

The Only
Way To
End Road
Slaughter

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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

FULL-PAGE
REPORT OF
POWELL
TRIAL

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1937

Weekly Twopence

TOWARDS ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

By Major C. H. DOUGLAS

THE disclosure, in the Armaments Year-Book of the League of Nations, that the military expenditure of nations had risen from £1,450,000,000 in 1932 to £2,400,000,000 in 1937, comes at a fitting moment, when the reverberation of Japanese bombs falling on British and American gunboats drowns that of the withdrawal of Italy from one attempt, at any rate, to place a world police force at the command of international finance.

There would be little satisfaction in the contemplation of the last agonies of a dying system if we could not now clearly discern the vigorous movements of a new order which is destined to replace the old.

As it is, the very nature of those agonies, which include the breakdown of international trade, of international borrowing and lending, and of international regimentation—miscalled "collective security"—on the one hand, and the continuous imposition of ever more repressive and inquisitorial régimes on the populations of every country, accompanied by the intensification of mass mis-information, on the other, affords grounds for optimism to all those who are consciously building up from the individual instead of down from the state.

Such optimism is geared to an accelerating process of disintegration, and to a simultaneous awakening of individuals everywhere. Time is of the essence of the contract.

The enemy spends money like water to hide the truth, but the truth is out. The interim achievement of Alberta in exposing the real springs of so-called democratic government has awakened Canada, and will soon inform the world; while the rapid spread of organised pressure by individuals on their institutions, reported in SOCIAL CREDIT every week, is demonstrating, not only to those directly concerned, the existence of a power which can move more than mountains—it can build a new world in the teeth of all the principalities of the old.

This is a situation which I am confident you could never have reached in so short a time, brilliant as the achievements of unco-ordinated individuals and associations have been in breaking down the barriers of indifference and prejudice, if it had not been for the patient, steady, unspectacular work of your General Staff, paid and unpaid, at headquarters, and in its associated organisations in this and other countries.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN TO GIVE THEM YOUR CONTINUOUS STEADY SUPPORT IN TIME, ENERGY, AND MONEY, AND ESPECIALLY AT THIS TIME, BY DIPPING YOUR HANDS IN POCKETS, HOWEVER DEPLETED, TO SEND MONEY TO THE SOCIAL CREDIT EXPANSION FUND, WHICH I NOW DECLARE OPEN.

Let there be no mistake about it. The issue is not whether you can keep your money—it is whether you will use it, or whether the Cabinet, acting for the bankers, will take it from you so that you can't use it against them.

Make up your minds which you prefer. Those who are closely associated with me in these endeavours have asked me to undertake the responsibility, in respect of this special fund, of guiding the flow of money

The Tide Of Unrest Is Moving, War Will Come Unless—

These Railway Disasters Need Not Happen

THE terrible railway accident in Scotland last Friday again draws attention to the danger of wooden passenger coaches.

Time and again the much greater safety of steel rolling stock has been proved. It is obvious that the stronger the construction of passenger carriages, the less risk is there of damage to those travelling.

In America and on the Continent, where nothing but steel carriages are built nowadays, the casualties in railway accidents have dropped drastically. Travelling by train in North America is nowadays much safer than in Great Britain.

The only reason why we do not build the strongest possible railway carriages in this country is that it is too expensive.

It is cheaper to build carriages with wooden bodies, and, because they weigh less than those of all-steel construction, they are cheaper to haul.

It is all a question of money.

We have achieved last month a record production of steel in Great Britain. *The Times* wonders how the demand can be kept up to justify such a tremendous output. At the moment the armament boom provides the demand.

When that slackens, shall we be content to reduce production, or shall we insist on an immediate programme of making our railways safe, regardless of where the money tickets come from?

It is a question of life or money. There is no difficulty about creating money, but we cannot create life.

Unless—

JAPS SINK U.S. SHIPS HUNDREDS DIE IN NAN-KING RAID FLEEING CHILDREN SHOT DOWN BY JAP RAIDERS

The news from the Far East from time to time keeps jolting the attention of the Western world to the clouds of war that loom ever larger.

Since 1932, the bill for armaments in Europe shows an increase of 80 per cent. Last year the world spent £2,400,000,000 on armaments, and this bill is three times larger than it was in 1914.

In Europe, the expenditure amounts to 63.4 per cent of the world's total. There are 2½ million more permanent soldiers now than there were in 1914. In 1914

£1,500,000,000 over three years to put ourselves in a position of defence against external enemies. Yet with all these preparations, we have no peace, nor is the way to peace to be found in that direction.

In this country, as in every other, there is a war between debtors and creditors, between prices and income. A struggle is imposed upon the vast majority of all of us to obtain access to the means of life.

The means of life exist in abundance; access is dependent on having money, but because money in the hands of consumers is always short of prices, we have war at home all the time.

The seeds of war are in every village, and military war will come unless we put right what is now wrong in the distribution system.

The fruits of inaction, of obstinate allegiance to mere theories, cannot be escaped; The tide of unrest all over the world is moving and will sweep all the nations into violent conflict unless one nation succeeds in time to eradicate the shortage of purchasing power within its own frontiers on a permanent and honest basis.

LET US SET ABOUT GETTING PEACE IN BRITAIN.

Newfoundland Is Ruled By Moneylenders' Bailiffs

NEWFOUNDLAND, forgotten dominion of this glorious Empire, is self-supporting. It could produce or procure by barter all the goods and services needed to provide for its people.

But it cannot do this because of the demands of the international Shylocks.

And until it can do this (which, under the present financial system, will be never) this ex-dominion will remain in bondage.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions Secretary, told this to the House of Commons when replying to Mr. McGovern, who asked if there was any desire on the part of the Government to go back to Parliamentary Government in Newfoundland.

Mr. MacDonald replied:

When the island is self-supporting the old constitution will be reverted to.

If Newfoundland people do not like being ruled by moneylenders' bailiffs they must act.

They can make their will prevail if they will unite to demand the results they want of the system under which they live. They are the sovereign people but they will have to assert their sovereignty.

in that direction in which its use will be most effective.

Since money is a license to act, and since right action, now and for a short time to come, alone can serve to bring peace and hope to a tortured world, this is a responsibility I should not accept if I did not believe that the active forces of Social Credit throughout the world, in association with their fellows, have the power, if they will, to bring order out of the chaos that is, and is to come.



NOW TURN TO PAGE 2 FOR SPECIAL NEWS FROM THE TREASURER TELLING HOW ALL CAN HELP IN THIS GREAT FIGHT.

Government Prying Into Private Letters

ANSWERING a question in Parliament on December 9, Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, said that it was sometimes "in the public interest" to open private letters.

This so-called "public interest" should be questioned. What does the Government do in the "public interest"? You and I don't seem to notice things being done in our interest—and we are the public.

All we get is more taxation, higher prices, smaller incomes, less and less security, more and more prying into our private lives.

Is that sort of thing what you and I—the public—want?

Let us, then, say what we do want. See foot of back page.

JUST OUT A NEW PAMPHLET

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY AND A SUGGESTED CURE

By J. H. HUMPHREY A Glimpse into the Douglas Social Credit Proposals

FROM SOCIAL CREDIT 163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2 Postage Extra 

OUR TASK OUR PRIVILEGE

By The Treasurer

IT is the task and privilege of the great association of Social Crediters to help to awaken the whole world by exposing the truth.

This costs money, which we urgently need, now and in the future.

We have new plans for spreading the truth. Do not let lack of money hold them up, for the time is ripe for a great expansion of the truth that is Social Credit.

Every penny you can give will shorten the time till we win the means for all to enjoy Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

For reasons which our supporters will readily understand, all money received in response to this special appeal will be paid into a Special Trust Fund, Trustees of which will be appointed by Major Douglas personally, and all money drawn from this fund, whether for use at home or abroad, will be at the sole discretion of Major Douglas or his nominee.

Overseas subscribers may specify that up to fifty per cent. of their donations should be expended in aid of Social Credit activities in their own country.

Overseas papers are urged to reproduce Major Douglas's appeal (page 1) together with the conditions stated here.

I hope this Special Appeal will break all records, and at the same time may I ask our good friends to keep the regular Secretariat flow going, too?

Our own income has not fallen, but our expenses have gone up. This is because our activities have greatly increased and widened in scope—and are steadily growing.

Remember this is Christmas, a time of special giving, not always easy, I know, in these difficult days of so-called prosperity, but the urgency of a big effort now is my justification for urging support of this special appeal.

J. E. TUKE

Please forward all contributions to:

Trustees,
Social Credit Expansion Fund,
c/o Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand,
London, W.C.2.

