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Instead
Of Bread**
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SOCIAL CREDIT

WE live in the Power Age, with ability to produce wealth enough for all. This paper exists to champion The People's right to proper distribution of this wealth; to declare the subservience of all financial and other institutions to The People's will; and to demand the National Dividends our country can well afford, so that all may enjoy the Plenty that is now possible.

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Quebec
Premier**
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938

Weekly Twopence

Common Sense Begins At Home

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, writing to *The Times*, expresses his very warm welcome to the Van Zeeland Report.

Here is another instance to prove that "goodwill is not enough." The elevation of the simple problem of the distribution of what we can produce in our own country, into a world problem, is the essence of sin, and those who have their eyes upon the ends of the earth, insisting that we put the whole world right before we set our own house in order, are really dangerous to peace, prosperity, and human happiness. Those who say that we cannot abolish the distress from the areas from inside our own country; those who assume that we cannot distribute the milk to our children who need it without first getting agreement at an international conference; those who assume that we cannot distribute the clothing we can manufacture, the coal that we can mine, the fish that we can catch, without international conferences, or Van Zeeland plans, are shutting their eyes to the truth, are in fact blind leaders, who, if we listen to them, will lead us to the ditch of destruction and world war.

We can in Britain, if we will, distribute to the people such money to buy the whole of our produce, or its equivalent. To continually ignore this and to think of world plans in its place, is the greatest disservice that one man can do to another, harsh as it may sound, but true it is.

"Times" Proclaims Work Ideal

SAYS a leader from *The Times*: "The Member for East Aberdeenshire, who was addressing his constituents on the subject last night, is by no means alone in suggesting that the time has come for this country to consider some form of compulsory training for a period in the youth of every citizen.

"In the past such suggestions have always been confused with the advocacy of compulsory military service, and therefore summarily dismissed; for all parties are pledged to the hilt against military conscription in the sense in which it is enforced by every other great nation except the United States.

"But there can be no conceivable confusion of that kind today. The ideal held out is that of a nation in work rather than a nation in arms—a nation in which the general deterioration too often resulting from unemployment would be avoided, in which the average of physical and mental fitness would be increased, and in which association in useful and educative service would break down the barriers between classes.

"That is precisely the object at which much recent legislation and an intense voluntary effort have been aiming. The prospective raising of the school age, the progressive reorganisation of higher education, the campaigns for better nutrition and for the spread of physical education, the attention directed to the health services and to instructional centres—these are all inspired by the same conception.

"The only question now is whether these efforts could be usefully supplemented by a short period of compulsory national training applicable to all classes alike."

All this was under a caption "The Nation's Service."

"Why, for example, should it be necessary to recoil from the system of 'labour service' instituted in Germany?"

Here we see the "concentration camp" idea propagated under a new guise. "Keep Fit" and "National Service" are the slogans.

Douglas Tells Of Three Simple Principles Of 'Social Engineering'

MAJOR DOUGLAS, speaking to the Women's Engineering Society in London on January 19, told of a new type of engineering. He called it "Social Engineering."

"This is a type of engineering for which there is a clamant need in this country," he said, "but the present engineers are pre-eminently unfit for the job.

"Not one of these men," added Major Douglas, "has the very slightest idea of attacking a problem as an engineer would."

The full text of Major Douglas's speech is as follows:

I was proposing tonight to give a talk directly to engineers, but on looking round I see that a number of quite respectable people have drifted into the room, so I had better say at once that any bad language I may use is directed to engineers, who generally learn all about that sort of thing quite early in their career.

While I am addressing engineers primarily, I should like to take a somewhat wider view of the profession of engineering than that commonly taken today; to take instead a conception of engineering which in my opinion it has deteriorated from (if I may give emphasis to a sentence by being allowed to end it with a preposition).

There are certain aspects of engineering with which engineers are quite familiar, and in which words are used that have become common language, and one of these aspects is comprised in the word "efficiency."

Perhaps it will help to an understanding of what I am going to say about efficiency if I recall a story current in the Royal Air Force of a capable young pilot who was sent on a

Continued on page 6

64, Feared He Would Lose Job, Drowned Himself

FEAR that he would be dismissed from his employment because of his age, was stated at an inquest, at Tipton, to have caused Allan Wheeler, aged 64, a pipe painter, of 101 Horseley Heath, Tipton, to commit suicide.

Wheeler disappeared on January 9, and a fortnight later his body was recovered from the canal near his home.

Charles Leonard Bechl, with whom he lodged, said that Wheeler thought his employers would dismiss him when he was 65, and he had been very worried since he had obtained a birth certificate showing that he would be 65 in May, for he had not thought that he was so old.

Dr. T. S. F. Hudson said that Wheeler visited him on January 7 and said that he could not keep his mind on his work. He mentioned that he was worried by the death of his landlady.

He advised Wheeler to continue at work, but next day he returned to the surgery and said that he could not carry on with his work.

There was nothing wrong with him physically; in fact, Wheeler said that he did not feel ill; but he (Dr. Hudson) issued a note that he was suffering from neurasthenia.

The Coroner: In view of the condition in which you found him the day before he disappeared, do you think that if I find it is a case of suicide, I should be justified in saying that his mind was unbalanced at the time?

Dr. Hudson: Yes, I should say so.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed."

*

National Dividends would be a national insurance against such tragedies as this.

THE RATE RACKET — In Birmingham —

IN this town last year the ratepayers paid the enormous sum of £4,447,219. Where did the money go?

