subsequent civilisations.

AN examination of the actual decision to deflate, recorded above discloses, in the words of Mr. McKenna, that its results benefited all lenders at interest, and created intolerable conditions for borrowers and for everybody else. Look at the suicide roll again.

The Cunliffe Committee was composed of bankers; bankers are lenders at interest.

Men and women of Britain, the game is with you. Whether you like it or not, whether you understand all about it or not—you are responsible, and you will have to bear the consequences of whatever is done.

You have to find a way to bring pressure to bear on the experts so that their decisions shall be in your interests.

We offer you the means in the Electoral Campaign. Take it or leave it: **YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE.**

WORK MANIACS

HE is a public benefactor who can provide employment for two men where only one was employed before."

That, in all seriousness, is what the majority in this blind world still believes. Alone in the world 18 years ago, Major C. H. Douglas showed up this, the supreme fallacy of the age, for what it is—a plausible trick to subject individuals to a treadmill of work for work's sake.

Millions now see through this cruel trick, yet still they are in a minority, and still a servile press mouths the mass-hypnotising lie.

Formerly, he was a public benefactor who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Now he is an offender, a maker of unsaleable gluts.

Two men watched a steam shovel clearing the foundations for a great building. Said one, "If only they had used spades they could have provided jobs for a hundred men." "Aye," said the other, and he was the village idiot, "and there could be a thousand of them if they used salt spoons."

The imbecility at the top of this column was not that of the village idiot. It came from *The Times* of October 27, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS - SOCIAL CREDITERS AT WORK

THE Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, is the centre of the Social Credit movement, and exists to implement the policy of Social Credit, which is to establish individual freedom in security. Its chairman, elected by supporters of the Secretariat in this country, is Major C. H. Douglas, the originator of the Social Credit Proposals, who is assisted by a board of directors, each in charge of a specific department.

The chairman and directors are unpaid. The paid servants are the Secretary and Editor, and the clerical, editorial and publishing staff. The Secretariat is financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Secretariat is a non-profit-making company, limited by guarantee in order to protect its servants. It was founded in 1933 and serves as the headquarters of affiliated groups all over the country, and a large number of individual registered supporters.

THE activities of the Social Credit Secretariat are comprehensive, embracing services to supporters in the political field, in financial technique, and in overseas relations.

It affords opportunities for active work to the varying abilities and inclinations of all supporters of Social Credit, who have already provided brilliant examples both of individual initiative and of concerted action. Some of the Secretariat's many activities are summarised below.

(1) **THE Electoral Campaign** to purify democracy and crystallise the will of the people in a clear united demand to Parliament for the results they want, instead of a disunited wrangle over programmes, methods and technicalities as at present. Full particulars on request.

(2) **BY** propaganda, encouragement and advice to arouse in individuals a sense of their sovereign power over their insti-

tutions; this is the primary step towards the establishment of true democracy. In every locality, for example, institutions exist to provide ratepayers with satisfactory water supplies, gas, roads, transport and so forth. It is notorious that in one direction or another these institutions are not giving people what they want. This is a perversion of democracy which can be ended only by ratepayers in a locality uniting to demand that their institutions give them the results they want, instead of what some bureaucracy thinks they should have.

(3) **PUBLICATIONS**, which include: **SOCIAL CREDIT**, 2d. weekly, for news and views from the wider standpoint of Social Credit.

THE CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT, free monthly to registered supporters. See back page of **SOCIAL CREDIT** every week for particulars. Articles on financial technique appear in the Supplement; also full reports of speeches by Major Douglas.

THE FIG TREE, 3s. 6d. quarterly (annual subscription, 10s. 6d.), edited by Major Douglas. Every aspect of Social Credit is treated here.

There is also a large range of books, pamphlets, and leaflets on Social Credit, the Electoral Campaign, the economic analysis and proposals, and the philosophy.

(4) **THE Information Department** supplies general information on Social Credit to all enquirers, maintains a Press Cuttings Bureau, and is ready to assist registered supporters in their propaganda and controversy. It will supply speakers on all aspects of Social Credit by arrangement, on terms mainly dependent on distance. In addition it provides services under (5) and (6).

(5) **LECTURES** and Studies. A full diploma course of Social Credit is avail-

able to enable students to qualify as authoritative exponents of the subject. Particulars on request.