Or use the form below.

To The Trustees
Social Credit Expansion Fund
c/o Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand,
London, W.C.2

I have pleasure in sending the sum of

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as a Special Donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Trustees at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name.....

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COMMENTARY

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

Finding Work

WHEN conscription was recently introduced in Austria, all Austrian recruits were supplied with a safety razor, blades, brush and shaving-stick.

The Austrian hairdressers protested to the military authorities, stating that such measures were definitely detrimental and harmful to their trade.

The Hairdressing Guild of Austria pressed their point, and have now been assured that no further supplies will be ordered, and that, as soon as the present stock has run out, recruits will not be supplied with safety razors.

Ingenuity

THE plastics industry has produced playing cards made of Lumarith, a cellulose acetate material. The new cards look exactly like any other cards, but they are indestructible. They will not crack when bent, stain, nick, or mark, and are moisture-proof and washable. One pack, used for 15,000 deals, showed not a sign of wear.

British Steel Record

STEEL production in Great Britain achieved a new all-time record in November. The monthly average production in 1913 was 638,600 tons. In 1934 it was 737,500 tons. Last month the output was 1,178,300 tons—and it could go on increasing.

But the City Editor of *The Times* is worried as to how we can continue to absorb such a huge output.

Do we want better railways, better buildings? Do we want the very best of everything that requires the use of steel? Well, it is possible!

Turks to Make Steel

A NEW iron and steel industry is being set up by British experts in Turkey, so that in future the Turks may produce their own steel. It is to cost about £3,000,000, and this sum is being guaranteed in England.

Splendid! When the Turks get going on their own, we shall not have to work so hard—we shall be able to reduce our own steel output and have more leisure to enjoy ourselves, what?

Ugh!

SAYS a writer in the *Evening Standard*, "Malnutrition arises in most cases, not from a lack of income, but the failure to spend it in the right way."

Tribute

IN his speech from the throne when he opened his first Parliament recently, King Farouk laid stress on the happy relations existing between Great Britain and Egypt. He announced the early introduction of fresh taxation to meet the cost of carrying out the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

For whom do tax-gatherers work? And what is behind International Treaties? Mr. Eden knows—whom does he serve?

Conscripting Special Constables

MR. W. J. Lant, the West Hartlepool man who was recently sworn in as a special constable against his will and under threat of a £5 fine, was coerced under the provisions of an old Municipal Corporations Act dating from 1882.

When Mr. Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, suggested that it should be abolished, Sir Samuel Hoare said he did not think it necessary to do so.

The revival of these old and forgotten acts, and the refusal of the Government to repeal them is certain proof of the steady advance of dictatorship. The country is preparing for a war made inevitable by the continuance of a bogus financial system, and every step is towards a further centralisation of power.

Blind!

SIR GEOFFREY CLARK, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said "I don't foresee for a great many years to come any sign of a real slump." . . . "We do not want booms and slumps," he added, "but a fair output of work, and a fair rate of pay to enable our workpeople to keep in more or less permanent employment."

A Law to Themselves

THE Milk Marketing Board have imposed 1,509 penalties, amounting to £40,833, on registered producers since the marketing scheme came into operation in 1933. Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, said in the House of Commons in reply to a question.

Cardiff Democrat Writes:

"I HAVE just had a refund of income tax after waiting eight months. But all the things I want to buy have gone up 20 per cent. while they have been hanging on to my dough. I am sending in a claim for damages."

Diplomacy

THE Japanese Government will break off diplomatic relations with China after the fall of Nanking, according to the semi-official Domei Agency in Tokyo.

This is really serious, they will be declaring war next!

Function of Government

THERE is a spate of slumplitis matter in the newspapers, and there is a general thread running through it indicating a central source of inspiration.

The general suggestion is that as armament orders slacken, "public works" must be introduced by the Government.

One writer said, "The Government's most important function now is to prevent slumps and arrange for the continuity of work, whereas in the past you were expected to find a way out of the mess yourselves."

In a Servile State it may be the function of a Government to find work, but in a free democracy it certainly is not.

Restricting Tin

TIN production is to be drastically restricted next year. The International Tin Committee on December 10 imposed a restriction to 70 per cent. of "standard" tonnages on producers who are members of the committee, i.e., about 90 per cent. of the whole.

Under the new conditions production by members of the I.T.C. will be only about 150,000 tons in 1938 compared with 200,000 tons in 1937.

The *Financial Times* reports that this restriction measure has been well received, and should at once raise the price of tin by £10 a ton.

An industrial recovery in the U.S.A., which absorbs half the world's supply of tin, might, however, upset all calculations. That would be a pity.

Jottings from Dottyville

MR. A. H. Hill, inspector of London special schools, said that here were firms in London making standard articles who made a point of employing mentally defective girls. "It has been found that secondary-school and well-educated girls are less efficient than sub-normal girls," he added.

"The girl who is well educated gets bored with doing the same thing over and over again and her mind begins to wander. Mentally defective girls make steady employees in a monotonous job and employers are glad to have them," remarks the *Sunday Times*.

Red Tape

GOVERNMENT has degenerated into a colossal business of obstruction and procrastination. Endless reports are written, millions of forms are printed, returns of every conceivable sort are filled in to an extent never dreamed of by our ancestors.

Recently it has been disclosed that no less than 10,000 tons of waste paper are collected from the waste paper baskets of Government Departments every year.

And all for what?

Social Credit in Australia
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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

Christmas Holidays

The offices at 163A, Strand, will be closed from 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 23, until 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, December 28.

W. L. BARDSLEY, Secretary
Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

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.

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 price of THE FIG TREE is 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. for a year, post free everywhere. Please send your instructions to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.



THE FIG TREE

A QUARTERLY EDITED BY MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

6,000 DIED ON OUR ROADS IN A YEAR

TWENTY persons are killed every day on the roads of this country. Six hundred human beings are injured—many recover to wish they had been killed.

EVERY DAY!

Total for a year: more than 6,000 killed and 200,000 injured. Total for the last ten years: 66,000 killed and 2,000,000 injured.

One in every five of these victims is a child less than fifteen years old. Think of this appalling thing in terms of human misery.

Then think that this thing need not be!

Not only could our needs be made safe—there are unemployed engineers with all the necessary skill, unemployed workmen, abundance of tools and materials—but a vast amount of the traffic on the roads today is quite unnecessary. See Mrs. Palmer's article below about that.

In the House of Lords on December 8, the Bishop of Winchester gave the figures of casualties quoted above. There was a debate which ended with the passing of this motion:

"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider what steps should be taken to

reduce the number of casualties on the roads."

Mrs. Palmer recommends the only real remedy—National Dividends—as defined in Clause 3 of the form at the foot of our back page—which form also explains exactly what must be done to get it.

Meantime four little children and fifteen grownups are being killed every day, and 25 people are being maimed every hour.

That is the price of delay. Blaming others is no good. Nothing good is ever done without taking action.

There Is Only One Way To End Road Slaughter

By MRS. B. M. PALMER

THOSE who read motoring or cycling journals must be struck by the bitter feud that exists between these two classes of road users. It is a cleavage that goes deep.

As a cyclist who is still faithful to her old machine when most of her contemporaries have taken to cars, I must confess that my sympathies incline to the younger and poorer section. But why should there be antagonism?

The average age of cyclists is about twenty-two. Every Sunday morning a great army of youth rides out into the country, some of them never to ride back.

The accident rate among cyclists is rising rapidly; moreover, they are often blamed for making accidents almost inevitable. But it should never be forgotten that of all road users they are the most defenceless, not only by reason of the frailness of their machines, but by reason of their youth and poverty.

WAY OF ESCAPE

Heedless they may be sometimes; noisy or careless occasionally; but they are young—we can expect them to behave with the stolid caution of the middle-aged motorist? It would be sad indeed if they were to lose the gallant courage which Nature provides so generously to launch them fairly into life.

The main roads from London to the country on a Sunday are a maelstrom of noise and smells with first-aid stations at regular intervals. You might imagine the ceaseless one-way stream of traffic to be escaping from a beleaguered city.

Perhaps they are escaping. In any case it is a fight, a fight for the use of the road.

Now what happens? The Traffic Advisory Committee and the Ministry of Transport look out upon the dreadful sight of our Sunday traffic and decide that something must be done about it, something must be altered.

But they don't alter the conditions of travel or discover the real cause of the quarrel between motorists and cyclists.

They decide instead to try to alter the human beings.