The Corporation paid a total of £4,213,452 in loan charges, which went to pay for the use of money borrowed from the banks—and "banks create the means of payment out of nothing." (See "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 15, "Money.")

To pay almost the whole of ratepayers' hard-earned money for such a purpose is nothing but a gigantic fraud—a Bankers' tax.

But Finance is not satisfied; the ratepayers' pockets are to be looted still further. Plans are afoot to re-assess properties,—small properties. New assessments are to be made, which means more money is to be levied, and increased rates mean increased rents!

(In some districts of England assessments are to be raised by 42 per cent.!)

You will be told "Oh no, rates are not going to be raised." Don't be misled.

The rates per pound may not be raised (or they may) but one trick of levying more money is to raise the assessments on which rates are based, so that you pay the same rates on more pounds. For instance, instead of paying rates of, say, 15s. in the pound on a house assessed at £12 a year, if its assessment is raised to £15, you will have to pay £2 5s. a year more, although the rate of 15s. in the pound remains the same.

Increases in rates or assessments threaten YOUR personal security—YOUR livelihood. Don't sit still and be victimised a moment longer.

You and your neighbours have the power to stop this racket.

Get after your Councillors. It is YOUR duty to instruct Councillors. It is their LEGAL DUTY to carry out your instructions.

See that they get them!

PRESS CUTTINGS

Change of Address
The SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cuttings Bureau will be directed in future by MR. D. A. WATSON, Summerhill Villa, Samares, Jersey, to whom all cuttings should be sent. This cancels the previous temporary arrangement.

Social Credit Secretariat Limited

DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE

London Study Class In Formation

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COMMENTARY

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

More Work Ahead

ALTHOUGH Japan signed the treaty limit not to build battleships exceeding 35,000 tons, they have decided to build super battleships of 45,000 tons in their rearmaments programme. We have given orders for four battleships at a cost of £8,000,000 each, but this move on the part of Japan will probably necessitate our giving orders for battleships that will cost £12,000,000 each.

If the orders are given we can, of course, build battleships as big as Japan can, and the money will be found to make this as financially possible as our steelworkers, shipyards, and engineers have made physically possible, and we in this country are diverting our resources of wealth production in such things as battleships today because we have failed to insist in the past that our powers of production shall be used and made buyable by our own people as consumers for the ends of life, liberty and peace.

Save America!

MR. CORDELL HULL'S (Secretary of State) announcement of the U.S. America intention to negotiate a Trade Agreement with Britain marks the urgency of economic conditions and the fact that the British Dominions are expected to sacrifice a portion of the British market to placate the Big Business interests of the States whose pressure is forcing this on Britain.—"Cape Argus," January 8, 1938.

The fight for markets is waxing pretty hot. The big five bank chairmen by their advocacy of "more exports" evidently wish to make it still hotter.

Sheffield Leaflet

Sheffield ratepayers united in a demand that a threatened increase in rates should not take place. The leaflet describing their victory is selling fast. Wherever the fear of higher rates is growing this leaflet finds ready readers.

Prices for Sheffield Leaflet
12 for 3d., 25 for 6d., 50 for 1s., 100 for 2s.,
500 for 10s., or 1000 for 18s. 6d., post free

Birmingham Leaflet

This is the leaflet with the striking illustration showing how interest on Municipal Debt is overtaking the receipts from Rates. It is an eye opener.

Prices for Birmingham Leaflet
12 for 3d., 25 for 6d., 50 for 9d., 100 for 1s. 6d.,
500 for 6s. 6d., 1000 for 12s.

A Shepherd Blames the Sheep

ACCORDING to the *Daily Express*, the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich wrote "I think you are quite mistaken in your suggestion that there are 13½ million underfed people in this country. The number who are underfed is really extremely small, and for the most part it is their own fault, because their money is unwisely spent."

There's a Bad Time Coming Unless—

SIR GEORGE PAISH, a governor of the London School of Economics, says that unless certain remedies are resorted to the world will be faced with a slump "absolutely without parallel."

The remedies (can you guess?) are: A greater willingness to buy foreign goods and

IS THIS MUD, DOPE OR TRIPE?*

Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference, in his annual message, says this:—

"The civilisation by which we live is a vast invisible web, ever woven anew of countless acts of sacrifice, fortitude, faith and foresight by unnumbered nameless men. Thread by thread these unseen strands of individual aspiration, effort, adventure and accomplishment are spun into those indestructible cords of endurance, industry, independence and integrity of spirit, which bind society together. This frail fabric, from the ceaseless loom of generations of unremembered lives, is the strongest and most precious substance in the world, for by it alone we hang suspended above the abyss of savagery. . . We shall win prosperity only if we have the strength to suffer poverty; leisure, only if we have the will to labour endlessly; security, if we have the courage to risk all; and peace, only if we have the pride to die fighting for freedom, truth and honour."

* No prizes given for correct answer.

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AS notified in SOCIAL CREDIT, December 17, this special appeal was launched by Major Douglas to promote the further expansion of Social Credit principles.

All monies drawn from this fund, whether for use at home or abroad, will be at the sole discretion of Major Douglas.

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for foreigners to buy ours; the reopening of the capital market; extension of credit.

Wherever can he have got such novel and startling ideas?

