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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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By G.W.L. Day
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1937

Weekly Twopence

FIGHT TO KEEP YOUR LIBERTIES SAFE

Tell Your M.P.: 'No Nosey-Parkerism'

Do You Fear The End Of The Arms 'Boom' ?

IN their own hearts, those who are working overtime now on rearmament, dread the end of the process.

Let every man who feels fear—who feels insecure in his livelihood—brand this statement in his mind and heart.

"The same power that finances preparations for war, CAN finance your security in PEACE and PLENTY, whether you are required for labour or not."

Six Thousand Wives Sign Protest Against Food Price Increases

SIX thousand Manchester housewives have signed a petition protesting against the rapid rise in food prices, and others are adding their names at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The signatories come from over 100 towns and villages in 40 Parliamentary divisions in Lancashire, Cheshire and the North-West.

The petition is to be presented to Sir Archibald Sinclair, their Member of Parliament.

The *Daily Mirror* comments:

It seems futile, however, to present this petition to the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair. For what can he do about it?

He can bring the matter to the notice of the House of Commons, which knows about it already and can do nothing.

But, more important, the petition and the parade will remind the Government that there are housewives about—millions of them.

Nothing makes a Government so unpopular as a rise in the cost of living. The Government must explain to the women. They have votes.

Can the Government do nothing? They think they can do nothing, but the paradox of a paralysed trade in spite of food producers wanting to sell and consumers wanting to buy, must have struck even them.

If there was enough stimulation from their electors the Government would have to think again. And if they failed to reach the answer another Government would.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY ?

M.P. Alleges Honours List Corruption

SIR FRANCIS ACLAND, Liberal Member of Parliament for North Cornwall, speaking in Manchester on Monday, said: "The art of corruption through the honours list has never been used more successfully or more artfully than by the Conservative Government.

"Democracy is being destroyed by that sort of thing. That is why you don't get people voting against their own party. Democracy is dead."

6,000 CIVIL SERVANTS UNITE IN COST OF LIVING DEMAND

SIX thousand Civil Servants at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night, at a meeting called by Mr. W. J. Brown, Civil Service Clerical Association leader, united in a demand to the Government for compensation to meet the increased cost of living.

Mr. Brown had called this meeting in defiance of the 311 other Civil Service Trade Union leaders who refused to co-operate in this simple united demand.

He spoke for more than one hour; the only interruptions were from enthusiastic supporters. Right up on the roof were a crowd of Post Office workers who yelled with delight as Mr. Brown urged members of Civil Service Unions other than his own Civil Service Clerical Association to force their leaders to demand wage increases for all the 350,000 Civil Servants, or get out.

After telegrams of good wishes had been read from Civil Service branches in all parts of the country, every hand shot up to support a Resolution which demands from the Government full compensation for the increased cost of living, and a claim that the demonstration represented the whole Civil Service Movement.

It was Mr. Brown's most defiant gesture to rival leaders in the Civil Service.

After the meeting was over Mr. Brown said to a reporter, "Now you can expect some action."

POPULATION BILL HIDES SINISTER PURPOSE

THE population of Britain is falling. The people of Britain are having fewer babies and the Government is worried. Whose business whether you have one baby, two babies, any number of babies you like—or no babies at all? Not the Government's. Not any institutions. But YOURS.

Resist then the Nosey Parkers Bill* read for the second time in the House on Monday.

Write to your Member of Parliament. Tell him this Bill must not pass. Resist this impertinent inquisition, for this Bill is the thin edge of the wedge which is to cleave your liberties.

This Bill is the Nosey Parkers Charter. If it becomes law the way is made clear for bigger inquisitions, more restrictions of personal liberty.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE

Sir Kingsley Wood defends his Bill by saying that it is an attempt to collect real facts about the decline in the birth rate.

It is nothing of the kind. This "explanation" by the Minister is a screen to hide the sinister purpose of the Bill—a smoke screen that hides the bombing squadrons.

Think. Why does the Government want to know the facts of the decline in the birthrate?

Governments, institutions, businesses, persons gather facts so that they may act on them. What action will follow this inquisition?

Think it over.

IS IT NECESSARY?

Is this inquisition necessary for the simple reason given by Sir Kingsley?

Think it over.

You childless couples, why don't you have babies?

Because you can't afford it. Because your wife's health won't stand the strain. Because you dread losing your job. Because you fear the possibility that war will come. Because you fear for the child's future. Your own future. Fear. Fear. Economic fear.

You know it, we know it, the Government knows it.

Why then go to the expense of a nationwide inquiry—if there is no bigger reason for it?

HIDDEN POWERS

Think it over.

This Bill would be better dead. Note that concealed in it is provision to extend the list of inquisitorial questions that may be asked by the process of Order in Council—usually reserved for emergency legislation!

The Minister of Health would be better occupied in inquiring why the millions of half-starved people in this country cannot get access to the plenty (actual and potential) that exists, with a view to a rapid remedy being applied, instead of thinking up new Bills designed to arm nose-parker officials with powers to ask and multiply all sorts of impertinent questions.

* Populations (Statistics) Bill.

THE VOICE OF THE HALF-STARVED

MR. G. A. GRIFFITHS, Member of Parliament for Hemsworth, has called upon the Government to deal with "the grave and urgent problem of hunger and want in the midst of plenty."

He spoke of a family of ten, trying to live on 23s. 6d. a week.

He spoke of a woman living on an old age pension. "George," she said, "see if you can get us another couple of bob a week. Then I'd be as happy as a bird on a tree." Her pension was ten shillings.

He spoke of a man "as thin as an envelope seen sideways, a man I used to work with side by side in the mine 25 years ago, as fine a collier as ever broke bread, but now ill—ill for the last ten years—and unemployed.

"Well, George," he said, "how are things going?" And after a time he said: "We can't go on like this much longer, George. See what you can do for us down yonder."

He appealed to the Government not to talk about food values to such people, or show them how to cook a cod's head, but to treat them a little more generously.

COMMENTARY

Perhaps you've read these items in your newspapers—
our comment will give them a new significance

Cost of Living

COST of living is still rising, and an increase in the price of bread is now foreshadowed in a recommendation to the Board of Trade by the Food Council.

Electors everywhere should be reminded that much legislation has been passed by the present Government with the objective of increasing prices.

A Scotch for Bureaucracy

THE Milk Marketing Board recently imposed a penalty on a milk producer for an alleged offence; the producer did not pay the fine, and he was summoned in the County Court and judgment given against him.

From that judgment he appealed, and the court allowed the appeal on the ground that the producer had never even applied to be registered under the marketing scheme.

The Master of the Rolls said: "In these matters in which the Board had very great power of inflicting penalties, it was of the very greatest importance that that power should be exercised on a footing of a strict adherence to proper principles and procedure."

Our Greatest Need

SAYS the financial editor in a London paper:

"Our greatest need is for exports, and that cannot be achieved by currency juggling or any other way except by honest hard work."

This, no doubt, will sound like Greek to those who live in our distressed areas.

Economics!

AMONG the new students at the London School of Economics this session is Mr. David Rockefeller, the youngest of Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior's five sons.

Since the war the London School of Economics has received nearly a quarter of a million pounds in endowments from the Rockefeller Institute.

Time, Wage and Labour Savers

AT the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition in London exhibits included machinery which makes reinforced concrete roads in half the time previously required; excavators that do in an hour as much work as a team of men could get through in a day; a model of a complete road-making plant which travels along a rail at either side of the road preparing the ground and laying down a finished road as it moves along.