They have taxed and bound the motorist until they fear he will stand no more, and now they have the bright idea of binding the cyclist in yards of Red Tape. (The

motorist, poor fool, won't raise his voice—he is like the boy who said, "I don't mind how much you beat me, dad, as long as you beat Harry, too.")

This is what the Traffic Advisory Committee suggests:

Compulsory insurance by cyclists against third party risks, registration of bicycles; minimum age limit; restriction of bicycles to cycle tracks on the main road.

What a plum for the insurance companies—ten million new insurance policies! Not bad, even at half-a-crown each!

If you look carefully at these proposals you will see that they are not really designed to secure the safety and control of cycling, but to make things easier for those whose job it should be to study our comfort on the roads.

Even the insurance puts the task of securing compensation on the injured party.

Instead of binding fresh chains on the individual, a sane system would first see that the roads were as perfect as possible.

This might involve cycle tracks; that is a matter of administration for experts to decide. What the people want is safe road transport at reasonable speeds.

It seems to me, however, that the road question will solve itself as soon as the National Dividend and the age of leisure are well established.

LORRY SLAVES

We hear a lot about the need for more and better roads, but every nature lover knows that the byways are deserted while the arterial roads are like a fair. What are all these people doing?

Some of them are speeding to the coast because they only have a few hours of leisure in each week in which to get a breath of the sea. And how they speed back again at night—until they come to a traffic block then their Sunday ends in curses and boredom.

Others, poor devils, are driving lorry loads of goods that ought to be on the railways. What a slave's life!

And, perhaps most pitiable of all road users, the commercial traveller, tearing about the country under the delusion that he is making money. He knows there are goods in plenty, and also knows the superhuman arts needed to persuade an unwilling buyer, or to cut out the other fellow.

Does he ever think that only the money is lacking, as he sits in his third-rate lodging, spending his evening writing out his poor little list of orders?

Once the inexorable pressure to outsell or undercut the other chap has been eased, the lorry driver's load would be dealt with gladly and efficiently by the railways.

And a day is surely coming when the commercial traveller need only drive his car for pleasure. No longer will his livelihood depend on keeping up his average of orders.

Can you hear the sigh of relief he will give when he says goodbye to that third-rate lodging house, for the last time?

Much of the traffic is due to the senseless competition of rival firms fighting for a dwindling share of custom. In the short road where I live, four milk deliveries from big rival dairies follow one another, within half an hour! What a waste of time and energy!

Some people would like to set thousands

of men to the task of putting acres of fertile land under concrete, making a gigantic network of roads that may never be needed. For the age of leisure will probably be the age of the aeroplane.

Accidents are caused by inadequate roads, but has anyone ever calculated how many arise from the insane work policy that keeps thousands of men searching for orders, delivering goods, competing one with another, over-tired, over-anxious, and out-of-temper?

Let us have good roads, by all means, but let them be roads for the coming age of leisure, not speed-tracks for the work policy that puts commerce before the consumer.

Perhaps you wonder why I have written this for the women's page. I am thinking of the woman motorist, and the girl cyclist. These things concern you as much as men, nowadays. Be clear about what you really want. Is it more restriction every year, or more freedom? You all have votes. Learn how you can use them to tell your Member of Parliament what you want.

SALES RESISTANCE

An American paper reports the invention of a "dime-in-the-slot doorbell." If you are a friend you put your dime (5d.) in the slot, and the occupant of the house will repay you; if you are a door-to-door salesman you daren't risk it!

SALES RESTRICTION

"It would be far better to permit a pair of trousers to fall than to break the sacred law," the magistrate ruled today in finding Philip Speeser guilty of selling a pair of braces on Sunday to a customer in a dry-goods store.—"Oregonian," U.S.

NIGHTSHADE

(A Song in Season)

THEY wish me a Merry Christmas;
They wish me a Glad New Year—
Blast them, I say,
In my uncouth way,
And I care not if they hear.

Can a man be glad and merry
When his children pine and peak?
When his wife grows pale,
And thin, and frail,
And hollow in the cheek?

What sort of Christmas waits us,
Plump parson, pury priest,
No oven hot,
No simmering pot,
To make our Holy Feast?

Merry! Good God, cold silence
Were better for their health;
It tempts who needs
To dreadful deeds,
That insolence of wealth.

What sort of year's to look on
With never a wage in sight,
Nought but the dole
Twixt body and soul
And the everlasting night?

Glad! If a look could slay them
They'd drop there in the street:
They'll change their hue
When the fires break through
The thin crust neath their feet.

And the fires will break through surely
Ere many a set of sun
Unless, self cast
Aside, at last
Men know that man is one.

Ay, live at strife no longer
For power, for place, for pelf—
God, ope our eyes
That each may prize
His neighbour as himself.

New Zealand Mercury

In Parliament, November, 1937

It is undeniable," said Mr. Bernays, "that every man, woman and child in this country is able to obtain at any rate the minimum necessary for existence."

How can the child of an unemployed man be properly nourished on an allowance of three shillings a week, out of which clothing as well as food must be bought?

Mr. Robert Bernays (Nat. Lib., Bristol) is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. Where are the electors who put Mr. Bernays in Parliament? Are they willing to allow such statements to pass without comment?

Are there no unemployed in Bristol? What is the value of the little child of an unemployed Englishman? Is he worth as much as an animal in the Zoo?

Mok and his wife Moina, the gorillas in the London Zoo, are valued at £10,000 apiece. They are really priceless, says Dr. Vevers, the Zoo superintendent. They cost at least £5 a week in food, and get only the best of everything—corn on the cob in and out of season, specially sterilised milk, and violet ray treatment.

Another Zoo inmate, the manatee, cost £200 a year in fresh lettuces.

We do not grudge the gorillas their good diet, but will Mr. Bernays please explain why all our children should not have the best of everything? Are they worth less than gorillas?

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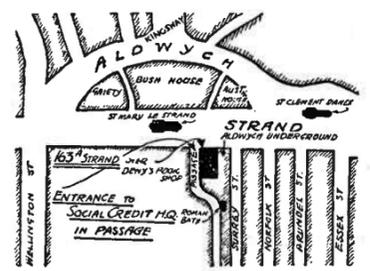
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Open meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. All are welcome.

Note! The Centre will close at 5.30 p.m. Thursday, December 23 and reopen Tuesday, December 28.

SOCIAL CREDIT

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The Official Organ of the Social Credit
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Urgent!

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT IS ENGAGED IN A WAR ALL OVER THE WORLD FOR TRUTH, LIFE AND FREEDOM AGAINST THE DARK POWERS OF DECEIT, DESTRUCTION AND TYRANNY.

The Prince of the Money Power has all the money he wants, and his will and yours are opposed. In this, the battle of the ages, we can hope to win only by the use of our most powerful weapon, one which the enemy fears because he knows its power—**THE TRUTH.**

But the use of this Living Sword of Truth requires funds—not millions, but at least a little steady flow.

We who are fighting for truth in the Social Credit army are fighting a battle now that is going to make the greatest change in history.

The winning of this war will banish tyranny, poverty, and most of the fear and misery that now afflicts millions, especially the weak, the defenceless, and those who feel but cannot see.

Our cause is the cleanest, the most noble, and the most worthy of any. We are fighting for the most sacred flame of life itself—for life more abundant and free—**FOR ALL.**

WE are not a party, a nation, a class, or an institution, but we are living men and women with a vision we know to be true, a vision we intend to bring down to the solid ground of reality.

We have faith, and we will practise that faith in works, and when men *work together in a common faith*—Social Credit—then the Father of Lies, the Prince of Darkness, has got a severe battle coming to him.

It will be his last battle, for we have started a fight we are going to stay with to the finish; and we have faith that the finish will prove the end of a reign of callous cruelty, implacable hate, restriction and violence; and that a new era of peace, security and goodwill will dawn for a race of free men and women to live, love and be happy in the ways they will freely choose themselves.

WITH our consciences calm, and our minds clear, we can without shame tell the whole world, including the enemy, what we are trying to do, what we are aiming at. That is our strength.

That is where the enemy is weak; his aims, his power-lust, his meanness, his foul corruptions, he must keep hidden; because, if the people knew the Truth—its light would expose who and what enslaves them. And the Truth would quicken the spirit to overcome the power which evilly restricts, spreads doubt, and desires to keep the people blind and servile for ever.

We know the weak points in the enemy's armour. We recognise also his money-bag, lie-spreading strength. We know our own weakness, too. The spirit of the troops is excellent, but our finances are dangerously weak.

MONEY is urgently needed to continue the fight to spread and unfold the Truth—which the enemy of life and liberty is hoping to keep hidden.