The Bank Orchestra

THE chorus of banking chairmen has now sounded. The first note in common was that of "confidence," "Everything is all right in the world," "I see no reason—" and so on. This is medicine man's stuff. The second was "exports," and while the world is tottering to war, how many realise that each of these banking chairmen was advocating a policy which will thrust us into the biggest and most damnable war that has ever happened if we, the common people, do not assert ourselves and our will for peace and distribution of the means to buy our own produce, or its equivalent, in our own country? Confidence in a rotten monetary system is a highly dangerous thing. The urge to exports is a fight for world markets—a fight to get customers somewhere else in competition with other nations whilst denying those in our home markets, this policy leads straight to war.

Tact!

SIR RICHARD D. HOLT, Chairman of Martins Bank Limited, at the annual general meeting, January 18, 1938:

"The Bank's centenary took place in 1931

New Series by Miles Hyatt—3

WE COME NOT TO DESTROY . . .

"Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy but to fulfil."—Matt. v. 17.

IN politics and the science of living in association, Social Credit, too, can claim to be a fulfilment of all other political creeds.

We come not to destroy Conservatism, the heart of which is to keep what is good in the past and present system, but to fulfil that idea and even to save it from those things which make it impossible.

The evil that dominates the Conservative Party—selfish privilege—is just the powerful skilfully manipulated by finance to destroy real Conservatism.

Real Socialism will not be harmed by Social Credit, but fulfilled. Socialists want all mankind to have a proper share in all the good things we can make and grow.

But without Social Credit these hopes will be defeated, and the selfish few will nationalise us all into the Work State, as slaves, once again, of the financial power maniacs.

Liberals stand for universal tolerance and personal freedom from dictatorship of any kind. But only Social Credit can fulfil these aims. Today the Liberal Party has twisted the fine ideals of early Liberals to mean freedom for the banker to enslave mankind and tolerance for a press which tells lies and suppresses the truth.

Liberalism, Socialism, Conservatism, and all the aspirations of our crippled lives, can only be reconciled and fulfilled by individuals in association getting what they want, which we call Social Credit. "Ask and ye shall receive."

So if you are of Communist or Fascist or of any other political colour, and are not quite satisfied with your creed, don't change it for another—you would not do so in any case on my recommendation alone—but just add to it the principles of Social Credit and observe what a difference they make.

From being a remote ideal, your aims become immediately practical politics. You yourself can act, indeed must act, for Social Credit fulfils, and, like the Christian teaching, of which it is a part, its fulfilment is but the signal for continuous and responsible activity.

Only, make sure you know what the Social Credit principles are.

MILES HYATT

at a time of unexampled depression. Payment of a centenary bonus was discussed, but postponed to a more suitable time. In our view that time has arrived, and we propose to pay a centenary bonus of 2 per cent."

Super-Government

FROM the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank and the City, an essentially false position as to finance.

"... The hinge of the whole situation was this: the Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In the conditions of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it by financial self-assertion from the first. . . I was tenaciously opposed by the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, who had seats in Parliament, and I had the City for an antagonist on almost every occasion."

Morley's Life of Gladstone.

The Control of Money

BISHOP BURNET, in his "History of His Own Times," 1693, wrote: "The fear of the centralisation of the money power was indeed the grounds upon which the Tories in Lords and Commons fought bitterly against the founding of the Bank of England, thinking that the bank would grow to be a monopoly. All the money of England would come into their hands; and they would in a few years become the masters of the stock and wealth of the nation."

His Lordship would turn in his grave if he knew to what extent his prophecy has been fulfilled.

The "Plunderbund"

"Nominally we govern ourselves; actually we are governed by an oligarchy of the American branch of the International Bankers' Plunderbund. The British Government is the camouflage behind which the money-kings of the world have hitherto hid their economic warfare upon the masses of the world." (Philip Francis, ex-editor of the New York American in his "The Poison in America's Cup," pages 45-49.)

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MRS. PALMER TELLS OF WAR MINISTRY SCANDAL

Widows Robbed Of Pensions By Secret Court: Cases Judged On Gossip 'Evidence'

THOSE of you who read this paper regularly know that one of its objects is to make people realise that by putting pressure to bear on our Members of Parliament—in the right way—we shall be able to get them to obey our instructions, and to bring about the results we want.

We know perfectly well that at the present time we are not asked to specify the results, but to choose between two or three sets of methods offered to us by political parties whose chief business in Parliament seems to be to bandy words about.

Every woman should occasionally borrow a copy of *Hansard* and read the verbatim parliamentary debates. Don't buy it—it's hardly ever worth the money—get it from the public library.

The first thing that will strike you is the enormous amount of time that is wasted in discussions that lead to no result.

The second is this disturbing fact—a Member may ask what is to him a very important question—he may be indignant about some abuse that has come to his notice or some injustice to one of his constituents.

The procedure is—not to give him as much help as possible to find out the facts of the matter, but for the Government to put every obstacle in the way, to use ridicule, clever repartee, anything that will divert attention from the truth.

This, of course is no new thing—it is a method adopted by any political party that happens to be in office.

★

THE Parliamentary debate is one of the best examples extant of how to come to no conclusion and of how to get nothing done.

And while this charade is going on in the House, the real government of the country is conducted by the permanent officials who receive their orders from the Cabinet, who, in turn, get them from the Bank of England.

On December 23 last there was a debate concerning ex-service men, which, owing to the approach of Christmas, seems to have escaped public notice.

During the course of it Major Milner drew attention to a very grave injustice which, he stated, was not infrequent in the dealings of the Ministry of Pensions with war widows.