"Too Much Cotton"

INDEED, unless the world can be persuaded to burn a large part of its cotton as Brazil has burned her coffee, or the populations of China and India can be induced to buy an extra garment this season—and both possibilities seem equally unlikely—no improvement in cotton prices can be looked for until next year, when reports of the progress of the 1938/39 crops will play a decisive rôle.

From an article in "The Economist," November 27.

NOTICE

REGISTERED Supporters of the Policy of Major Douglas (who include the Douglas Cadets and those receiving the Supplement) will be receiving a communication marked "S.C.S. IMPORTANT" on December 8.

IN 1932 the world's production of raw steel was 51,000,000 tons. Last year it amounted to 124,000,000 tons.

There is no problem of steel production, or anything else we need, except money.

CHARITY

IT cannot be denied that Charity has, from time to time, ameliorated partially and temporarily some of the results of an infamous financial system. This system, giving much to a few and leaving the great majority of people in dire want, has been in force far too long, its oppression has been too long endured, to the lasting shame of governments the world over.

The pampered few, known as "Society," respond graciously as a rule to the demands upon their time and purses. They preside and assist benevolently at various entertainments for charitable purposes, and, by bestowing a modicum of their abundance, salve

in some measure consciences that should never be free from a sense of shame for the sorrows that need not be.

A recipient of Charity is degraded in his own eyes; he loses dignity and self-respect, and this feeling of inferiority paralyses his efforts, lessens his usefulness. It is time for all men and women to understand that the dignity, freedom and independence of a single human being is of far greater importance than all the institutions in the world. Institutions have no part in the ultimate necessity of things except to serve individuals.

Charity is the mask of the thief and highwayman. Any system that necessitates or requires charity is a crime against humanity—a curse that will act as a boomerang. "Society" must cease from its hypocritical ministrations and make way for a system that will distribute abundance to all. "Man forms society, its laws and institutions; and man can reform them." Perhaps the good people who are in the habit of giving of their substance to some charitable movements and institutions might pause awhile, consider and widen the scope of their efforts by helping a cause that stands not for one kind of need, but for all needs.

At long last a leader of men has appeared — one who possesses in full measure the knowledge, wisdom and experience to guide us out of the land of bondage into freedom and independence. His policy would be to take from no one, but give to all. Major Douglas has realised that the greatest and best Charity of all is to make mankind independent of Charity. To follow where he leads, to support with all the power we possess, his every effort—this is our great opportunity, our sole hope of putting an end to the wastage and ruin of millions of lives. In the selfless and disinterested efforts of this great Leader we may still share, but the time is getting short. Let us hasten while we may. "Swift! to the head of the army! Swift! Spring to your places, Pioneers."

ELLEN COCKS

LETTER FROM A STUDENT

Telling of Foot-and-Mouth Scandals

RE your commentary in last week's number on Foot and Mouth Disease—while a student of agriculture at Cambridge I learnt the following facts:

Foot and Mouth Disease, although, indeed, it is a serious epidemic disease, is by no means the most dangerous. Animals often recover from it, if allowed to, and it is not infectious to human beings.

Slaughtering of the animals actually suffering from the disease is not essential, although sometimes advisable. It is not enforced on the Continent. Wholesale slaughter and burning of all animals which have had any conceivable chance of infection is totally unnecessary: it is enforced only in this country and has made us the laughing-stock of European farmers.

It is well known, and, in fact, is the only argument in favour of these drastic measures, that they are done in the interests of the export trade in pedigree cattle.

As we know, the stock-farmers of this country are able to supply only about a third of our meat requirements. One hundred and fifty years of careful selection have enabled some of our stockbreeders to produce the finest pedigree herds in the world. At the same time, the general quality of stock in the country is very poor, because the average farmer cannot afford the use of a pedigree bull.

The cream of our breeding animals, whose offspring we badly need here, are therefore exported at high prices overseas, chiefly to South America.

It is to meet the requirements of these overseas countries that the slaughtering of animals is enforced, all movements of cattle in the district restricted, and the unhappy farmer whose animal is infected is prohibited (without compensation) from keeping stock for six months.

It is clear, therefore, that the people are deprived of food (the healthy slaughtered animals, which are burnt), the taxpayer of money (to pay compensation), and the farmer of his livelihood, in order to get rid of our best breeding animals, which can never be replaced, and to reduce permanently the standard of meat and milk attainable in this country.

This sort of madness is only possible to those who think that the figures, representing the increase in our "favourable balance" due to the export of pedigree breeding animals, are more important than these things.

Before ending, I might mention that about 50 per cent. of our cows are infected with tuberculosis, which merely affects human beings, and not the export balance. Seriously infected animals are usually fattened off and sold as meat, and non-tuberculous milk is called Grade A, and sold at a special price.

GEOFFREY DOBBS
King's College, London.

The NEW ERA

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY
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LECTURES and STUDIES

Courses available at lecture centres or by correspondence. CALENDAR AND PROSPECTUS, 3d., obtainable from Headquarters, or from the Information Supervisor of the nearest Group. All applications to join Correspondence Course to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

FOREIGN STAMPS A Source of Revenue

THOSE of our readers who live abroad—especially in the British colonies—or who receive letters from abroad, are requested to collect and send to us the stamps from the envelopes.

Those who are in a position to make office collections are especially asked to co-operate. Don't attempt to dismount the stamps; just tear off the corner of the envelope and post the accumulation periodically to ASST. DIRECTOR OF REVENUE, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Why Colonies?

WHY colonies? Why trade agreements? What are they for? Will they do you and me any good?

We have had them before. Were you and I any better for them?

These things are means, not ends—they are methods of doing something. What is that something?

What is the something you and I want? Never mind how it is to be got.

Demand results! Leave the methods to experts. But let us all be quite clear what result it is we want. Do not confuse ends with means.

More Overcrowding

SHREWSBURY claims to be building the first municipal bomb shelter in Britain. Of reinforced concrete, it will be ten feet below ground level and hold at least one hundred people. The population of the borough is 32,370. — *Medicine To-day and To-morrow.*

Are we Going Fascist?

WHEN Sheriff Wilton, of Hamilton, was hearing a case in which a 12-year-old boy had pleaded guilty to stealing cigarettes from motor-cars, a solicitor, on behalf of the boy's father, suggested that the boy should be birched.

The Sheriff said: "Has he ever seen given the other remedy—a dose of castor oil? It has proved very effective in Italy."

The solicitor said he thought this remedy had never been tried in this country.

The Sheriff: It ought to be.

Dynamite for Bad Schools

DR. F. H. SPENCER, ex-Senior Inspector of Education under the L.C.C., told the Trowbridge High School for Girls that if he were made dictator he would send round men and blow up three-quarters of the schools in Wiltshire.

Three-quarters of the schools in the county were not fit for children to be taught in, he said. But in four years it would be possible to replace every unsuitable elementary school-building in England—if the money was forthcoming.

It's an Old Custom!

"**B**RTAIN'S sharp words to Jajan," reads the newspaper headlines.

Then lower in the text we read: "British interests in the administration of Chinese Customs are considerable."

"Part of the revenue is pledged for the payment of British loans."

Now, what will our pacifists say about that? Anyway, the man in the street must think it a queer business that Chinese Customs officers are really only rent-collectors for foreign financiers.

If he sees that point, he might consider what risks he is prepared to take to make China a safe milch-cow for financiers.

Are we prepared to fight for the safety of International Financiers' foreign loans?

Further, if Customs officers in China are only collecting rent for foreigners, what are our own doing, are they engaged on the same business?

Do we pay tribute to unknown exploiters, collected by our own Customs and paid by ourselves in prices?