This is our common battle—**YOUR** battle. Strike a blow now; send Douglas some ammunition—some money—and so strike a hard blow for Truth and Freedom. And having struck prepare to strike again!

The need is real and urgent.

Strike quickly—a winning blow!

GEORGE HICKLING

Santa Claus Or Norman Claws?

By I. W. REUBEN

CHRISTMAS is coming nearer, and the approach of the festive season is well marked this year both by the weather, which is cold and penetrating, and the glamorous display in the shops, which are competing in the scramble for luxury trade for which the month of December is noted.

Shop windows are really beautiful, and every shop is bent upon selling to all of us that which we buy for others, but would not spend our money on for ourselves unless money were plentiful.

Grottos and exhibitions of toys to attract the children take first place in our big stores, and our children enjoy the excitement of coming to town to see these wonders and participate in their share of Santa Claus bounty.

Each store has its own Santa Claus following the traditional beauty of Mediaeval pageantry. In Victorian days the children really believed in Santa Claus; these days they are a little too wise for that.

Some of them are disillusioned for the same reason as the little boy of four in Liverpool some years ago who visited two grottos and for a moment wondered how Santa Claus could be in both places at the same time, but after looking again and discovering differences in physique, proclaimed to all and sundry in the vicinity in an indignant voice that it was a cheap fraud, since even if he could be in two places at the same time he could not very well look different.

Others, the greater majority, have become disillusioned because despite the fact that for weeks in advance they have been behaving like little angels, Santa Claus did not fill their stockings; but sleeping with one eye open they have found out that the modest little gift they received surreptitiously, was given them by their parents.

Either Santa Claus only looked after little children who had plenty, and forgot poor children, or he was a myth. With the generosity of childhood they preferred to believe the latter.

SOME might think, "Why bother to write about childish things such as these?" but there is a deep and distressing story recurring annually behind all this.

Children like pretty things and the less they have of them the more they like them. Poor children are allowed to see all these displays of luxury goods for sale, since even if they are not allowed to walk into the shop, nothing can stop them from looking at the window displays, and it is much more sorrowful for a child than an adult to gaze upon what he cannot have.

The adult can say, "These are luxuries, I can live without them." The child sees heaven with the gates barred. Parents deny themselves food and necessities to buy their children a tiny morsel of heaven once a year.

You might reasonably ask, "What has all this to do with Social Credit?" and the answer is, plenty. The luxury trade is just

as much a productive arm of the country as other trades. Fancy goods, toys, luxury goods and all that is sold for Christmas only, begin as raw materials taken from mother earth.

Machinery is made specially for purposes of manufacturing these goods. Factories are built in which to manufacture these goods, and people are employed solely in manufacturing these goods.

Certain shops depend solely upon the distribution of these goods, and every shop open depends upon the Christmas present to make the December turnover the high one it is.



HOW many shops do you know which do not employ more assistants at Christmas time? Very few. At what time in the year is the advertising trade at its height if not this? And yet, only the fringe of the trade is touched despite the fact that millions gaze with envy and sorrow at the things they would dearly love to buy to give their families a little extra pleasure. Can we not produce these?

We have plenty of raw materials to do this, and those employed in the manufacturing and distributing trades would be very willing to earn more money, especially at this time of the year when they also want to spend more.

For is it not the mainstay of Social Credit that although every person is not a worker, every person is a consumer. And what is behind all this? Shortage of money, the ticket which is supposed to transfer consumable goods to consumers, but which so often transfers consumable goods to the destructor.



HOW different it would be if we had a National Dividend which, taking into consideration the increased demand for luxury goods at this time of the year, would automatically swell so that the just distribution could take effect to suit people's wants.

No more measly sixpenny toys in cotton stocks. Santa Claus could be really generous to all the children who wish to celebrate the birth of Him who took a special interest in children. No more boiled beef and questionable sausage for Christmas dinner, but a goodly portion of luscious foods which most people now can look at for nothing through a pane of plate glass but get no further.

No more grudging pennies thrown to children who prostitute the beauty of our traditional carols as a begging device, but one pound notes from the S.C. which is not a myth, and by that is meant Social Credit.

If you wish to bring Santa Claus to life and make Christmas a real time of goodwill to all men, fight for Social Credit, but before you can bring the real Santa Claus to life you must cut out Norman Claws the vulture, which even little children know is far from a myth.

DOUGLAS SAYS—

IT is not the prime object of existence to find employment.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne, March, 1937*

THE bankers make money by making little entries in books.—*Toronto, June, 1935*

IN 1922 the Buick car required 1,100 man-hours to make. In 1932 the Buick car required only 91 man-hours.

WITH the National Dividend, the man "on the dole" would no longer be regarded as an unfortunate, but rather he would be regarded as one of the natural inheritors of the marvellous wealth-producing devices with which society to-day is equipped.—*SOCIAL CREDIT, February 28, 1936*

NOT a responsible public man in this country, outside the ranks of the Social Credit Movement, has come forward to point out the desirability of regarding unemployment as an asset in itself, when that unemployment was not accompanied by a shortage of goods.—*Birmingham, December, 1934*

THE people who operate the financial system regard it as of first consequence that they should obtain control of the mechanism of public information, whether through the newspapers, broadcasting agencies, or the moving picture, so as to present a false picture of civilisation, bearing only the most nebulous relation to the facts of the world as they do exist.—*SOCIAL CREDIT, January, 1935*

IN 1923 it became obvious that bankers had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, and, as Mr. Otto Kahn said at Ottawa, "They had been a little anxious, but now had the situation in hand."—*The Fig Tree, September, 1936*

NEITHER I nor any other individual can help you if you will not help yourselves, and neither I nor any other individual who has endeavoured to arouse you to a sense of responsibility can take that responsibility from you.—*Liverpool, October, 1936*

I HAVE no intention of being dogmatic as to what is the prime object of existence, but I am entirely confident that it is not comprised in the endless pursuit of turning this originally very beautiful world into slag-heaps, blast-furnaces, guns and battleships.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne, March, 1937*

CIVILISATION has departed from the Canon. We believe that the major reason for this is quite simply that a financial criterion rather than a realistic standard of Rightness has become its guide, and that in consequence the word is given over to the Father of Lies—the Enemy of Truth—and that the Money System is his chief tool.—*The Fig Tree, No. 1*

NEARLY every tool which has ever been invented was invented for the purpose of doing a given piece of work in less time.—*Birmingham, December, 1934*

FIRST FULL ACCOUNT IN BRITAIN OF POWELL—UNWIN LIBEL TRIALS

Powell Denies Authorising Or Producing 'Bankers' Toadies' Pamphlet

TWELVE REASONS FOR HIS APPEAL

FULL reports, occupying many pages of the Albertan newspapers, testify to the unprecedented public interest taken in the trials of Mr. J. H. Unwin and Mr. G. F. Powell in the Supreme Court of Alberta from November 9 to 15.

Mr. Unwin is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, and the Chief Government Whip. Mr. Powell is Technical Adviser to the Social Credit Board appointed under the Alberta Social Credit Act.

Both were charged with defamatory libel, and defamatory libel knowing it to be false. Both pleaded not guilty. They were convicted and sentenced, Mr. Unwin to three months' and Mr. Powell to six months' hard labour. Both appealed against their conviction and are now on bail.

In late September, Mr. D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader in the Legislative Assembly, moved that a House Committee should investigate certain leaflets entitled "Bankers' Toadies," which had been found in the House. The motion was defeated.

On October 2, Edmonton police seized 16,000 copies of the leaflet in the head office there of the Alberta Social Credit League.

Three days later, Mr. Unwin and Mr. Powell were arrested in connection with the leaflets and charged with seditious libel, counselling to murder, defamatory libel, and defamatory libel "well knowing the same to be false."

Magistrate Gibson committed them both for trial on October 21 on all four charges, after a police court preliminary hearing in which evidence against them was marshalled by Mr. George H. Steer, K.C., as private prosecutor on behalf of Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, Senator for Edmonton in the Federal Parliament, and leader of the People's League of Alberta, which opposes the Social Credit Government.

COURT CROWDED

When Supreme Court proceedings began on November 9, before Mr. Justice Ives, Mr. E. B. Cogswell, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, announced that the Attorney-General's Department was not aiding or consenting to prosecution of the accused on defamatory libel charges. The Crown reserved the right to proceed on the charges of seditious libel and counselling to murder. Mr. Steer then sought and was granted permission by the Judge to act as private prosecutor in the defamatory libel charges.