A war widow loses her pension if she

marries again, but she also loses her pension if, in the opinion of the Minister, she is unworthy of a grant from the public funds.

Here are some extracts from Major Milner's speech:—

"There are many cases where the pension is terminated without a scintilla of evidence which would be accepted in any courts of justice. It seems to me that the whole procedure is extremely unsatisfactory, un-English, and unfair. One gets the feeling that the whole question is prejudiced and biased from the commencement."

"I have had a number of cases where, as far as I know, there has been no direct evidence of any kind. The procedure is usually that some official of the Ministry receives an anonymous letter from some source or other, perhaps a neighbour. They then make enquiries."

"I do not know who are their enquiry agents. I have heard that they are members of the British Legion, that they are voluntary agents, that they are paid enquiry agents, and so forth."

"They make enquiries from neighbours or from the landlord. They pick up any gossip and put down as gospel every bit of tittle-tattle they get. I know of a case where the Ministry's representative represented himself as an insurance agent."

"When the information has been obtained the report is passed on to the local committee, and then up to the Special Grants Committee."

"The Special Grants Committee appears to be a very curious body. It consists of 14 members, presided over by a distinguished ex-permanent Secretary at the Home Office. The committee sits in secret. Its names are not publicly known. It is remarkable that, during the past year, out of those 14 members there has been an average attendance of only four."

"That committee sits in secret. It has before it the reports from the inquiry agents in writing. The accused is not permitted to appear or to be represented before the committee. The accused woman has no right to cross-examination, or to know any particulars of the evidence."

"In over 50 per cent. of the cases reported the pension is terminated."

"There is no right of appeal and no periodical review."

★

MAJOR MILNER then gave details of cases personally known to him—cases in which war widows had been unjustly deprived of their pensions—and went on to say—

"Year by year the Ministry of Pensions are saving many thousands of pounds at the expense of soldiers' widows, whose pensions are terminated by a mere stroke of the pen of the Minister, and who have to go to the Poor Law authorities, to depend on relatives, or sometimes even to beg.

"The whole position is a gross scandal and a reflection on the Ministry of Pensions and on every Member of the House."

These extracts scarcely do justice to Major Milner's speech. I wish there were room in the paper to print the whole of it.

He was supported by Mr. Kelly and Mr. Silverman, who insisted on the fact that the attitude of the Special Grants Committee was that the woman was guilty unless she could prove herself innocent—a direct reversal to the principles of British justice.

Now we come to the reply that Mr. Ramsbotham made, and it is the manner of the reply that I as a woman find it so difficult to tolerate.

Major Milner's speech is regarded, not as a request for information, or as a demand that justice be done, but as an attack on the Ministry of Pensions.

There is no real attempt to get at the truth. Every means is used to divert attention from the main points of the speech.

Hungry Three Days, Was Refused Relief

WILLIAM ARTHUR ALTOFT, of Kilnsea Grove, Hull, was unemployed and so short of money that his wife and child had had practically nothing to eat for three days.

He went to the Unemployment Assistance Board for help, but there his application for urgent assistance was refused.

He lost his temper and assaulted the clerk. For this he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

As he was being led away to the cells his wife threw her arms round him and kissed him.

The magistrate noticed what was going on.

"Oh dear, are you his wife?" said he to the woman.

And to the warder, "Bring him back, officer. Come here, madam, tell me something about him."

The wife said that her husband would never have committed the offence if he had not been provoked. "He is one of the best husbands in the world," she added.

"Very well," said the magistrate, "if you will promise me that he will never do such a thing again he can pay £1 fine instead of going to prison."

"I saw you kissing him at the back of the court."

I could not stand it, I tell you frankly.

"It is bad enough for me to have to lock you up, but their job (U.A.B. clerks) must be awful."

According to the *Daily Herald* report, Altoft said, "I know I should not have done it. I deserved the sentence."

★
WHO is guilty? Who sets these peaceable, well-meaning people at each others' throats, and makes the magistrate's task almost impossible to an ordinarily humane man?

Let us arraign this sinister power that deprives the war widows of their pensions.

BUT the Minister was not able to deny that the accused woman was acquainted with the charge, but not with the evidence; that she was not confronted with the witnesses; that anonymous letters were used as evidence; and that the only opportunity she had of rebutting the charge in person was before the local war pension committee—the special grants committee deals with written evidence only.

And what is going to be done about it? Nothing, as far as I can gather.

★

HERE you have in a nutshell an excellent example of the working of the party system. However eloquent Major Milner might be, however just his cause, he could not get a majority of members to support him because they are compelled to vote in accordance with the instructions of their party whips, not in accordance with what they believe to be the truth.

Thus Parliamentary procedure becomes a mere farce. All a member can hope to do by asking questions in Parliament is to get his speech reported in the press, arouse public opinion, and bring pressure to bear from outside.

The Party System has got to go, and the sooner the better. We shall get nothing done while it is retained.

One other point must have occurred to readers—that it is, of course, the intention of the Powers-That-Be to pay out as little money as possible in pensions.

This is of a piece with their financial policy, which is to have us working as hard as possible on as low a standard of living as we will tolerate.

Those who run the government departments are their lackeys, and lackeys try to please their masters.

No more need be said.