(6) **THE exposure** of our taxation system as being unnecessary and as constituting a means of imposing tyrannical rule under a pretence of democratic government. Read: **DEBT AND TAXATION**, 2½d. post paid, from the Secretariat.

(7) **THE Technical Department** is intended primarily for internal use. Its services, in the elucidation of technical financial problems, and the examination and criticism of books and pamphlets, and articles submitted, are also available to registered supporters. Enquirers should state the use which will be made of any technical information given.

(8) **EXTERNAL relations** are being developed vigorously. This department is engaged in assisting various bodies of people united by a common interest to voice their **POLICY**—i.e., the results they want in the order of importance to them—in regard to national affairs. Excellent progress has been made in agricultural circles. Attention has also been given to Peace organisations, and, as circumstances permit, this service will be extended to other bodies.

(9) **OVERSEAS relations** are maintained with over 30 countries in all parts of the world, and the influence of Social Credit is progressing rapidly.

The Governments of New Zealand and Alberta have both been elected by the Social Credit vote, and though the results have so far not been delivered, there are signs that the electorates will not be satisfied until they get them.

(10) **CONTACT.** At the Social Centre, 163A, Strand, and by frequent visits from directors and liaison officers all over the country, contact is being made with our friends in the movement throughout the year.

THE cant about work makes strange bedfellows. Mr. Roosevelt's declared policy is to "put the people of the United States to work."

The Labour Party in Britain is named after one kind of work and certainly subscribes to the same work fetish that is enshrined in the new U.S.S.R. constitution:

"Toil in the U.S.S.R. is an obligation and a matter of honour of each citizen who is fit for toil, according to the principle: 'He who does not work does not eat.'"

"In the U.S.S.R. there is being realised the principle of Socialism: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his toil.'" (Article 12.)

The attitude of all these work maniacs was put into a few words a month or two ago by a Conservative, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, when he said:

"The only device which man has yet discovered, by which the wealth of society can be distributed, is by work in the field, the factory, or the office. Unless there is distribution it is of no use producing. That is why politicians guide themselves mainly by those policies which produce the greatest amount of employment."

WORK is the expenditure of energy, and energy can be expended by human beings, by beasts, and by all the unlimited forces of nature through the machine.

Nowadays most of the "work" in civilised countries is done by machines, and the services of men and beasts are less and less required.

Right, Left and Centre, they all want to keep man's nose to the grindstone, but the demand which appears on our back page was not drawn up by a work maniac.

LABOUR is the work men do because nature makes them. In the sweat of his brow has man laboured, and been rightly proud of his achievement. For in the ways of a thousand years he has shifted most of the burden on to the backs of machines.

Toil is the work men do because other men compel them. Stalin gives it the right name. It is slavery, oppression, blasphemy.

Leisure, the work men do because they want to, is the crown of glory. Nearly all the greatest achievements of art, of adventure, of invention, of the mind, and of the spirit, are the work of what we call leisure.

**PROF. PSHAW
REPORTS
ON MORE
READERS'
WORK
PLANS**



THE work-making schemes which are sent to me seem to get more ingenious and complicated as time goes on.

"T.H.S.," for instance, has shown that work can be made out of such unpromising material as a plague of rats at Romford, a glut of fish at Lowestoft, and the great Curse of Civilisation, Unemployment, at both places. Briefly, the scheme is that the unemployed should be stood shoulder to shoulder all the way from Romford to Lowestoft, and should pass the rats from hand to hand from the former town to the latter, where they can be set to work consuming the surplus fish.

Thus a use can be found for both rats and unemployed and the glut of fish disposed of into the bargain.

The author of this brilliant scheme is also to be congratulated on wisely adding a warning note that enough rats should be left at Romford to keep the rat-catchers and sellers of rat-poison in work, and to guard against any danger of gluts of vegetable produce.

"D.W." has invented an improved steam excavator, which takes away the reproach so justly brought against those already in existence that they throw dozens of men out of work. It is of the latest pattern, weighs 50 tons, and develops 800 h.p., being fitted with electrically-controlled synchro-mesh gearing and double-acting bunion ratchets, and requiring 15 men to operate it and keep it clean, oiled and in working condition.

The whole machine, however, is delicately adjusted so as to dig out not more than one teaspoonful of earth at a time, most of which it drops back into the hole. It thus employs 15 men to do about 1/1,000th of the work of one.