During the whole of the proceedings the court was crowded. Mr. Unwin's case was taken first. Both charges, of defamatory libel and of defamatory libel "well knowing the same to be false" were in the same words and accused him of publishing the libel on, of and concerning S. W. Field, H. H. Parlee, J. F. Lymburn, G. D. Hunt, L. Y. Cairns, G. W. Auxier, W. A. Griesbach and D. M. Duggan in the words of the leaflet as follows:

"BANKERS' TOADIES

"Exterminate Them

"My child, you should NEVER say hard or unkind things about Bankers' Toadies. God made Bankers' Toadies just as he made snakes, slugs, snails and other creepy-crawly, treacherous and poisonous things. NEVER, therefore, abuse them—just exterminate them!"

Similar charges were preferred against Mr. Powell, whose trial immediately followed that of Mr. Unwin.

The full report of the two trials in the *Edmonton Journal* of November 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 occupied space equivalent to more than twenty pages of SOCIAL CREDIT; and it is possible to give here only the briefest summary of the essential evidence.

Much of the evidence in the two trials was similar, where it concerned the ordering, printing and disposal of the leaflets, and the alleged defamatory nature of the wording.

General Griesbach and Mr. Alfred Speak-

man, giving evidence for the prosecution, said they were convinced public opinion in Alberta had become inflamed and bitterness existed. The old days of friendly political rivalry had vanished, said General Griesbach, and opponents of the Social Credit Government were looked on by many people as dishonest and insincere and in league with the "big shots."

Cross-examined by Mr. H. C. Macdonald, K.C., who defended for Mr. Powell, General Griesbach admitted having said in a public speech, "Referring to the action of the Government . . . we should continue this fight to the end. We should give the Government every opportunity to do the right thing. But if these methods do not succeed, we must consider other methods."

20,000 COPIES

General Griesbach stated that he was a barrister practising in Edmonton. He was an Alderman of the city, and Mayor of Edmonton in 1917, a Member of the House of Commons in 1917, and appointed to the Senate, of which he was still a member, in 1921. He was solicitor for National Trust Co. Ltd. His firm is solicitor for two mortgage companies.

It was stated in evidence that Mr. Unwin ordered the printing of 20,000 of the leaflets, but he stated that he obtained the copy for the printer, from Mr. Powell, to whom also he showed a proof, on which Mr. Powell suggested alterations. The text of the leaflet was printed on one side and the names on the other.

Mr. Powell denied having had anything to do with authorising or producing the leaflet, and explained that the text had been written by him as a result of a conversation in the cloakroom of the Legislative Assembly in which he, and Mr. Unwin, and several others had taken part.

He had then recalled an election leaflet issued some 40 years ago by Mr. Gladstone's party and by its opposition bearing similar words, applicable to "Tories," and to "Whigs," and it was suggested by one of those present to Mr. Unwin, as responsible for circulars, that such a leaflet might be made applicable to Albertan conditions if Mr. Powell could recall the wording.

According to Mr. Powell's evidence, all he did was, in response to this request, to write out such wording on a sheet of paper and leave it on Mr. Unwin's desk. As he did not know much of local parties he left that part blank, but put in "Bankers' Toadies" at the top.

'GAVE NO NAMES'

Mr. Unwin stated that the paper, with the wording upon it which he found on his desk, also had the names of the persons on whom the libel was alleged pasted on the back. Mr. Powell denied that he gave any names or that there were any names on the paper he left for Mr. Unwin, or anything pasted on its back, and he stated that such a leaflet as "Bankers' Toadies" was "a blatant incongruity" and entirely out of line with the set policy he followed.

Although he had been shown it and had commented on the absence of the names of parties, he had nothing to do with preparing the proof, nor had he any authority to issue leaflets, or to do more than advise, his function being that of advisory technical expert to the Social Credit Board.

At the Friday afternoon session Mr. Powell's counsel asked for an adjournment to prepare fresh evidence. This was the evidence of Mr. Allnut, Director of Publications to the Social Credit Board, who shared Mr. Unwin's room in the Legislation Building.

He testified that when objection was taken to the leaflet in the House, Mr. Unwin telephoned to him, asking him to tear up a paper which was lying on the desk.

This, Mr. Allnut did, on Mr. Unwin's

Judge Ives Said—

MR. JUSTICE IVES said in his summing up:

The issue, as has been said, is chiefly between Unwin and Powell. The whole evidence to my mind of the relationship between these two men is largely that Unwin was a glorified messenger boy down there. He was, perhaps, initiating some things in part, but wasn't doing anything without approval from his superior.

He states that the copy which was either delivered to him by Powell or which he found on his desk was complete. The names of the men as they appeared in the leaflet now were in the copy in the shape of printed matter as they appeared in exhibit 2.

In fact, I take it that the proper description of that copy would be that the names out of exhibit 2 "Bankers' Dummies" or a copy of it were simply pasted in on one side of a sheet of paper and on that sheet of paper the rest of the matter was written.

Powell admits writing and preparing the material, except placing of the names, and he admits putting it on Unwin's desk for him, where he could get it and see it. He is not sure whether it was plain white paper or whether it wasn't. But he denies that any names were there.

That isn't consistent with the history of the other pamphlet, which preceded it, exhibit 2. The same names appeared there. That is clearly proved by Mr. Unwin. When he was shown a proof, which he says he didn't recognise as a proof, the names were there, so his reaction was not one of protest or of surprise.

It is his evidence—all he suggested was that the names of organisations, political organisations, were not there; by crowding, the names could have been put there. He states that it was his expectancy that it would be the names of political organisations that appeared under the heading of "Bankers' Toadies."

The word "toady" is much more applicable to a person, I should say, than an organisation, a political organisation.

Furthermore, the names as they appeared clearly is a carrying out of the suggestion of a man who says he claims to be a master mind. It was a method of pillorying these names.

Then, as to whether this paper was

pink or white or green or a light shade of green; I do not think that that affects the issue at all. Mr. Unwin's recollection is that it was white.

The printer, McIntyre, thought it was pink. Cosans, I think, thought it was white. I don't think it matters. Something like that would not make a strong impression; the contents would impress rather than the colour.

And then there is the manner of these two men in the box. Very obviously Unwin was a reluctant witness, and when it came to inculcating Powell, he didn't want to give the evidence.

Powell as a witness was evasive, "dodgey." When it comes to a controversy between these two men, I have no hesitation in accepting Unwin's evidence. I find that this was a libel within the section as such of the criminal code. I find it was published by the accused through Unwin and I find him guilty.

★

It has always been my view and I think the view of most men of thought that the most solid foundation in a state for social progress, contentment of the people, is a law-abiding population. The signs have not been lacking recently in this Province that there is a growing turmoil among the people and a growing disrespect for the law. The next phase logically to be expected to follow this is one of turbulence. Then you may look for breaches of the peace.

The evidence in this case has clearly shown that you are in part responsible for this condition of turmoil. It has been aroused by propaganda such as has been exhibited here in the shape of pamphlets in this courtroom. It has descended to where it has finally become defamatory libel.

It would seem to me that when you describe yourself as a technician that it is a misnomer. It would seem to me that you are a propagandist and nothing more. The character of the propaganda as far as the evidence here has disclosed is something, which in my opinion, as a judge of this court, we can very well do without.

The sentence of the court is that you be committed to the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan for a period of six months with hard labour. I shall also recommend to the Secretary of State for Canada that you be deported.

From the "Edmonton Journal."

describing it, and his description accorded with Mr. Powell's description of the paper he had left on Mr. Unwin's desk—i.e., a single sheet with no names on it.

Mr. Unwin, who had previously said that he himself destroyed the copy when it came back from the printer, later said that he was mistaken, the copy was what Mr. Allnut had destroyed.

There was also some evidence regarding the colour of the copy. Mr. Allnut's recollection was that the paper he destroyed was green, whereas Mr. Powell could not recollect what colour of paper he had used, while the copy sent to the printer was white. (One witness employed at the printer's could not recollect the colour of this copy, but thought it might have been pink.)

Mr. L. D. Byrne testified that both he and Mr. Powell are well supplied with the green paper used by the Secretariat in London for internal memoranda.

Mr. Justice Ives, in his summing-up in Mr. Powell's trial, said there was a clear conflict of evidence. In his opinion Mr. Unwin was telling the truth.

Mr. Powell's appeal listed twelve reasons for seeking the intervention in the Appeal Court which may be summarised as under:

(1) That there was insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

(2) That the conviction was against the weight of the evidence.

(3) That the accused was not given the benefit of the doubt.

(4) That the judge erred in instructing himself that the witness Unwin was not an accomplice.

(5) That the judge admitted evidence that should not have been admitted.

(6) That the judge erred in holding there was corroboration implicating the accused in some material respect.