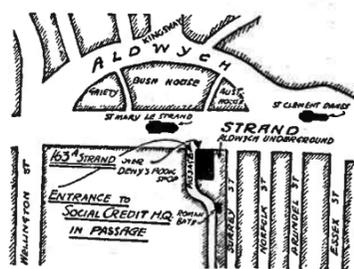
Think This Out

WRITING to the *Daily Mail* a correspondent says: Two friends of mine travelled from Aldershot to London by bus. In the evening they went to Victoria Station to buy fruit, and were told that, as the return tickets were for a bus, no fruit could be sold to them. If the tickets had been for a train, they were told, they could have bought the whole stock.

This is the sort of lunatic restriction that comes from allowing public servants to become public masters.

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THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

DECEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by

- The Editor Those Who Are Not For Us
- Miles Hyatt Our Cities of the Plains
- Sir John Boyd Orr Scotland and the New Age of Plenty
- The Earl of Tankerville Learning to Walk
- Elizabeth Edwards The Democratic Field
- Norman Webb The Downfall of Beauty
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party, Social Credit or otherwise.****Subscription Rates**, home or abroad, post free.
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Vol. 7. No. 26. Friday, February 4, 1938

Stones Instead Of Bread

By

**G. W. L.
DAY**

ADMIRERS of Saki will remember the aunt of Clovis, who belonged to the National Anti-Luncheon League, which entitled its members, on payment of half-a-crown a quarter, to go without ninety-two lunches. Sometimes I think that citizenship of Great Britain is rather like membership of this League.

What do we have to pay for citizenship of Great Britain, and what do we get in return for our annual subscription?

If our incomes are not entirely diminutive we have to pay income-tax; if we are comfortably off we must pay super-tax as well, and there are also death duties.

In addition to this, we are liable to be conscripted in times of war.

IF, on the other hand, our incomes are below the taxable level, we are so restricted that we can scarcely enjoy our membership; and if we have no income we lose many of our civic rights and privileges and are not considered full members at all.

And now what do we get out of it? Most of the benefits are in the form of protection against dangers, real or imaginary: protection against foreign aggression, against crooks, against commercial rivals abroad, against infection; and, of course, there are the Social Services.

Now to hear some people talk about the Social Services you might think that the State was busily squandering the entire national wealth on pampering the poor.

Actually, as Mrs. Barbara Wootton, director of studies for adult education at London University, has been pointing out, the State looks after the sufferings of the poor only inasmuch as they become dangerous to others.

WHEN a man and his family are ill-clad and half-starved, the State does nothing until hunger and discomfort drive the sufferers to the point of revolution.

If vast hordes live in rat-infested hovels, nothing is done until a low, threatening murmur is heard. If the working classes have no money to send their children to school, the State does not educate them until it sees a way to avoid an obvious danger by "conditioning" them in the Board Schools.

If men or women fall sick, they are left to the charity-supported general hospitals, unless they are insane or infectious and there-

fore a public danger, when they are sent to State institutions.

Coal-blackened miners were callously left to wash themselves as best they could in the kitchen until the Miners' Welfare Fund spent £625,000 on pit-head baths. And so on.

There is only one exception to the general rule: if some political party sees a chance of catching votes by introducing some popular measure, it will occasionally risk a few millions as an investment.

THE State, in fact, is not at all the sort of Father described in the Sermon on the Mount; on the contrary, it gives grudgingly and calculatingly, and scarcely ever from genuine benevolence.

And for all charges of stinginess it has an answer which for most people is conclusive. It says, "I can only give to Peter by taking away from Paul, and I try to be fair about it."

It is only too evident that this is the guiding principle of State policy. The State exists to safeguard vested interests, and the vested interests are willing to subscribe so much per annum as insurance against revolution, burglary, infection, attacks by homicidal maniacs, and so on; but once these risks are covered they are not prepared to subscribe any more. It is simply a matter of plain business.

NOW if it were true that Peter can have no more unless Paul has less, there might be something to be said for it; for the majority of people scorn the Sermon on the Mount and demand a *quid pro quo*.

God knows, too, the rich have been soaked enough already. But when so obvious a means exists of relieving both Peter and Paul of their artificial poverty, this policy of give and take becomes absurd.

The State, as I have said, exists to safeguard the vested interests, and the greatest of all vested interests is the fountain-head of money; therefore the main policy of the State must be the policy of Finance, which is to withhold wealth from the community.

Thus the State really and truly does behave like that unnatural parent who gives his son a stone when he asks for bread, and a snake when he asks for a piece of fish.

THERE is only one force which can pull the State harder than Finance does and that is the People. Even if 10 per cent. of us pulled hard together we should see such results as would change the lives of all of us for the better.

Your Place In The Sun (5)

THE URGE TO FREEDOM

IN every one of us there is an inborn desire for freedom. This urge is universal and constant, a vital force inherent in human nature.

But the fact that the urge to freedom has always existed does not mean that it has always been understood. Electricity has existed ever since the beginning of time, but it has been understood for less than a century.

The force of freedom is only just being discovered.

It is not unlike electricity in that it is powerful enough to make almost anything happen, for good or ill, according to the way in which it is directed.

BEFORE the age of science, when essential goods were scarce, the urge to freedom often led to human

conflict on the issue of who should get what there was. Naturally, if three men each need a loaf and there is only one loaf available, a free fight may safely be predicted.

Today, however, there is no shortage of any of the material things which make for happy and healthy living. There is nothing that any normal person can wish for that the industrial machine is not able to deliver.