This is the sort of machine that we shall need if we are to get the unemployed back to work and keep them there.

It is a pity that ideas such as these are not more often put into operation by the authorities. Nevertheless, readers should not lose heart. A large number of schemes quite worthy of this column are already in operation in trade and industry. In many cases I cannot publish them without giving away trade secrets, but others are known to almost everybody.

Consider the house-to-house canvasser system as a method of supplying the needs of the housewife. Almost perfect—is it not—as a workmaking scheme? The method of collecting income tax, also, would be difficult to improve on.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR WORK SCHEME TO PROF. PSHAW YET? IF NOT, DO IT TO-NIGHT! N.B.—Post late, and post in the wrong box; it makes more work!

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

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

IS SOUND FINANCE WORTH DYING FOR?

ALTHOUGH mutual distrust exists between Germany and France to the point that they regard each other as hereditary enemies, a French-German trade agreement has been signed in Paris under which France is to supply Nazi Germany with material for her war industry.

Only recently Hitler said, "We want Franco to win in Spain because we want Spanish iron ore."

A German newspaper reports that the main clause in the new French-German agreement provides for the trading of French iron ore for German coal products.

This will prove a great help to Hitler, whose armament plans have been retarded by a shortage of iron ore.

In view of the political situation in Europe as a whole and between two countries in particular, this treaty throws a spotlight on the "necessities" of so-called "sound finance."

Just as in our own country "sound finance" cannot distribute gluts of milk and fish to some millions of our workers—unless they are engaged in making bombs and machine guns, so in France the people's representatives are forced by "sound finance" to starve their people today unless they supply their potential enemies with armament material.

All European Governments are accepting the grisly death-head illusion of "sound finance," and in doing so they accept the lie that men can live today only on condition that they prepare to kill their fellowmen tomorrow.

In France they have gone a step further, they have accepted the lie that in order to live today they must supply their potential enemies with the means whereby they themselves will be slaughtered tomorrow.

M.P. Tells House, Use Your Experts

SPEAKING in a debate in the South African House of Assembly on the recent stock exchange slumps which have ruined thousands of small investors, Mr. C. R. Smart urged that the Government should take steps to protect the small man.

Mr. Pirow (Acting Minister of Finance): "What do you suggest?"

Mr. Smart: You have financial experts at your disposal. It is for the Government to evolve a plan...

Exactly, the Government has financial experts at its disposal and they should be

made to evolve the plans necessary to produce the results people want.

At present the financial experts evolve plans for what they want, and the people are asked to vote on them as the programme of this or that party.

Artificial stock exchange slumps, whereby small investors are swindled out of their holdings, are but a very small part of the penalty paid by the people for voting for programmes instead of demanding results.

It is a healthy sign that one Member of Parliament in South Africa realises that it is the Government's job to make the experts responsible for producing results.

No Job, Driven Crazy

DRIVEN crazy by his failure to find a job and the fact that his wife was forced to work to support their four children, Samuel Penn, aged 35, tried to kill his two-year-old daughter with a hammer.

He was found "Guilty but insane" on the attempted murder charge at Staffordshire Assizes.—"Daily Herald," July 8.

SOCIAL CREDIT'S OWN 'H.M. OPPOSITION'

SIR: It has been said that a government is as good as its "opposition" forces it to be. Certainly a strong opposition is essential to the effectiveness of any government.

It is no reflection on the individuals of H.M. "Opposition" in Edmonton to say that paucity of numbers deprives the government of that driving force which only a strong opposition can give. Therefore it became necessary for the S.C. party to develop its own opposition if it was to maintain the power to gain its objective.

Results Patent To All

The results are patent to all—action along the lines laid down when the party was in opposition, when it had to fight to win an election, and as it will have to fight if it is to win victory for the cause for which it was elected.

A government cannot fight by itself—it is unfair, as well as useless, to expect it to do so. It must be made to feel an irresistible pressure of the people demanding results

(not methods), otherwise, and, in the end, it must fail. That is the political philosophy of S.C. based on the experiences of the past—repeated failures of governments to secure satisfactory results for the people, which has resulted not only in the defeat of parties, but in the defeat of parliamentary and representative government itself, and in its replacement by dictatorships.