The answer is that we do. We are all victims of the financial Plunderbund.

What a racket!

Prosperity in U.S.A.

IN the so-called prosperous year 1936, the U.S. Government spent—

£875 a minute on relief.

£6,000 " " interest on debt.

And debt increased at the rate of £1,360 a minute!

That's prosperity, that was!

Morality of Mammon

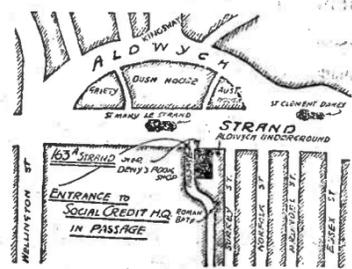
THE Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman H. Roberts), at the opening of a branch of the Municipal Bank, said:

"Those people who spent to the hilt in good times were doing no good. In the first place it was bad for their characters, and secondly it was bad for trade, as a whole, since it created wrong impressions of normal spending power and hence reserve resources."

Why do we send missionaries to Africa?

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2



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Open meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. All are welcome.

TOO MUCH

The fields are ripe to harvest,
The fields are ripe with grain;
O poverty! O misery!
We have too much again.

The silver surplus fishes
Are rotting in a heap,
The fruit is dropping from the trees,
There are too many sheep,
And far too many cattle,
There is a glut of meat;
O poverty! O misery!
We have too much to eat.

They've ploughed the cotton under,
The wool they leave in stacks;
The threadbare clothes of penury
Still do for people's backs.
The great machines are idle,
The men are idle too;
They have been taught that work is life,
And have no work to do.

With milk and honey flowing
The promised land has come;
The milk is flowing down the drain
But not into the slum.
The world of power and plenty
Envelops us unseen;
The plenty of the fruitful earth,
The power of the machine.

O, cruel, bitter, mockery:
The more that we are blest
By our abundant heritage
The more we're dispossessed!
O mean and futile robbery
That drives us to despair,
That fights against prosperity
Lest we should have our share!

O needless mad frustration!
O Hell and foul Damnation!

O staring ribs of Poverty!

The World, I say, the World is well,
The shops are full, they live to sell,
We cannot live unless we buy
With paper tokens. Why, O why
Must we be starved? The things are
there,
The power is there, the skill is there,
The need, my God, the need is there;
O ledger-bound futility!
O screaming Imbecility!
The money is not there.

GEOFFREY DOBBS

The Only Way To Stop The Rot In Our Decaying English Villages

By MRS. B. M. PALMER

ONE of our Douglas Cadets came into the tea-room last week burning with indignation about what he had seen during the week-end.

Business had taken him into rural Essex—he had been obliged to walk several miles because he had no car—and he was heartbroken at the sight of the neglected farms he passed.

He was a farmer and knew at a glance that the pasture was poor, that it could not support the large herds it did in the past. The land was being starved.

I know Essex and Suffolk fairly well. What he said was true. I had seen it for myself.

It would take too long to give all the reasons for the decay of agriculture in England; but in passing I would remind you that most of the trouble is caused by the investment of large sums of money in overseas farming, so that foreign food is much cheaper than English.

Bearing in mind the fact that it is not the infertility of the soil or the stupidity of our farmers that is at the back of it all, I want you to think for a while how all this is affecting the lives of the women in the villages, the wives of the farm workers.

Only about eight million people live in the English villages, and their number is decreasing.

There are, of course, within easy reach of London and other big towns, villages which are merely glorified suburbs. They have most of the conveniences of town life. Many of their inhabitants are town workers, travelling back and forth each day. They contain flourishing tea rooms, hotels and shops.

If this is the only type of village you know, you are unacquainted with rural England.

Visit, if you can, a village whose inhabitants are entirely dependent on the land for their livelihood. You will find conditions very similar to those described in this letter, which I cut from the *Daily Herald* on November 4 last.

In our village there are no sanitary arrangements; no services at all.

No water for drinking purposes; not even in the ditches.

No public lighting; not even oil lamps to help you along the roads at night.

Conditions of life are the same as in the Middle Ages.

Yet rates are above 12s. in the £.

West Suffolk ON THE LAND
How would you like to live in a place like that?

There is no unemployment among agricultural labourers—farmers find it difficult to get enough men to do this very highly skilled and specialised work.

People who are fond of telling others what they ought to do express indignation that the workers prefer the conveniences of the town to the simple life of the country.

They don't know what they're talking about.

Hard Life Of The Villages

Poor people don't spend much time contemplating the beauties of nature or philosophising about the simple life. They have to work too hard getting a living. And from the village woman's point of view life is full of work.

Her husband may earn anything from 30s. a week to 45s., but his prospects of ever having more are small. In the spare time from his fifty-two hour week he can grow vegetables and chop up the free firewood the farmer may give him (if he has any), but beyond this the village woman gets very little in the way of cheap supplies nowadays.

Lady Denman has shown up the milk scandal in the English countryside, where children have to be brought up on cheap tinned milk because their mothers can't afford to pay the market price.

The farm labourer may not have to pay more than 3s. rent for his cottage, but it will probably be small and inconvenient, with attic bedrooms which are stifling in summer and very cold in winter.

His wife has to fetch all the water from a pump; there is no electricity and no sanitation.

Think of the hours of extra housework that this must entail. Even new cottages built by the local councils do not always have water or electricity laid on, and the rent is often double, more than she can afford without going short of something she needs.

Her children may have to travel long distances to school. Even if she can afford to get them cycles she may not dare to do so because of the danger from fast motor traffic on the main roads. She has to spend far more on boot leather than the town mother does.

Social Contrasts

When the children get to school there is no provision made for drying wet clothes, or serving hot drinks or meals. The rural councils spend as little as possible on village schools, and many of them are in the charge of uncertificated teachers.

The chances that her children will gain a scholarship to a secondary school are very small, and she knows that village life offers no better prospects to her children than it did to their father.

She does her shopping at the village shop, or buys from the travelling salesman who comes round once a week with a motor van. Everything is a penny more than it would be in town.

Sometimes, but only once in a while, she spends a shilling on a bus fare to go to the local town. She looks in the shop windows, buys until all her spare money has gone and she can hardly stagger along under the load, and finishes up at the pictures.

There she sees on the screen the things that the rich people have. Palatial bath-rooms, hot water on tap, electric light, motor cars, plenty of pretty clothes, everything that she is always wanting herself.

She makes up her mind that the children

Child Workers On The Land

IT is illegal to employ children of school age in factories, but there is nothing to prevent them from working on the land. In fruit-growing districts, in the potato fields of Lincolnshire, school holidays are arranged to provide facilities for child labour at the convenient season.

Most of the school managers are farmers, so the abuse goes on unchecked. What the children do is described as "light agricultural work," but anyone who has tried potato harvesting knows what a dirty back-breaking job it is.

It is unfair to blame either the farmers or the parents that the children have to spend their holidays working.

The farmer cannot afford to pay higher wages, and the farm labourer cannot afford to lose the pittance which his children earn in the fields.

National Dividends would solve both problems.

at least shall have a chance of something better, and she does all she can to get them into a job in town.

The decay of English country life is going on apace, and only one thing can stop it: the payment of the National Dividend to all, so that the English farmer can get the just price for the splendid stuff he grows, which we all know is the most delicious food in the world.

When the farm labourer can buy decent food and clothing, and can have a decent house with all the modern conveniences (and there is no reason on earth why he shouldn't)—when he can afford a small car, and the County Council can afford to fetch his children to school in the school bus, we shan't have much trouble about keeping the people on the land.