(7) That the judge erred in granting to the Private Prosecutor leave to prefer the indictment.

(8) That the judge should not have tried the case after granting the indictment.

(9) That the indictment granted was vexatious and bad in law.

(10) That the judge erred in ruling the document in question was libellous.

(11) That Mr. Powell's admission that he prepared a part of the leaflet did not make him an accomplice.

(12) That he did not publish the libel within the meaning of the Criminal Code of Canada.

The above summary is made from *The Edmonton Journal* for November 16, and we are unable to vouch for the wording.

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

Announcements & Meetings

Birmingham and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

Birkenhead Social Credit Association. Enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, 16, Tilstock Crescent, Prenton, Birkenhead. Phone B'head 4405.

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

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

Brighton and Hove D.S.C. Group (Peacehaven Sub-Group). Meetings at "Skyros," Edith Avenue South, Peacehaven, fortnightly, at 8 p.m. Next meeting, Tuesday, December 21.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. The weekly meeting at 34, Charles Street, will not be held on the Wednesdays before and after Christmas.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., Miss D. M. Roberts, Greengates, Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

Mrs. Rhodes, 25, Kelvin Grove, Liverpool, 8, wishes to thank all Social Crediters who came to her little Christmas Gift Sale on December 4 and made it such a success. She hopes to hand in £7 instead of £5 as a result.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed every Thursday, any time between 5 and 8 p.m., Social Credit Rendezvous.

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.

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

Portsmouth Douglas Social Credit Group. Please note in future our meetings will be held each THURSDAY, 8 p.m. Goodies Café, 69, Elm Grove, Southsea (side door, upstairs). All welcome; discussion; questions; admission free.

Southampton Group. Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

Southampton Douglas Social Credit Association. ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN. It has been decided to endeavour to increase the number of women members of the Association, and meetings will be held every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be provided at moderate prices. Enquiries for further particulars should be addressed to Miss J. A. Claxton, 2, London Road, Southampton.

Stoke-on-Trent. Will anyone interested in Social Credit please communicate with Miss F. Dixon, "Linden," Brownhills, Tunstall?

Wallasey Social Credit Association. Public Meetings first Tuesday in each month at the Sandrock Hotel, New Brighton (Rowson Street entrance) at 8 p.m. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, December 21, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Farnham and District (Surrey). New Group now forming. Will all interested communicate with E. Hollingworth, "Firtree," Wrecclesham, Farnham?

Home Made Sweets, 3s. od. a box post free from Mrs. Patterson, 38, Portsdown Road, London, W.9. Highly recommended.

Send Your Messages in Manilla Envelopes, 7½ x 5 with large slogan printed across back, 2 for 1d., post free, from Publications, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

To Let, Clifford's Inn, Flat, containing 2 large rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, small hall. Central heating, hot water, attended lift. Rent £168 10s. per annum, includes telephone and electric meter rent. Electricity at ½d. a unit. Lease 1½, 3½ or 5½ years. Phone Holborn 8434 for appointment, mentioning this paper.

Typist. Voluntary typist required for Social Credit MSS. Will anyone oblige? D. Jackson, 99, Cottage Grove, Southsea.

NOTE

After December 20, Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott's address will be:

Langhill,
Morechampstead,
Devon.

Tel.: Morechampstead 353

Cold Charity

THERE is a story of a skilled cadger who approached a certain Member of Parliament. In response to a request for money, the latter replied, "But I do not approve of charity." The response was instantaneous and logically devastating: "Very likely you don't, but I do."

It has been said that charity covers a multitude of sins, but there is no sin so outrageous as the perpetuation of the effete idea that charity is something that is desirable or necessary.

Modern technology has abundantly demonstrated that poverty (the condition of the needy) could be swept away in a day.

That is the proposition upon which the whole of our case is based. We assert that poverty is both technically unnecessary and morally indefensible.

There are many illuminating sidelights on the institution of charity. They are to be found in certain contemporary sayings. "Cold as charity" has a satirical flavour. This saying seeks to express the nausea of this effete practice.

THERE appears to be something about the practice of charity that is deeply embedded in human nature. So much so that to most people it would appear strange and even callous to deprecate what they have always been led to believe is a laudable and noble practice.

In a sense this is understandable. Mankind from time immemorial has lived in scarcity. Today, on the contrary, we live in an age of potential abundance.

Certain people there may be who having glimpsed this are opposed to the releasing of abundance, on the grotesque grounds that it would deprive them of that peculiar feeling of smug superiority that only the distribution of charity produces.

On the other hand it must be conceded that there are sincere folk unaware of the true aspect of the situation. These, just as effectively as the others, perpetuate the fatal aspect of charity, that it is desirable and necessary in itself. Thus do they

unwittingly in their alleged philanthropy operate in reverse to their intention. It is difficult to say on which the debilitating effect is the greater—the patron or the patronised.

THE whole case against charity is that in the face of abundance of evidence to the contrary, it proclaims the sinister lie, that this is still the age of scarcity. Just consider the insanity of the co-existence of the self-contradictory propositions—restriction, destruction, and charity. If doubt existed that irrationality was in operation in our economy, here is devastating proof to the contrary.

The innovations of yesterday gave rise to the inventions of today, which has culminated in that magnificent achievement, our present Power Age. By this means we are able to

grow and make goods more rapidly and with less man-power than ever before.

In terms of real wealth—capacity to deliver goods and services when and where required—this is unquestionably the richest moment in the history of the world.

BUT there is at work a fraudulent concealment of this vast inheritance, on which every man, woman and child has an indisputable right a claim.

With the practice of true democracy, and a sane money system, charity and all its detestable concomitants would be banished for ever.

To those really charitable souls in the world today, here is our message: If you want to practise true charity it is ready to hand. Come into the Social Credit Movement, which is seeking to establish the just claim of millions of defrauded legatees of their rightful inheritance—a share of the now possible plenty, that will end insecurity, ignorance, poverty, and give place to security, culture and leisure.

New Pamphlet, Price 3d., Exposing Bankers' Ticket Fraud

IT is not in accordance with common sense that the poverty-stricken should be with us now that, thanks to machine-production, there need be no poverty. The poor in spirit we shall doubtless have with us always, but the sort of poverty that crushes the spirit by keeping the body undernourished could be ended now.

Ask any producer of food, clothing, shelter, of services, of luxuries—ask anyone who is engaged in supplying the wants of others—whether his chief difficulty is not that of selling. He has little difficulty nowadays in producing anything that is wanted, provided the want is backed up by money to pay for it. The trouble producers have, the thing that worries them most, that keeps them awake at night, is whether there are enough buyers to take the produce off their hands.

And the trouble you and I have, as consumers, is that, though we want the produce, our pockets are not deep enough; we rarely have enough money to buy what the producer wants to sell. So we go short, and the producer restricts his output, and sometimes actually has to destroy it.

Mad? Yes, utterly mad! What would put things right? Why, things would go right of their own accord if each of us just had enough money so that we could buy all we wanted of the things the producer cannot sell at present.

Simple, isn't it? Yes, indeed it is!

Then why is it not arranged forthwith? The reason is that money—instead of being allowed to function as the means of distributing to us the things we produce (and that is the only proper and sensible use of money)—is misused, by those who handle the money system, in order to control us, in order to enslave us.

Bankers should be like booking-clerks who issue tickets to those who want to see the pictures, or those who want to go by train. Bankers should not have any power over the people who want the necessary tickets to get and use goods and services, any more than booking-clerks in railway stations or box-offices have power over the lives of travellers or theatre-goers.

Mr. J. H. Humphrey's little book* exposes

the fraud practised by the bankers, who, by keeping money artificially scarce, "control the economic life of the Nation; making and unmaking even its Governments."

And, after turning a good, strong light on this cruel deception that keeps us poor when plenty is available for us, Mr. Humphrey tells us straight that it is we, the people, who have the supreme power to make and unmake Governments—if we will but use it.

How we can exercise that power—a greater power than that of all the banks in the world—is shown concisely in the little form to be found at the foot of our back page in this issue. W.A.W.

* "The Cause of Poverty and a Suggested Cure," by J. H. Humphrey (3d., postage ½d., from Social Credit, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2).

'CIVILISATION' OR HUMANITY?

WHAT has civilisation done for humanity? After centuries of much vaunted progress—and the boast has been justified magnificently along certain lines—millions of people the world over are homeless, hopeless, starving, subsisting, where they can, upon charity.

Since history began, the mass of the people of every nation has been deliberately and heartlessly oppressed, kept in ignorance, exploited on all sides.