Parties have decided not only what the people want, but how to obtain it. S.C. believes that policy is the privilege of the people, and that governments must obtain the desired results, not by formulating methods, but by instructing the necessary and proper experts to do so, under pain of dismissal.

'Insurgents' Are Friends

This is precisely what all the S.C. M.L.A.'s, from the premier down, have recently pledged themselves to do—thanks to the so-called "insurgents." I say this not in defence of the insurgents. It is not necessary.

But, in order to remove any doubt as to their motives, which might prevent 100 per cent. co-operation by the S.C. public, which has been pledged by the M.L.A.'s, I am quite sure that the premier will, if he has not already, come to realise that the "insurgents" are not enemies, but good and true friends who may be relied upon to back him to the limit to obtain the results demanded by the vast majority of the people of Alberta.—Yours,

NORMAN JAQUES

(From a Canadian newspaper).

Our comment on the above letter takes the form of italicising certain passages the importance of which it would be difficult to over-rate at the present time.

**ROAD ACCIDENTS
TWO EXPERTS
SPEAK**

THE view that excessive speed did not account for more than one out of every 148 accidents was expressed by Mr. G. T. Bennett, Oxfordshire County Surveyor, in a report to the County Council.

Three out of every four lives lost on Oxfordshire roads could be saved by doubling the present rate of expenditure on road rebuilding and improvements for the next 15 years, he states. In 87 cases of fatal accidents road defects were found to be a contributory cause.

"If, as seems possible," he says, "traffic increases during the next 20 years to five times the present volume, then in the absence of great improvements accidents will mount to several times the present figures."

This is in marked contrast with the report of Mr. W. P. Robinson, Surrey County Engineer. After commenting on the high percentage of pedestrians killed who were over 40 years of age, he says:

"It can only be assumed that this is due to the fact that they have experienced some difficulty in adapting themselves to the abnormal increase in the volume and speed of the present-day vehicular traffic.

"Reluctance on the part of pedestrians when they are crossing the road to give way to traffic may have some bearing on the matter.

"The higher percentage of accidents which occurred during daylight," concludes Mr. Robinson's report, "may be due to the inadequate provision of separate cycle tracks and dual carriageways, or to the carelessness of the drivers of the vehicles concerned."

Dealing with the statistics as a whole, the Surrey report states that they lead to the conclusion that a large number of the accidents would have been avoided had the pedestrians and drivers concerned exercised more care and attention.

One public servant blames the roads for not being adequate to the needs of the public; the other blames the public for being careless or unadaptable:

Which is the better public servant?

LETTERS

AS England has approximately 50 million sterling yearly coming to her from past investment in the Argentine (in the form of beef, etc., to pay the interest on these investments) what attitude do the economists (orthodox) take to issuing sterling to enable this beef, etc., to be purchased?

I have put a similar query to the British Union, but have as yet had no reply.

How would this affect the bond-holders?

JOHN MORICE

THE idea of issuing money for the consumption of goods is anathema to the orthodox economist.

Both the British farmers' and the British consumers' interests are sacrificed in the "interest" of debts contracted by financial institutions abroad.

Although such institutions label themselves as "British" or "Argentine," they are in fact international in the practice of exploitation.

International Action

THE publication of the King of the Belgians' letter to his Prime Minister, has caused me to address to the King and to Mr. van Zeeland a letter, announcing the despatch to them of the translated Report of the Crisis-Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce and the recent issue of our Dutch Social Credit paper, *Volkswelvaart*.

I should like to suggest to you, that an international action of Social Credit Groups at this moment might make a certain impression, and that, apart from such action, individual members might commence to address letters to the King and to Mr. van Zeeland.

Holland E. LOEB

INTERNATIONAL action on these lines is not practicable at the present, but we feel sure there are many readers who will wish to support the energetic secretary of the New Economics Group of Holland in the manner he suggests.

NEW DESTRUCTION OF PLENTY IS PLANNED AS SCIENCE MARCHES ON 'Prosperity' For U.S. Forecast But One In Four Families Is Underfed

OPTIMISTIC economists are forecasting a new prosperity era in the United States. Professor George F. Warren, for example, formerly adviser on gold to President Roosevelt, has predicted that the nation will soon witness a boom of "enormous proportions."

The Alexander Hamilton Institute calculates that the number of employed persons rose in May to a new recovery peak of 42,110,000—only 3,384,000 less than before the depression which began in 1929.