Any danger, therefore, of the urge to freedom causing social explosions over a real shortage of real things no longer threatens.

Nevertheless, we have only to look about us to see that increasingly violent social explosions are taking place in every direction.

Although goods are richly abundant, people cannot get access to them. There is never enough money.

THERE is nothing wrong with money as money. The root of all evil is the power behind the issue of money, the power that has contrived to make it impossible for the people (employers and employed jointly) to find enough money to take possession of the goods they produce.

Now what is the nature of this diabolical power that I have called the Hidden Enemy? It is motivated by the same human force as that which I have called the urge to freedom.

But the force is being directed against the PEOPLE instead of for the PEOPLE.

It is as if the electric cables which ought to be conducting the current to the motor of the train had been malignantly short-circuited with the metal coachwork so that, instead of being conveyed safely home, passengers were in imminent danger of electrocution.

DON'T imagine that this is an arbitrary exaggeration. Electrocution is a pleasant experience in comparison with the terrors that attend men and women in Spain and China.

Those same terrors will soon visit all of us if we do not act immediately to "re-wire" society in such a way that the power that is in human nature shall be directed towards freedom instead of death. W.W.

★ DOUGLAS SAYS — ★

THE Parliamentary system is the one mechanism which exists at the present time by which the will of the people can conceivably be made to prevail.—*SOCIAL CREDIT, August 17, 1934.*

NO monopoly has ever existed in the world such as the monopoly of credit. — Christchurch, New Zealand, February, 1934.

THE demand for a balanced budget is another form of the claim that all money belongs to the banks.—*The Monopoly of Credit.*

THE people who protest most strongly about giving others national dividends are those who have dividends themselves. Some of them think that the only way to keep people at work is to keep them in fear of

economic destitution, whereas, in reality, if a man were free from such fear he would be a better worker and take more pleasure in his work.—*Bradford, February, 1935.*

THE conditions which accompany a war give play to intrigue, corruption, tyranny, and wire-pulling under cover of the suppression of publicity and the necessity for centralised control which are imposed by the exigencies of the struggle. — *SOCIAL CREDIT, January, 1935.*

IT is the defective financial system—which creates the illusion of the necessity to capture foreign markets, that is to say, to get rid of goods for money in other countries—that is the main cause of war.—*Aldwych Club, London, 1937.*

Van Zeeland Bunk

AN ounce of commonsense should be enough to expose the lunacy of the much-boasted Van Zeeland Report. The main theme is that, if "trade barriers" (i.e., tariffs) were removed, money and trade would "flow freely" from country to country.

It is never stated clearly why it is considered desirable that money and trade should "flow freely." If the aim and object of this suggested "free flow" is not stated, the common people had better resist the suggestion until its object is made clear beyond a doubt.

The golden rule for the common people is: Resist all proposed new law-making until you are satisfied it is for your own good. If it is not clearly for the good of the individual citizen, then be sure it is not good for the nation, which is only a great association of individual citizens.

Mr. Van Zeeland proposes universal "free trade," and suggests that then, and only then, can "prosperity" come.

THE U.S.A. is a great country, with 137,000,000 inhabitants in 48 States, each with its own local government. These 48 States have no trade barriers against one another.

Free trade within the United States is universal, and the whole country is about 98 per cent. self-supporting; that is, if it were the only country in the world, with no foreign trade beyond its own borders, it could supply abundance of practically all the wants of its own citizens.

Thus, the U.S.A. provides a perfect example of a free trade world. But the U.S.A. is not prosperous, nor are its individual citizens secure. They suffer from alternating booms and slumps almost worse than any other country; yet people like Mr. Van Zeeland and the bankers who support him have the effrontery to tell us—the common people—that we ought to copy the U.S.A. by removing all trade barriers!

Why, it is as plain as a pikestaff that there is not an ounce of justification for supposing that such a step would do us any good at all. The only result to be expected by sensible people is that we should become as insecure and unstable as the U.S.A.—and, heaven knows, we suffer badly enough already.

THE TIMES says: "It is strongly felt that world problems to-day are so complex that they cannot be solved in one vast operation." Well, thank goodness for that!

But world problems—which, don't forget, are merely the total of the problems of individuals, of your problems and mine—can be solved by one small operation. They can be solved by letting every individual person have access to the real wealth of his own country.

The countries of the world are teeming with great wealth: food, clothing, shelter, transport, and all the other things people want can be produced in plenty.

Under the present rule of the banks money is kept short; money—that which is not real wealth, but merely the tickets to buy real wealth—is kept scarce, so that the people cannot get access to the real wealth they themselves could produce—the real wealth they want to enjoy—the real wealth they enjoy producing.

The simple solution for world problems, because it would be the simple solution of individual problems, is a National Dividend; that is, money to buy the goods and services—the real wealth—that are now being restricted or even destroyed.

DOUGLAS WARNS QUEBEC PREMIER International Finance Plot To Enslave Provinces

THE plans of the international financiers to create a centralised super-government have been, and are being, vigorously pursued in Canada. Such powers as the Provincial Governments in Canada now have are being subtly attacked with the object of removing the autonomy of the people concerned from their own Provincial Capitals to a remote control

at Ottawa. The aim of this centralisation of power is to forge a mechanism which will make revolt against tyranny impossible.

Major Douglas warns The Hon. Maurice Duplessis, K.C., Premier of Quebec, against the danger of centralisation of power; a trap for the benefit of international financial institutions, and contrary to the interests of the people who live in the Province of Quebec.