"Oh," but the sentimentalists will say, "country life will be quite spoilt when there are no more village pumps and the streets are lit by electricity."

To which there is only one reply—"Why don't you wear a crinoline and ride about in a coach and four?"

Women's Institutes Clarify "DEMAND"

A friend writes me thus:—

"Since I have been in the country I have been struck by the growth of the Women's Institute movement. I believe it began just before the war. Their magazine, *Home and Country* has been running eighteen years. Their main purpose is to improve and develop conditions of rural life by providing centres for educational and social intercourse. I should feel lost here without the weekly Institute meetings."

That the Women's Institutes are at present providing valuable education in democracy for village women has been demonstrated by their handling of the milk problem.

In March last they sent a deputation of four to the Ministry of Health, demanding cheaper milk for babies; they were disappointed by the reply from Sir Kingsley Wood, who evaded the main point.

At their big conference in June it was announced that the movement intended to continue with the campaign for cheaper milk.

They did not discuss the measures that might be taken by the Marketing Board, but confined themselves to the one clear demand for milk at a lower cost, urging members to bring pressure to bear on their Members of Parliament.

It is gratifying to know that they are still working diligently to gain their point.

An urgent letter has been sent by Lady Denham to all Women's Institutes suggesting that they should bring to the notice of their Members of Parliament this year's Annual Meeting resolution on cheap milk, before the Government introduces the new Milk Bill. If any Institute Secretary has not received Lady Denman's letter she should write at once to the N.F.W.I. Office.

There are more than five thousand Women's Institutes in England and Wales. It is possible that they will play an important part in the awakening of true democracy.

'SOUND FINANCE' MEANS SACRIFICE OF HEALTH

IN a speech given before the American Public Health Association recently by Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, it was revealed that there is a direct and tragic relationship between the death rate and the annual income.

Between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 Americans get along on incomes of less than \$1,000 (£200) a year, said Miss Roche. Their death rate from the 10 major diseases, which cause 75 per cent. of the deaths in the United States is twice that of the rest of the population.

For most of these diseases, she said, the death rate mounts steadily as the income goes down.

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis, for instance, is seven times as great among unskilled labourers as among professional people. Pneumonia's death rate is three-and-a-half times as great among unskilled workers as among professionals; cancer kills at a 50 per cent. greater rate.

The unemployed in general have twice the disabling illness that the employed have.

W.P.A. workers have a disabling illness rate 40 per cent. above that of other employed persons.

All of this throws, comments *The Albertan*, into clear relief the knottiest problem of the age—how to make available to all the people the discoveries and inventions which science has turned up for us.

Given adequate food, clothing and shelter, and the removal of the ever-present fear of unemployment and destitution, most illness would disappear.

The problem facing the United States, and every other industrialised country is how to sell all that can be produced.

Money is only tickets, and when people unite in demanding sufficient tickets this so-called "knottiest problem" will be solved.

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

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Choose Or Refuse

"I DON'T believe in dictatorship," said Drummond truculently, "and you Social Credit people don't seem to be aware of the dangers ahead. Look at Spain, look at Germany, look at Italy—China—"

"Ay," interrupted Conn, "look all over the world—I know. What about looking at our own country for a change?"

"This is a democratic country—"

"Is it?"

"—we have a free press, free speech, free institutions. No dictatorship here, but your people in Alberta are interfering with everything. I read now they are trying to pass a law to muzzle the press—I don't believe in that sort of thing."

"You've been reading the newspapers," replied Conn, "the free press—oh, yes, the press is free all right, free to be bought—free to tell lies. The Alberta Press Act when enforced will still leave the press free to print what they like—lies if they like, with this difference; that if they print a lie about the Government or its policy, they will have to print the Government's statement of the truth. Is that dictatorship?"

"HOW do I know you are telling the truth? As a Social Crediter you are bound to be biased."

"I know I'm telling the truth, because I've read the Act," replied Conn.

"Besides," went on Drummond, "all this Dividend idea is ridiculous, the Alberta Government is attempting to dictate to the Banks, now isn't it—?"

"WELL, regarding National Dividends and your dislike of dictatorship, there is no intention of forcing the Dividend on anyone in Alberta—anyone who hates the idea of receiving a Dividend once a month will be perfectly free to refuse it."

"Same with taxes, the Social Credit Government is anxious to decrease taxation, but any person who loves to pay higher taxes is free to do so if he chooses; if he insists on paying, there will be no law against it."

"Compare that sort of thing with what goes on here; are you free to refuse what the Government is arranging for you, a higher cost to live, for instance?"

"Are you free in the markets, after the Marketing Boards have done with them—either as a buyer or as a seller?"

"Are you financially free to buy what is now restricted or destroyed?"

"Granted, the Bank of England is free to withhold our credit, free to enforce a policy of restrictions. True, nobody dictates to the Bank here. We have distressed areas, where many people are free to starve amidst plenty, we have free Institutions, but few free PEOPLE."

"Like you, I don't believe in dictatorship. But I've got something I do believe in."

"Social Credit, I suppose," put in Drummond.

"Well, not in what you evidently regard as Social Credit. I believe in freedom."

"So do I," flashed Drummond quickly.

"All right," said Conn, "well, we haven't got it yet. What are you doing about it?"

"Eh?"

"IF you want to be free, Drummond, my boy, you will have to take your eyes off the ends of the earth."

"Like the majority in Alberta we have got to stop talking about what we don't believe in, and start acting for what we want. The key to freedom is the power to buy—the power of access—we must unite and demand a lower cost to live and National Dividends."

The Only Effective Gas Mask

IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DEVIL'S FORCES

MAJOR DOUGLAS has emphasised that if an association of people (such as a nation) is to be of benefit to the people comprising it, Policy must come before Administration. In other words, the end must be clearly defined before the means can be put into effective operation.

It is most dangerous to confuse ends with means. The risk of putting means before ends is the chance the devil counts on.

Now, the devil is cunning. He knows what he wants; the end he aims at is quite clear to him: it is to gain supreme power and exercise it on a world of obedient slaves.

He never loses sight of his objective; and the means he uses is twofold:

- (1) to conceal from the people the true nature of his aim;
- (2) to confuse them so that, by their insistence on the importance of means, they forget all about the end.

For his chief weapon, the devil relies on poison gas of a kind that does not kill but hypnotises—so that the people he rules work for their own destruction.

Already the devil is the greatest effective power in the world. He controls the money system; he controls—through it—nearly every channel of publicity. By keeping money short he keeps people poor in the midst of plenty.

But this is a progressively more dangerous game as people wake up to the absurdity, the diabolical wickedness, of suffering the agony of poverty in a world teeming with abundance.

THE devil does his best to try to stop the sources of abundance. He "birth-controls" production—restricts it wherever he can, tries to destroy the means of producing.

Then he is frustrated by the united will of all decent people when they come up against the imminent peril of war. No one is going to let an enemy menace him without taking steps to defend himself. It is the first law of nature that makes people arm themselves against an impending foe.

So the nations, one by one, seeing this growing danger of war—of being crushed by their neighbours—arm themselves to the teeth. And the process of arming calls into play once again the sources of production the devil has been trying to stop up.

Then comes the devil's own problem of what to do when armament is complete. The devil does not want war because a war with modern weapons would be so destructive that nothing would be left for him over which to exercise his power.

Or he would run the risk of being found out, because war decentralises power, gives individuals responsibility and power, and tends to awaken them to realities.

G.W.L. DAY

THE 'NEVER-NEVER'

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, the indefatigable Labour Member of Parliament, is going to introduce a private member's Bill to curb the present abuses of the Hire Purchase racket. I say "racket" because this is what the system is fast becoming.