For those who measure "prosperity" by the number of noses against the grindstone, that sounds fine, until they read the report of one of President Roosevelt's committees.

Output of manufactured goods in the United States today, it says, needs to be 20 per cent. higher than that of the boom year of 1929 to have as little unemployment as then existed.

Failing this increase in production, continues the report, "there will be more unemployment, and, if labour efficiency is increased by new inventions or otherwise, then the production of physical goods and services must be more than 120 per cent. of what it was in 1929."

The committee estimates—as an example of what Science is achieving in one field only—that there are 250,000 workers whose jobs could be done better and more cheaply by the photo-electric cell or "electric eye."

The latest invention is a cotton-picking machine which picks only the ripe bolls of cotton and passes over the unripe. This

brings the "Old Plantation" right up to date and throws a fine lot of niggers out of work.

The "electric eye" is already being used to sort dull from sharp razor blades, to decide whether eggs are good or bad, to match false teeth, to pack cigarettes right way up in their boxes, to enable the blind to read from ordinary print, and to regulate traffic.

★

President Roosevelt's comment on this report is regrettably typical. He says that while much of the unemployment caused by the march of technical advance is absorbed by new occupations born of new industries, it is equally true that labour must pay a very heavy price through readjustments and adaptations necessary on the part of workers whose jobs are affected by change.

For those who measure prosperity more realistically by the amount of food, warmth, shelter, comforts, amenities, and luxuries the people are enjoying, there is a more disquieting report by the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics in Washington.

Approximately one out of every four families in the United States exists on a diet inadequate to maintain average good health. The Bureau's findings were based on a survey of 5,000 families typical of classes in 26 cities throughout the country. An average of about 20 per cent. of the industrial families in the middle group spent less than 7s. 8d. per head per week for food, and approximately 20 per cent. spent under 10s., which is the minimum set by the Bureau for maintaining an adequate diet.

Most of these below-normal diets resulted from insufficient quantities of dairy products, vegetables and fruits, for when income is small, families tend to spend largely for bread, meat, cereals and potatoes.

★

President Roosevelt, however, intent upon providing gainful employment, instead of life and liberty for the pursuit of happiness, has no answer to this.

On the contrary, pressed by Representatives from agricultural areas to assist farmers whose bumper crops have caused a fall in prices, Mr. Roosevelt made it perfectly clear that he will not initiate a farm loan programme and will veto any Bill seeking to do so unless at the same time a system of crop control is introduced.

"Poverty in plenty, is it? Right, then we must destroy the plenty."

THEY SIT UP ALL NIGHT FOR WATER

WOMEN in this village, Manea (Cambs.) sit up all night in the hope that the tap will run. Sometimes it does. Often it does not—and then some of the children have lemonade for breakfast, and father has beer.

Seventeen weeks ago there were floods. Fields and gardens were under water. Cottagers found the river, now half a mile away, running outside their doors.

Now, with the hot weather to contend with, they are short of water.

When I called, the taps had been full on all the afternoon gurgling nothing but air; the village pump was no more than good exercise.—"Daily Express," July 19.

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NOTICES

For the next few weeks, by request, the Reception Room will remain open until 6 p.m. on Saturdays, as an experiment.

Beginning on August 19, a weekly open meeting will be held at 8 p.m. every Thursday. All welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers. Bring your friends.

Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

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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

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. 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.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. 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.
7. 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.)

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

Announcements & Meetings

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

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

London United Democrats. Now forming. Applications and enquiries to Secretary c/o 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

N. W. London. Every Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m. "At Home" for N.W. contacts at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone HEN 3151.

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Fortnightly meetings, 7.30 p.m., August 26 onwards. Enquiries welcomed.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. Social Credit and other literature on sale at Branksome Chine Cafe.

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson at 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Lectures and Studies. Examination by post during September. See announcement next week. Forms from Recorder, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Okehampton. Public meeting in Market Hall, 8 p.m., August 21. Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., will speak on "The Exact Nature of Democratic Action in National as well as Local Affairs." Chairman: Mr. Stanley Burton, of Exeter.

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.

Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2. Open daily 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (1 p.m. Sat.). Light refreshments. Meeting open to all 8 p.m. August 19. Bring your friends.

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Impressions by Elizabeth Edwards,
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Report of speeches and discussion.

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