2.1.1938.
The Honourable Maurice Duplessis, K.C.,
The Premier of Quebec,
Legislature Buildings,
Quebec, P.Q.,
Canada.

Monsieur,—Au sujet de la législation projectée du Parlement Canadien d'Ottawa pendant la prochaine séance, ou dans un futur très rapproché, me serait-il peut-être permis, vu ses relations avec les affaires en Alberta, de vous faire remarquer certains de ses aspects.

Sans vouloir prendre la chose de plus haut de la Guerre Européenne, 1914-1918, des preuves suffisantes se sont accumulées pour témoigner qu'une politique dans l'intérêt de la finance internationale, et, jusqu'au l'on puisse voir, au mépris des intérêts soit nationaux soit individuels, a été poursuivie sur une grande aire de la surface mondiale, ayant pour but la centralisation de pouvoir, et le contrôle éventuel de ce pouvoir au profit d'un petit nombre de groupes financiers. L'argument sur lequel on s'est habilement appuyé est qu'il a tendance à l'élimination de friction soit sous sa forme éventuelle de guerre, soit sous les formes avec lesquelles le Canada est familier dans ses relations vis-à-vis de ses Provinces.

Les Organisations tels que la Ligue des Nations, la Banque des règlements Internationaux, le grand nombre de Banques centrales formées depuis la Guerre, ainsi que les empiètements du Fisc anglais et de la Banque d'Angleterre sur les autorités locales, et à leur tour, sur la sécurité et l'indépendance et à leur tour, sur la sécurité et l'indépendance des individus nous donnent preuve de l'existence de cette politique et de sa poursuite vigoureuse.

La supposition que l'autorité étendue est sage, et que sa politique est dans l'intérêt du peuple en général est tacitement supposée, mais n'a aucun fondement en effet. Le but, comme, inter alia, l'expérience de l'Autriche le démontre, n'est guère soit sagesse, soit administration solide, que la suppression d'une révolte effective contre les mécontents qui sont le résultat d'une piraterie financière.

Cette révolte est évidente partout, et l'accroissement du nationalisme économique

en est un effet plutôt qu'une cause. Un des traits sinistres de cette politique est l'association des organisations officielles labouristes, bien distinct des désires d'une grande majorité de leur membres, avec le collectivisme, et de l'alliance avec eux des Intérêts Financiers. Il est à remarquer que ce qui est probablement la plus vaste et la mieux organisée de toutes les Organisations Politiques Labouristes en Europe, le Parti Ouvrier anglais, est contrôlé, et sa politique est dictée, pour la plupart, par des fonctionnaires ayant une éducation et des associations identiques à ceux des grandes institutions bancaires et en liaison rapprochée avec elles. La finance, en titre de système, n'est jamais attaqué par lui. Feu, le Vicomte Snowden, premier Ministre des Finances labouriste était, si non le nominataire de la Banque d'Angleterre, un de ses Agents lors de la formation de la Banque pour les Règlements Internationaux.

La tentative que paraît-il sera faite pour dépouiller les provinces du Canada des droits tels qu'elles les possèdent, et de les laisser comme simples administratrices d'une politique financière oppressive, leur imposé à travers les agences du Gouvernement Canadien, est probablement critiqué dans l'histoire de l'organisation politique. Sans aucun doute, elle a été précipitée par l'action même du peuple d'Alberta et par leur ressentiment contre dictature financière, et je suis fermement de l'avis que si elle rencontrait seulement un bien maigre succès, toute province du Canada subirait une pénalisation de degrés divers, au profit des préteurs d'argent internationaux.

Ayant l'honneur de vous adresser dans la belle langue française, je remets à la presse, une traduction anglaise, pour l'avantage du public à qui elle pourrait intéressé dans les provinces connaissant l'anglais.

Veillez, croire, Monsieur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.



TRANSLATION

The Honourable Maurice Duplessis, K.C.,
The Premier of Quebec,
Legislative Buildings,
Quebec, P.Q.,
Canada.

Sir,—In connection with the proposed legislation of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa during the coming session, or in the immediate future, I may perhaps be permitted, in view of its connection with affairs in Alberta, to bring certain aspects of it to your attention.

Without taking the matter further back than the European War, 1914-1918, sufficient evidence has accumulated to demonstrate that a policy for the benefit of international finance, and, so far as can be seen, in disregard of either national or individual interests, has been pursued over a wide area of the world's surface. The objective has been the centralisation of power, and the ultimate control of this power for the benefit of a few financial groups. The argument which has been used skilfully in its support has been that it tends to the elimination of friction, either in its ultimate form of war, or in those forms with which the Dominion of Canada is familiar in the relation between the Dominion and Provinces.

Such organisations as the League of Nations, the Bank of International Settlements, the large number of central banks which have been formed since the war, together with the encroachments of the British Inland Revenue Department and the Bank of England upon local authorities, and in turn upon the security and independence of individuals, are a clear indication of the existence of the policy and its vigorous prosecution. The assumption that the larger authority is wiser, and that its policies are for the benefit of the general population is tacitly assumed, but has no foundation in fact. The objective, as *inter alia*, the experience of Austria demonstrates, is not so much

either wisdom or sound administration as the suppression of effective revolt against the discontents which are the result of financial piracy.