A friend of mine who has been a commission salesman for years tells me that if you follow up some of the alluring advertisements calling for smart young men anxious to make a fortune out of this fascinating profession you will find yourself among a pitiable collection of jobless males who are ready to snatch at anything.

Often they are given a job of cold canvassing with no salary or expenses paid, and after they have broken their hearts at it for a week or two they are immediately replaced by another half-starved detachment.

But it is the customers not the salesmen whom Miss Wilkinson's Bill will try to safeguard. From what my friend tells me they are certainly in need of it.

Dogs for Protection

IN many districts householders have been so pestered that they will scarcely open the door to a stranger, and many of them have bought dogs for protection.

Salesmen of the rubber-hided sort are in great demand by go-getter firms. These men talk rapidly and dictatorially to uneducated

housewives, giving them the impression that they are some sort of officials. It is a fact that they actually succeed in persuading ignorant women to sign H.P. agreements without knowing exactly what it is they are signing. It is also a fact that many families have been landed in serious difficulties in consequence.

A still more aggressive type of salesman gets his foot in the door, if he thinks the menfolk are out, and refuses to go away. My friend, who was selling gas cookers for a reputable firm a couple of years ago, said that his employers ceased house-to-house canvassing because they found that householders had been so badgered and bullied as to render them unapproachable.

Nightmare of Commerce

ALL this is a sort of surrealist commercial nightmare.

During the greater part of history, people have not had the things they wanted because too few workmen were making these things. That may have been regrettable, but at any rate it arose from a real and tangible difficulty. But when your hold-up is at the sales end, it is rank lunacy.

You wish to get out of a room, but the door is locked and you have lost the key. What do you do? The difficulty is a challenge to your ingenuity and resource. Somehow you will find a way. Perhaps you will pick the lock, or possibly you will break the door down.

But I once read of a medical case in

W. A. WILLOX, Director of Social Credit Publications, is the writer of this article

"We are all united in a war against the very devil himself—as represented by the money power. Don't let us be hypnotised by his poison gas of deceit and lies which he uses further to enslave us

"Let us demand clearly FIRST THINGS FIRST—and stick to just that demand."

They are liable to become de-hypnotised—to see through the devil's devilish game.

Therefore, when armament is nearly complete, the gushing sources of production must either be stopped up or their output used in some other way.

THE ONLY OTHER WAY IN WHICH TO USE THE GOODS AND SERVICES THAT FLOW IN ABUNDANCE FROM MODERN MACHINE PRODUCTION IS TO LET THE PEOPLE—BY WHOSE COMBINED WORK ABUNDANCE HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE—CONSUME THEM.

But, to the devil, that would be the very God, and on no account must the people be admitted into the Garden of Eden again.

THE devil's risk is just now very great, for the world is approaching the end of its armament programmes. A desperate effort must be made to slow down the sources of production, but not too suddenly or there will be revolutions, which, to the devil, may be just as dangerous as wars.

Let us therefore watch! Already the press is booming with the proposal of an Anglo-American Trade Treaty. All attention is being rivetted to it.

Yet a trade treaty is a MEANS—and the END is not even whispered! See the devil's methods! Make the means more important than the end!

Do not let us be deceived. Away with Anglo-American trade treaties until the object of them is clear as daylight!

Let us raise our voices against this devil's game. Let us always insist on FIRST THINGS FIRST.

We, THE PEOPLE, are sick and tired of grinding poverty, of insecurity, of fear. We want to enjoy the bounty of this teeming and beautiful world. We want the freedom that comes when poverty goes. And we can have it!

THAT, then, is our aim? What is the first thing we all want?

FIRST THINGS FIRST! No venture is ever successful unless things are done in their right order.

We must wear gas masks to prevent the devil's poison gas from destroying us. We must give gas masks to others.

THIS PAPER, "SOCIAL CREDIT," EXPOSES THE TRUTH—ACTS AS A GAS MASK AGAINST THE LIES THAT CHOKE—HAND IT OUT TO OTHERS. HELP THEM TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

Read on the back page the simple, clear statement of the FIRST THING that every common man and woman wants.

Stick to that. Demand just that. And get all neighbours and friends to join you in just that simple demand. And the devil will be vanquished.

. . . . DISCUSSES

which the patient was unable to go out of a room because he was convinced that his nose was ten feet long and thick in proportion. He knew that it would jam in the doorway. For him it was far more difficult to get out; and this is precisely the position of a country which feels unable to get possession of the things it has itself made.

The patient with the monstrous nose made desperate struggles, I believe, to get out of the door. In the same way we make prodigious efforts to get our produce and manufacture into our own possession.

Shock troops of unfortunate young men are employed to batter down sales-resistance and bully awed housewives into signing on the dotted line. And the idiotic part of it is that they really do want to buy the things, but owing to a bogus system of accountancy no monetary means exist to enable them to do so without breaking the rules and getting them into trouble.

Hallucinations

WHAT we need is to be psychiatrised to get rid of our hallucinations. Deeply-rooted ideas about giant noses and inability to create and distribute more bankers' ticketry are, unhappily, hard to get rid of, but it can be done.

Psychology says that sanity returns through a certain part of the mind throwing off the obsession and gradually bringing the rest of the mind into line. If any of us are still in possession of our wits, we should unite and make our influence felt.

Look For That Hole In The Road

First encourage people to try small things. Don't necessarily tackle the financial system straight away—tackle the local district council because there is a hole in the road and make them put it right. When you have got a number of people to see that you have got a hole in the road put right, they can set out to get a new road, and so on. The principle is to try it on the dog!—Major Douglas at Westminster, March 1936.

The Starting Handle Of Democracy

WE may take it that theoretically this country is run for the benefit of its inhabitants—for ordinary people. Politicians frequently assure us so. Although this theory is not practised to the extent it might be, still, theoretically, we have a democracy, and we need not underestimate the importance of it.

The struggles, the energy, the agony our forefathers bought it with show the importance to them of the recognised right of all the common people in their own government.

They gave us the tool, the machine; but somehow we must have been misdirected as to its use, for our efforts have not worked out as we expected.

We do not, at the present, govern ourselves—we have not got the things which are physically possible and which everyone wants. Commonsense tells us to use the machinery differently, to use it so that it produces for us the results that its makers envisaged—that our wants should be fulfilled so far as is physically possible. All over the country small groups of people are beginning to do this.

The machinery creaks: it has not been used like this for a long time, and like a car that has become cold, the engine must first be turned over by hand to warm it up.

★
THEY start on small things. They elicit the people's wishes in some small matter about which there is feeling—a school with bad accommodation for the children, a dangerous road that needs safety devices, unwanted demolition of their homes, or a threatened rise in rates—and express the wishes of the majority of the people concerned to the individual responsible to the people for the maladjustment, and demand that they be carried out.

Representatives of the people in Councils and other elected institutions are elected to serve the people; other large institutions such as bus companies, exist no less to serve the people.

Various measures are employed to bring home the force of the people's will. Publicity and advertisement both to the world at large, and to the people particularly concerned, are most powerful in effect.

Political votes may be withdrawn from elected representatives, and monetary votes from those who elect themselves to serve the public—for example, the buses need not be used, and so we vote against the bus company. We can let our imaginations run riot over other inducements that would be effective.

The essential point is that the pressure of the people's will should be directed on the individual responsible to them for the maladjustment in question.

When the objective is gained, it is a good plan to advertise that, too.

Then another turn will have been given to the starting handle of democracy.