Forced by periodic rebellions and general unrest, Governments have conceded reforms and alleviations of minor importance, but the fundamental injustice of their policy was not exposed and combatted till the present century.

Was civilisation an essential stage in social evolution? Considering only the evils it has produced, we might be justified in condemning it as a ghastly mistake, but in the eternally slow process of evolution, it has had its place and purpose, and the long travail and tribulation of the human race has not been entirely in vain.

ACCORDING to some authorities, the work of the civilisation period was the impressing of individuality, identity upon man. In the pre-civilised state, man's consciousness was akin to instinct; the interests of the whole tribe were identical, inseparable.

Civilisation expanded this simple consciousness of man, made him distinctly conscious of himself as an individual, i.e., self-conscious.

It has hastened the growth of intelligence, initiation, self-reliance, and developed new faculties and powers; it also made man self-seeking, isolating him from his fellows.

A minority became increasingly ambitious and unscrupulous, using their God-given powers for selfish ends. Heedless of the multitude enslaved and sweated, this minority has acquired untold power and used it to plunge the greater part of humanity into the very depths of Hell.

Civilisation had done its damndest.

AMID the chaos and uncertainty of the present time, the next forward step in social evolution has begun. The people, alive at last to their imminent peril, are rising in ever-increasing numbers to fight for freedom and economic independence for all, for the expansion of their lives and interests in every direction.

The essential and comforting light of Social Credit is spreading over the world, and will continue to spread until all the dark corners of the earth are exposed and illumined, until the whole human race is freed from want of every kind.

ELLEN COCKS

Christmas Cards

- We must clear our stock of these Christmas Cards this year. This is the last opportunity for sales, and we hope you will roll up for as many as you can use.



Star, of a son of man
Born as a crownless king,
By thy soft light we bring
Gifts to the young and old.

Under the ancient spell
"Peace, to men of
goodwill,"
So we, and others, still
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.

Supplied in packets of 12 cards with envelopes. Two shillings a dozen post free from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

SPECIAL PRICE TO AFFILIATED GROUPS

1s. 9d. a dozen.

G.W.L. DAY . . . TALKING ABOUT This Nation Of Yes-Men

JUST before the last General Election I was visited by a lady canvasser who urged me to vote for the Conservative candidate. When I asked whether he was in favour of abolishing poverty, she looked at me in great astonishment; and when I suggested that he might make this his first aim and object, she found her breath and exclaimed, "Abolish poverty? But Mr. Baldwin says it can't be abolished."

I suppose every Campaign worker has come across this deadweight of inertia, this dumb acceptance of things as they are. It is like trying to set an enormous iron ball in motion.

Once it was on the move it would be easy to keep it going, but oh, the appalling stagnation of orthodox opinion!

There is discontent, deep discontent, with things as they are, but the moment any move is made to alter them in a fundamental way, an *automatic* force of opposition comes into play, which is usually strong enough to nip the effort in the bud.

HERE is an example of what I mean. It is a well-known fact that a great many hospital nurses are literally worked off their feet—so well known, in fact, that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

One of the members of this committee is Sir Francis Fremantle, the man who said that a little under-nourishment was good for the health of the unemployed.

When a Private Member's Bill to provide a 48-hour week for nurses in municipal hospitals was being debated, Sir Francis strongly opposed it on the grounds that nothing must be done to interfere with the "nobility" of the nursing profession.

Mr. Messer, Member for South Tottenham, said mildly, "I can hardly conceive of the possibility of a committee which is to hear evidence and, it is assumed, deal impartially with the situation, being able to do it when there sits on the committee a member who has already made up his mind in the way that Sir Francis has done."

Mr. Short, M.P., added that if Sir Francis didn't feel compelled to resign, the Minister of Health should take action.

SIR FRANCIS was unwise to show his hand in advance, but actually he is no more to blame than most members of committees which enquire into matters of importance; for in nearly all cases they have made up their minds beforehand, and their findings can be predicted with virtual certainty.

Once the committee has been picked, the result is a foregone conclusion. However much they may think they are holding an impartial inquiry, the proceedings are (to put it mildly) a pompous farce.

The procedure is always this: When public feeling has been aroused over some scandal, a committee or a commission is appointed to look into it. The majority of the members chosen are experts in this particular subject or department.

Now how did they become experts? Take Medicine, for an example; how do you become a doctor who is appointed to sit on a committee of some importance? By being a "safe" man, by conforming to the accepted canons of Medicine, Politics and Finance; by becoming, in fact, a henchman who can be trusted to uphold the *status quo*.

OF course, Mr. Baldwin said that poverty could not be abolished. How could he say otherwise? If he said it could be abolished he would be like a garrison commander inviting the enemy to walk in. And because he was faithful to his trust and prevented us from coming into our rightful inheritance of national wealth, we gratefully gave him an earldom.

Owing to the deadweight of false and stagnant thought, the vast majority of us help our oppressors, the garrison, believing that those who wish to overthrow the rule of orthodox finance and allow our national wealth to be distributed are our bitterest enemies.

And whenever a Mr. Baldwin declares that poverty cannot be abolished, or a Sir Francis Fremantle warns us that hospital nurses

must continue working up to 80 hours a week so as to preserve the "spirit of the profession," we believe them and even raise a half-hearted cheer.

IF we really understood how men came to win their positions as "experts," we should no longer be overawed by them or believe in their dictums.

Rome fell when the Romans paid foreigners to do their fighting for them. We stand in danger of falling through paying others to take our decisions for us.

THE DYNAMICS OF MONEY POWER

Extract from article by G. L. MacLachlan in *The Alberta Social Clarion*, Edmonton, Alberta (September-October, 1937).

JEALOUSLY the banks have built up and guarded this power over the economic life of the people. Three lines along which they have worked to increase and strengthen their power, which are quite apparent, are:

1. Working through governments to have legislation passed, adding to and protecting their powers.

2. Working through political parties through the advocacy of methods to divide the people and prevent them from uniting in DEMANDS FOR RESULTS.

3. Centralising their power over widening areas, thus making it increasingly impossible for down-trodden sections effectively to protest against intolerable conditions resulting from their policies.

With regard to the first, it is hardly necessary to go into detail. Every Act that has been passed has carefully guarded and strengthened the power of the banks. Every amendment which has been made to these Acts has furthered this end. Every ROYAL COMMISSION which has investigated and recommended changes in the financial system has not only made recommendations

"Alberta Is Still Determined To Try Social Credit"

THE gathering which welcomed Premier Aberhart on his appearance in Provost was undoubtedly the largest crowd that ever attended a political meeting here, and the entire absence of criticism by the audience of any of the speakers was a noteworthy feature of the occasion.

The Premier's statement that his Government was putting up the best fight it knew how, and that he was in the fight to a finish was received with expressions of satisfaction that showed itself in general applause.

Similar reports that come from Chauvin, Wainwright, Irma and Hardisty, at all of which points the Premier spoke on the trip that brought him here, give point to the statement of Hon. W. A. Fallow that no previous Government had the confidence of the people to the extent that the present one has. Two years after the election, and with no election in sight, the Premier and Cabinet are greeted generally by bigger crowds of supporters than at any time during the election campaign.

A fair summarisation of the present situation therefore would be that Alberta is still determined to try Social Credit; and that until either Social Credit has been given a fair trial or the present Government announces its inability to carry out the wishes of the electors there is little or no chance of success for any alternative political programme in this Province.

From a report in the "Provost News" reproduced in the "Edmonton Journal," November 19.

which would make the power of the banks more invulnerable, but has had on its personnel, leading bankers to insure that their power be not weakened but STRENGTHENED. For example: the Royal Commission, Australia.

With regard to the second; this is the age-old method of the Romans . . . "divide and conquer" . . . the use of which proved so effective that it enabled them in their day to conquer the then known world. It still proves itself to be one of the most effective weapons a small minority can use to impose its will upon a great majority. We see political parties guiding the people to fight over this method and that—rather than combining the strength of their dissatisfaction in an irresistible, UNITED DEMAND FOR THE RESULTS THEY DESIRE.

With regard to the third, one has only to look back over the widening of the power of the banks from isolated towns to municipalities, to provinces, to countries and finally by the institution of central banks, to make their power international. And that means that no decision can be reached without a world decision being made. And that means NEVER. We would reduce the problem until it is small enough to do something with.

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.

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

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Address.....

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163A Strand, London, W.C.2

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

THE pretty custom of giving a small gift in season has been commercialised almost out of recognition by the urge to part with goods for cash. We have no illusions about this, so, without turning headquarters into a Christmas Gifte Shoppe, we simply suggest that here are some gifts which will do incalculable good if wisely bestowed.