Resist Higher Rates

Reprints of this article as a leaflet. Reduced prices are:

1,000 copies	12s. 0d.
500 "	6s. 6d.
100 "	1s. 6d.
50 "	9d.
25 "	6d.
12 "	3d.

● PAGE DEVOTED TO NEWS OF THOSE WHO HAVE FOUND THAT 'HOLE IN THE ROAD'

Sheffield Ratepayers Are Told: 'Keep Up The Pressure'

MR. E. HEWLETT last night (Thursday) spoke to a meeting of the Sheffield Ratepayers responsible for the recent mass action against the local Council which resulted in that body giving a promise of no increase in local rates.

He said, in the course of his speech:

It is now some weeks since you, the residents—ratepayers—of Sheffield, acting together, 50,000 strong, secured a promise from the responsible official that your rating assessments should not be raised . . .

An enormous majority of Sheffield citizens wanted an assurance that their assessments would not be raised. But it will not have escaped your notice that very often large numbers of people grumble or complain about something or other and want something done, but it is not so often that they get it done. Perhaps they form a committee to see after it for them; or send a deputation, or a humble petition, etc., etc., and so on.

THE USUAL REPLY

Usually the reply is that the matter will receive attention, and then in some way it is quietly shelved, or very likely attention is directed towards something else. So that although general agitation and ventilation is certainly desirable, in itself it is not enough.

It is necessary to have some means of collecting this united will and then using it as pressure directed on the right point—a person.

From one point of view, it is rather a strange fact that such pressure should be necessary. I don't think we can altogether blame the Council, the Corporation, for this. It is really largely our own fault because we never tell them plainly and simply what we want.

This has led to the "Council" giving us what they think is good for us and, of course, it is quite true that some of the Councillors have a very wrong idea of what they are elected for.

It is clear enough, when one thinks of it, that the only reason for the existence of these institutions is to serve us. We elect them for that, and for nothing else. It is quite a mistake to think of the Corporation as there to tell us what we want, or what we must have. It is for us to express our wishes as you have done here in Sheffield.

I dare say all sorts of theories could be worked out around this action which you have taken. That might be interesting to some, but if you want to get things done, the main thing is to be practical about it.

In making any such demand, one or two points are especially useful. The first is this—one thing at a time and stick to the point. Whatever it is that you want, make this a clear and simple demand, and never let it be diverted.

You will find that this is not so easy as it sounds. Many people want to talk of the way of doing it, but of course, that is a hopeless diversion; that's the job of the engineer, the architect, accountant or financier; the man who puts your will into effect.

SOURCE OF POWER

Send your demand, whatever it may be for, to the right person, the nearest person who is responsible; generally that will be the Councillor of each ward. Keep up the pressure . . .

Most important of all, never forget that the source of the power which works your democratic machine is the expressed and united will of each and every one.

If you keep to these simple rules you can, here in Sheffield, develop a power which cannot fail to get what, together, you want.

AIRPORTS FROM RATES OR TAXES? Portsmouth Ratepayers Act Against Council

BY a majority of three votes, Portsmouth City Council today decided not to promote a Parliamentary Bill for the establishment of an Empire air base in Langstone Harbour. The scheme, which has taken shape as the result of more than two years of negotiation between Portsmouth Corporation, the Air Ministry, and Imperial Airways, has therefore come to nothing.

From the discussion it appears that those who opposed the scheme did so on the ground that since the air base would be a national undertaking it should be wholly paid for by national funds, and that no part of the cost should fall on Portsmouth's ratepayers.

Mr. J. P. D. Lacey, opposing the motion, objected to further subsidizing Imperial Airways to the extent of £425,000. The ratepayers, he said, were being asked to bolster up with their money a monopoly like Imperial Airways.

It would not be possible for ordinary ratepayers to use air services as they did the usual municipal services.

The Town Clerk laid before the council a letter from the Protest Association of Ratepayers and Local Government Electors, which said that the association had made a canvass to test public opinion on the matter, and that the canvass resulted in 6,694 votes being obtained against the air base scheme and only seven in favour of it.

Replying to a question the Lord Mayor (Mr. F. J. Spickernell) said there were in the city 128,000 people entitled to vote on the question.

The Council eventually obeyed the people's will.

But the Lord Mayor had not even tried to elicit the ratepayers' wishes in the matter.

LONDON

THE L.C.C. would be ill-advised to establish a new airport for London, in the

opinion of the Council's General Purposes Committee.

The grounds for this view, given by the Committee are:

That the provision and maintenance of civil airports is a matter for the State rather than local authorities.

That in London, where there is little space, the cost of establishing an airport would be prohibitive.

The Committee estimate that the cost of establishing a major airport of a size compatible with its proximity to London and big enough for large air liners to land would be about £1,000,000, not including the provision of equipment such as radio service, flood-lighting, beacons and fire extinguishing apparatus.

On the basis of this estimate, the annual debt charges for redemption of capital expenditure and interest over a period of 30 years for buildings and 60 years for land, would be about £50,000, but a reduction in these charges might be effected by the revenue from controlled development of part of the site.

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Do the people of Portsmouth and London want airports? If so, do they wish to pay for them from rates? Or from taxes?

These questions they must decide, express, and see their expression implemented, for themselves. They have their representatives to put their wishes into operation.

REALISM FOR CHRISTMAS

Send THE FIG TREE and you send yourself

THE FIG TREE is the perfect Christmas Present. Among all the countless periodicals which seek your vote at this season here is the only one which will tell your friends what you would tell them yourself.

THE FIG TREE thus carries your personality with it, it is a present from YOU. As for its contents, previous issues have prepared you for the excellence of that which came out on Wednesday, December 1—or else there is a fresh treat in store for you, too.

THE FIG TREE for December will be sent, if you wish, in accordance with Post Office directions, so as to arrive at Christmas time. This applies either to single copies, or to the first of four quarterly copies. Your own greeting cards will be enclosed if sent with your order.



THE FIG TREE

A QUARTERLY EDITED BY MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

PEOPLE OF U.S.A. URGED TO UNITE IN DEMAND FOR THE 'POWER TO CONSUME'

THE people of the U.S.A. are being encouraged to unite in a demand for "the power to consume all we want up to the capacity of our country to produce."

CATCH 'EM YOUNG

"In looking ahead you can see that it would pay to mould the plastic mind of youth, whose opinion can be formed easier and much more firmly than at any later time.

"We should branch out and broaden our programme to include training the youthful mind, day in and day out, in the sound economic principles in which we so firmly believe.

"Our responsibility extends beyond honest and efficient direction of our banks, carrying with it the obligation to lead and stimulate the thought of the community along sound economic lines."—A speaker at the Bankers' Association Conference in Boston, Mass., last month.

Reformers of all schools of thought, whose aim it is to abolish poverty, are being urged to drop wrangling over methods and unite for this result.

The first response to this campaign, launched by the New York paper *Money*, is said to be most promising.

The following news item seems to show that those who control finance in the U.S.A. already scent danger:

The Bank of America, California, has decided to spend 500,000 dollars a year on advertising "to build banking business." A. P. Giannini, the chairman of the bank, says "... banking is a public function. The public has a right to know everything about it, and the more the public knows, the more support the banks will get." (We wonder!)

This "tell the public all about it" attitude has been adopted by the banks in Alberta, since the people there have been demanding the results they want.

ALBERTA LESSON

The Albertans, however, seem to realise that, just as you needn't be an automobile engineer before you take a ride in a 'bus, so you needn't be an expert on finance in order to demand that the financial system produces the results you and the majority want.

It will be just too bad if the people of the U.S.A. adopt the same attitude as the people of Alberta. Bankers hate to waste money, although they create it, for it makes it seem cheap—as indeed it is!

Bankers hate to waste money, but real wealth—goods and services—are constantly destroyed and restricted to fit in with their money system.

Latest reports suggest that the cotton-growers in the U.S.A. are to be forced to reduce production next year by two million acres, and the new Farm Bill provides for a penalty of 25c. (1s.) a sack on all maize grown in excess of quotas fixed by Department of Agriculture.

COTTON SURPLUS

The demand for "power to consume" should go down well with farmers in the circumstances.

Evidently one cotton-grower realises what it would mean to him, for he wired the editor of *Money* as follows:

"Have you the power to consume all the cotton you want or need? Cotton production to be reduced two million acres on account of surplus on hand which we have not the power to consume, regardless of how badly we need shirts and sheets and socks. When will we wake up?"

PRAYER FOR THOSE IN POVERTY

(Published in 1578 in "A Book of Christian Prayers," and said to have been translated from a Latin collection made or composed by Juan Louis Vives.)

"They that are snarled and entangled in the extreme penury of things needful for the body cannot set their minds upon Thee, O Lord, as they ought to do; but when they be disappointed of the things which they do mightily desire, their hearts are cast down and quail for excess of grief. Have pity upon them, therefore, O merciful Father, and relieve their misery through Thine incredible riches, that by Thy removing of their urgent necessities they may rise up to Thee in mind.

"Thou, O Lord, providest enough for all men; we, through our naughtiness, niggardship and distrust, do make them private and peculiar. Correct Thou the thing which our iniquity hath put out of order; let Thy goodness supply that which our niggardliness hath plucked away. Give Thou the meat to the hungry, and drink to the thirsty. Comfort Thou the sorrowful. Cheer Thou the dismayed, strengthen Thou the weak. Deliver Thou them that are prisoners. Give Thou hope and courage to them that are out of heart."

Compulsory Thrift In Shanghai

THE Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai promulgated, on July 22, 1937, regulations governing the enforcement of the Provisional Rules relating to workers' savings.

These provide that every factory employing 30 workers or more shall have a savings society, and that every factory worker must be a member of the savings society of his or her own factory. The system of savings may be either compulsory or voluntary. Under the voluntary savings system, a worker may deposit a sum of not less than one dollar. Funds deposited with the society under the compulsory savings system may not be withdrawn except on certain grave occasions.

The "certain grave occasions" seem to have followed the adoption of these rules very quickly, or is an armed invasion not a sufficiently grave occasion to justify withdrawal of compulsory savings?

The Real Remedy For Slumpitis

SAID the leader of a paper that has enormous circulation:

"It is no use a few people trying to shove round that great flywheel of trade.

"Every hand that can be applied to it is required to generate an adequate volume of purchasing power."

Then followed an exhortation to the millions as customers to go into the market-place as usual, and buy what is wanted as usual, and lo, "there COULD NOT" be a slump, whatever the frantic city did."

How simple and easy that sounds. All we have to do is to go on buying as usual. There is no doubt if this was carried out there could not be a slump.

But how practical it is can be shown by the inhabitants of our depressed areas.

If those people would only go into the market-place and buy what they wanted as usual, there would be no depressed area.

Why don't they do it? Simply because they have not the money to spend.

Further, just spending money by consumers does not generate purchasing power.

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Major Douglas has proved the cause of slumps. Factories and producers generate goods and prices, but they do not generate money.

Only the separate organisation, the monopolists of credit—generate money, and such money flows to consumers' pockets at a slower rate than that of the production of goods and prices.

This is explained logically in the writings and speeches of Major Douglas, and events prove him right and the orthodox economists wrong every year.

Incidentally, in the same issue of this newspaper with its leader advocating the continuation of buying as usual, the Duke of Buccleuch, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland at the annual general meeting is reported advocating the very opposite.

He said:

"The nation cannot be told too plainly that security against aggression necessitates sacrifices and that such sacrifices can be advantageously made by saving instead of spending money."

When we remember that 67 per cent. of the wage-earners in this country are getting less than £150 a year and another 18 per cent. are earning less than £250, the futility of "Save more" campaigns on the one hand, and of "Spend more" suggestions on the other, should be obvious to all.

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In each case the subtle suggestion is inherent that slumps and booms are the result of mere moods on the part of the consuming public.

It is a misleading suggestion. The true cause of slumps is the shortage of purchasing power inherent in the policy insisted upon, and operated by, the monopolists of credit.

The whole popular press is consistent in concealing this fact, and thereby obscuring the truth that "slumpitis" is one of the effects produced by that insidious disease "sound finance," the remedy for which is a united and determined demand from the people for an increase of purchasing power in addition to wages.

Put simply,

A NATIONAL DIVIDEND.

Bigger Public Debt 'Remedy' For Slump

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S anti-slump policy is getting a big cheer from all the "Medicine Men" in this country—those men of "goodwill" who want to put everybody to work.

The U.S.A. Government has decided to spend £50,000,000 on a new housing policy, and the first instalment of £10,000,000 is now ready.

Public work schemes—so widely advocated—do certainly find work, but only at the expense of owing all the money that is earned after having spent it!

Bigger and bigger public Debts! What a remedy for slump!

BOOK REVIEW

The Iniquitous Contract

THE INIQUITOUS CONTRACT, by J. L. Benvenuti (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London, 5s.).

THE author's theories of justice are admirable in opposing usury inflicted under duress in the form of secured loans as Mortgages and Debentures.

But he falls short in his knowledge of the ascertainable facts relative to money. To spare both author and readers, one quote will suffice:

"I have made the working assumption that the money lent out by a bank is actually the same money that its depositors have placed there. (I here use "money" in the ordinary sense of sums placed to the credit of depositors.) This theory has a closer relation to the truth than its opposite, according to which there is no relation whatever between a bank's loans and its deposits, the money loaned by bankers being "invented out of nothing."

The theory that there is "no relation whatever between a bank's loans and its deposits" is a new one to me, and to every reader, too, I'll wager. G.H.

There is a truth which comes so glibly to the tongue nowadays that few realise it to be the key to the problem of agriculture. "The purpose of agricultural production must be consumption."

Charles Jones in "The Fig Tree," Sept. 1937.

Social Credit Supplement

November

The Policy of a Philosophy

Major Douglas's Speech at the June Conference.

CRESCENDO! By Hewlett Edwards

The "Record" By C. Howard Jones

OWNERSHIP

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

Constructive Dynamite

By Hewlett Edwards

SOCIAL CREDIT ELECTION, 1937
Statement by Director of Organisation

The monthly SUPPLEMENT TO SOCIAL CREDIT is issued free to all Registered Supporters of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited. See Announcement on page 8.

Mr. Dingle Foot Warns: 'People's Liberty Being Whittled Away'

THE walls of Westminster are never likely to fall before the tin trumpets of Sir Oswald Mosley or Harry Pollitt, but we may find in the next few years that despotism and dictatorship have crept in under the cloak of constitutional government."

Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P., gave this warning on Sunday at a conference of the National Council for Civil Liberties at Old Jordan's Hostel, near Beaconsfield.

Liberty was being steadily whittled away by the encroachment of departments at the expense of Parliament and the law courts.

An outstanding example of the modern tendency of the Government to relegate statutory measures to outside bodies was the Unemployment Assistance Board, which, although having power over thousands of householders, was not subject to democratic jurisdiction.

He criticised another tendency to carry out measures by means of regulations and orders instead of by statute. This was deliberately derogating from the power of Parliament.