★ The Academy Portrait of Major C. H. Douglas BY AUGUSTUS JOHN

This portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1934, and in years to come will be of great historic interest.

Reproductions in colour by the Medici Society

ONE SHILLING

★ Four Famous Speeches By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

The use of Money, 6d
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The Approach to Reality, 3d
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They Add Colour to the Christmas Mail

THESE HELP HEADQUARTERS TOO

Stick these attractive Slogan Stamps on your envelopes and parcels this Christmas. They look nice, they carry the right message, and they bring needed funds to headquarters. You can sell them to your friends too and let them spread the good work. They are 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of 25 at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively. The penny stamps are green and white, the sixpenny are green, white and yellow.

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WASTE TYRANNY
THE CHOSEN FAST OF GOD
FOREIGN TRADE WASTED LIVES
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Towards Freedom

THE TIMES, in its leading article of December 11, recalled Marx's comment on bourgeois democracy that "the oppressed were permitted, once every few years, to decide which particular members of the oppressing class should misrepresent them in Parliament," and drily points out that this formula scarcely applies to the voters of Soviet Russia, as these are not permitted to decide anything at all—there is only one name on the ballot paper.

A little while ago we were criticising Germany in the same way.

WE ourselves have the liberty to choose between alternative forms of frustration by voting for party programmes, none of which coincide with our wishes or with the wishes of the majority of the people.

The tyranny behind this system of Hobson's choice is none the less real than that in Russia or Germany because camouflaged. The attainment of a universal suffrage does not, in fact, make us a democracy unless by the use of the vote the majority of the people get the results that they want.

THE majority of the people know perfectly well what they want first—they sign for it and long for it, work for it and crawl for it—the freedom and security of a steady supply of this world's goods.

They know perfectly well that it exists, physically because they see the sabotage and planning for production and discreet destruction. As well, we have a medium for obtaining it in Parliament, which is, theoretically, a representative body, although it cannot now be said to represent our wishes. We cannot expect them to do that until they receive a definite and authoritative command.

That is where the democracy comes in; we, the British people, have to give the authoritative command for our representatives to make available for us the things that we want to enjoy.

IT has been taken for granted for so long that universal or widely representative suffrage constituted a democracy—notwithstanding the natty mechanism of division by emphasis on method by which the vote has been nullified—that, paradoxically, we proudly announce that we are a democracy, and yet do not expect to get any results from the exercise of our votes. We have lost the consciousness of our power, and our representatives have forgotten their function of representing us.

Consequently we cannot give such a command with the will to back it and the confidence that will strengthen the Members of Parliament to act against the dead weight of the present party system.

TO regain our confidence we must practise obstinacy in getting our way when it is that of the majority, irrespective of the "opinion" of our representative or their party politics. We must rehearse the resolution that insists on the clearly expressed will of the people being carried out in small things first.

Once we have an authentic sincerity in our demands, then we shall be in a position to demand freedom in security, and to get it.

This is what we are now doing—getting back the confidence in our own power that has been undermined for generations; and this is how we are getting on.

Sheffield Leaflet

GOOD work has been done by readers who have been busy distributing the Sheffield Demand leaflet all over the country.

The first edition has been exhausted, and another reprint is on the way. Sheffield's lead is being followed in many other places, and the wise sowing of further seed is likely to produce a good harvest of dynamic action along right lines over an ever-increasing area and with more and more democratic confidence and strength. Carry on the good work, get a further supply of these reprints right away.

Resist Higher Rates

Reprints of this article as a leaflet.

Reduced prices are:		
1,000 copies	...	12s. 0d.
500 "	...	6s. 6d.
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PAGE DEVOTED TO NEWS OF THOSE WHO HAVE FOUND THAT 'HOLE IN THE ROAD'

What We Have Done

WE have begun to get our way in small things. With full consciousness of their democratic right to the fulfilment of their expressed will 1,800 parents at BLACKBURN have caused the authorities to see to the reflooring of their children's school; residents near a cross roads at BRADFORD have insisted that measures to reduce accidents should be taken at once; inhabitants of NORTHAMPTON have stopped the tipping of soft rubbish at a place where it was objectionable; 900 parents at WALLSFEND have forced an immediate start on a school that had been promised for three years; 25,000 ratepayers of BELFAST have stop-

ped the erection of unnecessary and expensive new offices for the water commission; and 50,000 ratepayers at SHEFFIELD have obtained a promise that rating assessments will not be increased at the next revaluation.

A speed-limit has been gained at HAMPSTEAD, a grant for a new water system at OKEHAMPTON. There has been an epidemic of school strikes; and in the last week it has even glimmered on Members of Parliament that the clearly expressed will of the majority of people concerned (in this case watching a clock) should be obeyed.

WHAT WE ARE DOING NOW

THE success of Sheffield ratepayers has inspired people all over the country to make a stand against further increases in assessments. Such campaigns are proceeding at Newcastle, Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, S.E. Essex (four councils), Mid-Essex, Surrey, and Derbyshire, besides tentative attempts in other places. In Bethnal Green residents of an area scheduled for demolition object to the prospect of being housed in flats.

Cardiff Gets Rates Promise

FOLLOWING the success of Sheffielders in gaining a promise that rating assessments will not be increased at the next revaluation, residents of Cardiff started correspondence and publicity in the press preliminary to a demand organised on similar lines.

Almost at once, Alderman Sir William R. Williams publicly assured the citizens of Cardiff that a general increase in assessment values was not contemplated in April, 1939.

"I make this statement," he said, "because of newspaper paragraphs which have appeared relating to other areas."

It only remains for the Cardiff ratepayers to see that this assurance is fulfilled.

Swindon Bus Fares Down

THE Swindon residents who have been steadily walking to work as a protest at the increase in fares on the Corporation bus routes can now collapse comfortably into buses again.

They have won their demand—fares are to be reduced again.

In defence of the Passenger Transport Committee it was stated that it had been realised a mistake had been made and was being corrected.

Coun. Hustings held the view that the reduction was due to the fact that a petition had come from Old Town, and that if the petition had come from Rodbourne it would not have had the same results.

It took the footnote of a great many people, a signed request and a threat of ridicule to bring home to the Council the reality of the mistake. But no doubt it will be quicker in the uptake next time.

M.P.s Unite In A Demand

MEMBERS of Parliament are turning true democrats and, expressing their will clearly and irrespective of Party, are insisting on getting the results they want—a second clock in the House of Commons.

The only clock there now is in front of the public galleries, opposite the Speaker's chair.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Vyvyan Adams, Conservative Member of Parliament for West Leeds, began an agitation for another clock, to be placed behind the Speaker, in front of the Ladies' Gallery.

He sent a memorial to the Office of Works signed by 308 members, representative of all Parties. This was a majority of the House. The names included Privy Councillors and ex-Ministers.

Sir Philip Sassoon, the First Commissioner of Works, has replied to this request that "after making inquiries through the usual channels"—which means through the Party Whips—he is not satisfied that there is "a definite demand" for an additional clock.

Mr. Adams said: "I regard it as a rather serious thing that the clearly expressed will of the House of Commons should be ignored in this manner."

"I shall go on collecting more signatures. There should be no difficulty in obtaining another 100, which will give two-thirds of the members of the House."

"In addition, I shall raise the matter on the adjournment some night, so that we can debate the question."

Many Members of Parliament are on benches so placed that when they want to check the length of their speeches they have to turn their backs on the Speaker to see the clock in front of the public galleries.

Better Road Demand Succeeds

AGITATION for the remaking of the Dalmadilly road at Kemnay, near Dundee running from the station round the back of the quarries for a distance of several hundred yards, has at length been successful. A sum has been earmarked, in the county provisional road estimates for the year 1938-39, for the much-needed re-surfacing work.

The most that has been done up to now is a little patching of the worst of the potholes, and the road has remained a nightmare for motorists, some of whom suffered broken springs, and for the 200 quarry workers who traverse it, on foot or on cycles, four times a day.

Kemnay's grouse about the road recently reached a pitch which induced a petition to be signed.

The 240 regular road users signed a petition in condemning the "disgraceful" state of the road. They were determined that they would get something done this time, even if they had to go to the Ministry of Transport about it.

Subject to Ministry approval of the estimates, the resurfacing of the road will go on during next year.

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What We Shall Do In The Future

WHEN we see that we get our way in little things by sticking to our demands, insisting on them and refusing to argue about the technique of carrying them out, and realise by practice that united we have the power to get what we want, then we shall demand the objective that we all want but have not now the conviction to insist on—the abolition of poverty.

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.)