Orders such as those in the marketing schemes were made in a form that made Parliament powerless to amend them.

Clauses deliberately designed to oust the jurisdiction of the Courts were being inserted constantly.

There is only one remedy to this steady drift into "bureaucratic lawlessness," as the Lord Chief Justice once described it, and that is for the electorate to control their public servants by demanding what they want.

Will You Send a Message To The Fighters In Alberta?

IT is not in Great Britain, or even in the British Empire only, that people are watching—with bated breath almost—the gallant struggle of the Albertan people for freedom in security. There are such watchers in many European countries, in the U.S.A., in South America, even in such countries as Iran, Turkey, Portuguese East Africa, and the Congo.

To many there may seem nothing they can do, far away as they are, to help those who most truly are fighting their battle. But there is one action at least that every Social Creditor can take, and a Group in Denmark has shown the way. Each one of us can send a word of

encouragement and faith to friend or relative in the pioneer Social Credit Province or, if we have no such correspondent, a message to the Albertan people through Mr. Aberhart, *The Albertan* or the *Edmonton Bulletin*.

This Danish Group has produced a most inspiring circular addressed to the Danish people, urging them to send such messages to their fellow countrymen in Alberta.

"Social Credit," it states, "is recognised by more and more people as the only hope of salvation from world catastrophe."

"Thousands of voices call to Alberta's fighting citizens—not to give in—not to

listen to the Bankers' lies, their new parties, or their paid agents. You, the Albertan people, are fighting for the whole world."

This is a message that we all could send, and it is of the utmost importance. It may well be that the fate of the world hangs on the struggle in Alberta.

Its outcome must turn on the morale of the Albertan people, and morale is a thing of the mind.

Every ingenious and cunning device is being employed by the enemy to break down this morale, this spirit that says, "Fight on." It is within the power of each one of us to strengthen and build it up. **M.W.**

MACKENZIE KING GOVERNMENT PLANS LEGISLATION FOR POVERTY DOLE ACT PROPOSED

THE Mackenzie King Government of Canada has made it quite clear that it has no intention of attempting to abolish poverty in the Dominion. It has announced that at the next session of Parliament a national system of unemployment insurance is to be introduced.

Before such a measure can become law it will be necessary to amend the British North America Act, for which purpose the consent of the provincial governments is being sought.

One provincial government, at least, sees the absurdity of insuring against the success of the inventors and scientists in devising labour-saving methods and machinery.

According to *The Times* for November 25, Mr. Aberhart, the Albertan Premier, on receipt of a letter from Mr. Mackenzie King on the question, has telegraphed back as follows:—

I am definitely in favour of anything beneficial to workmen. Before agreeing to the amendment of the British North America Act I should like to know specific details: Will it involve the reduction of net earnings to the extent of the workmen's contributions? If not, how will this be avoided?

Is it intended that the employers' contribution shall be shifted on to the consumer, thus raising prices and making the income of workmen even more inadequate? How can this be overcome?

Assuming that the Federal Government's contribution be raised by further taxation, will not this merely redistribute purchasing power without increasing it and place a further burden on all consumers?

Mr. Mackenzie King has replied that "the details of the scheme could not be disclosed until the necessary legislation is introduced."

But the provincial governments are being asked to agree now to an amendment of the British North America Act, which, according to the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, will involve "some surrender of the provinces' jurisdiction."

Some provincial governments, according to *The Times* report, have fallen into this rather obvious trap. The people of these provinces would be wise to insist that no concessions of provincial right be made until all the cards are put on the table.

Canadian Press Gets It Wrong About Social Credit In Australia

THERE is much jubilation in the Canadian press over what is being described as the "failure of Social Credit" in the recent Federal elections in Australia.

The Canadian press is making a somewhat similar mistake to that made by the British press recently, when it reported that the Social Credit candidate had been defeated at a recent by-election in Edmonton, although, in fact, there was no Social Credit candidate!

In Australia there were actually 16 candidates for a total of 75 seats in the House of Representatives, who described themselves as Social Crediters. All sixteen were defeated.

But the important point which the Canadian press overlooks completely, is that none of these candidates represented the official Social Credit movement of the Commonwealth.

The real Douglas Social Credit movement in Australia is not concerned with playing the enemy's game of party politics; a game based on the assumption that one section of the community can benefit only at the expense of another—obviously a lie in an age of plenty such as this; this automatically splits people into warring groups instead of uniting them to impose their will.

It is this unity for results that the official Social Credit movement in Australia is seeking to achieve, and with this in mind it made no attempt to form yet another party appeal-

"Fraud does not consist only in misstatement of fact, but equally in the concealment of it."
Sir Douglas Hogg, now Lord Hailsham, to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the Zinoviev debate, March 19, 1928.

ing for votes on a platform only a minority could understand fully.

Instead, remembering that Social Credit is the belief that, in association, people can get what they want, it is working to unite people in a demand for the abolition of poverty and the issue of monetary or other claims to all the goods now restricted or destroyed for lack of buyers.

This unity, once achieved in any constituency, and the parliamentary representative, whatever his party label, can be forced to obey his constituents and to take such action as may be necessary to make the experts in charge of the financial system produce the results desired.

This, of course, is what is happening in Alberta today; the majority has demanded 25 dollars a month and a lower cost to live, and its representatives are engaged in a tremendous struggle to overcome Federal obstruction and impose the will of the people for these results on the financial institutions.

Given unity and determination the people of Alberta will win, despite all obstacles, and so will their fellows in Australia.

In Canada there is a secret power operating to frustrate the declared will of the people of Alberta.

One of the methods utilized can be observed in the effort to label every step made to implement the mandate of the Albertan electorate illegal in their own province.

TEMPLE BAR 4154

THERE is a misprint in the London Telephone Book which makes the telephone number of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited appear to be 4145. It is not. The correct number is

TEMPLE BAR 4154

There is a saying "Money makes money." It is a lie. The simple truth is that (apart from the negligible quantity of coin made by the Master of His Majesty's mint) only the monopolists of credit, the Banking organisation, makes money.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FORCE GOVERNOR TO RESIGN

IT is reported that the Liberal Government of Ontario, under the leadership of the Hon. M. F. Hepburn, has forced the Lieutenant-Governor of the province to resign, and has secured the appointment of one more to its liking in his stead.

The late Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel the Hon. Herbert Bruce, in his letter of resignation, said that in the course of an interview in October, Mr. Hepburn "informed me that his Cabinet had decided to close Government House immediately."

Presumably, as Ontario has a Liberal Government, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier is a Liberal, this hardly courteous manner of getting rid of the King's representative is approved.

Had the Albertan Government taken similar action it would have been condemned in the Canadian press from coast to coast.

THE NEW GOVERNOR

Mr. Albert Matthews, LL.D., a prominent Toronto investment broker, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. His appointment will become effective on November 30.

Mr. Matthews, who is 64 years old and was born at Lindsay, in a partner in Matthews and Co., the well-known Toronto investment dealers, and is a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation and the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

*

The Social Credit Convention meeting in Edmonton has passed a resolution demanding the resignation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Col. Bowen, because he withheld assent to Mr. Aberhart's bank control and newspaper bills.

Party Politics is not Democracy. It is a mechanism of frustration financed by the Money Power.

"The essence of sin is the erecting of means into ends."
St. Athanasius.

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT MONTHLY

This well printed house organ is privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, and contains technical, internal, and confidential matters of special interest to "Douglas Cadets." Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

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.

APPLICATION FORM

I wish to enrol as a Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited; please send me particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

Post to SOCIAL CREDIT
163A Strand, London, W.C.2

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.)