This revolt is evident everywhere, and the growth of economic nationalism is an effect rather than a cause. One of the sinister features of the policy is the association of official Labour organisations, as distinct from the desires of the great majority of their members, with collectivism, and the alliance with them of Financial Interests. It may be noted that what is probably the largest and best organised Political Labour organisation in Europe, the British Labour Party, is controlled, and its policy dictated, in the main, by officials having an education and associations identical with those of the large banking institutions, and in close liaison with them. Finance as a system is never attacked by it. The late Viscount Snowden, the first Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, if not the nominee of the Bank of England, one of its agents in the formation of the Bank of International Settlements.

The attempt which is evidently to be made to deprive the Provinces of Canada of such powers as they possess, and to leave them only as administrators of an oppressive financial policy imposed upon them through the agencies of the Dominion Government, is probably critical in the history of political organisation. It has, beyond question, been precipitated by the action of the people of Alberta, and their resentment of financial dictatorship, and I am strongly of the opinion that, should it achieve even a small measure of success, every Province of the Dominion will be penalised in varying degrees for the benefit of international moneylenders.

As I have the honour to address you in the beautiful language of France, I am handing an English translation to the press for the use of the interested public of the English-speaking Provinces.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Douglas

SOCIAL CREDIT JOURNALS OVERSEAS

The ALBERTAN. Daily. \$8.00 per annum.

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Readers are invited to supply particulars of any overseas papers not listed here.

News From The Albertan Front

THE Provincial Legislature of Alberta will convene February 10.

A REPORT from Winnipeg, dated January 6, stated that Mr. R. A. Pelletier, Social Credit Member of Parliament for Peace River and the youngest member of the Federal House of Commons, stated when he passed through en route to Ottawa that there was "no danger of Alberta seceding" from the Dominion. He said: "The Aberhart Government is determined to use legal means to achieve its purpose... Since credit is a matter affecting individuals, we hold that it comes within the jurisdiction of the Province under the B.N.A. Act."

THE Social Credit League of Saskatchewan has plans for increased work in both political and educational activities according to a message from Saskatoon. On January 5, Mr. Joseph Needham, Social Credit Member of Parliament and President of the League, said:—"Something has to be done and we believe that Social Credit has the solution... Social Credit is spreading in this Province and enthusiasm for its programme is gaining momentum."

This Crazy World

ACCORDING to a press report, Mary Ferguson, aged six, and her sister Ruth, aged five, passed through Winnipeg on the 5th inst., en route to Liverpool. The two children were travelling alone.

Mary said that both her parents were out of work so with her sister she was going to live with "Auntie Alice" in England. She said that she had never been on a train before. They had already travelled from Kamloops, B.C.

It is stated that Mary seemed quite gay, but Ruth gazed out of the window with tears in her eyes.

A shortage of TICKETS representing the MECHANISM OF CONSUMPTION was evidently responsible for the tragic journey, but surely the greater tragedy is that the children will grow up to realise a similar shortage here unless WE BESTIR OURSELVES.

REPORTED to be a multi-millionaire, Mr. J. L. McFarland, in his first broadcast address on January 7, as chairman of the Provisional Unity Council, stressed that the People's League (an organisation against what the people have demanded) is not a political party. To make the matter clear he said: "I repeat the league is not a political party, nor is it a relative of any of the political parties."

Then followed the usual type of commentary which has come to be recognised as anti-the expressed wish of the people. All things must have an ending, so Mr. McFarland returns to the Unity Council saying: "It is my firm belief there must be a Union, of all our constructive human forces, in order to nominate and elect representatives, who will form a government which will effectively represent the aspirations and ideals of the people, and accomplish the readjustment of the abnormal financial and economic problems, which so vitally affect the morale of the people and hinder the development of this Province, but in whose future I am certain we all have unflinching confidence."

"The basic problem which confronts the people of this Province is the adjustment of public and private debts, and rates of interest."

THE PEOPLE of Alberta are not likely to be hoodwinked by such broadcasts. DEMANDING RESULTS of representatives elected to carry out the people's agenda is a policy which has come to stay. They have united for a purpose, i.e., National Dividends and lower cost of living.

Taxation In Canada

THE Vulcan Advocate states that: We spend each year more on taxes than we do on food or rent. We pay taxes twice as much as our expenditure on clothing. The earnings of three months of every year is the levy against every breadwinner for taxes."

In Britain we pay a far greater proportion of our earnings in taxation than they do in Canada and, were we to clearly express our will, we could have Dividends instead of Tax demands.

The B.N.A. Act

WHEN Dominion Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King asked the Provinces to agree to an amendment that would prepare the way for a Dominion Unemployment Insurance Scheme, Premier Duplessis, of Quebec, and Premier Aberhart, of Alberta, asked first for some particulars of what the amendment would be. The request did not appear well received at the time.

Since then the Dominion Premier has evidently realised that it was asking too much of the provinces, for news is to hand that the draft of the proposed amendment will be submitted to not only the two provinces that asked for it, but to all the provinces.

The People's Legislation

REFERRING to the reservation of judgment by the Supreme Court, it is reported from Ottawa that while this is the customary procedure, it is anticipated that the decisions will be given when the regular term of the Court opens in February.

This would expedite the anticipated appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council by either party to the dispute.

R.A.D.

Announcements & Meetings

All London Residents and Visitors are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station). Meet your friends at lunch time. Tea, coffee, sandwiches, etc. Open meetings every Thursday at 8.

Thursday, February 10, Mr. E. Liddell Armitage: "Difficulties of Realising the Truth."

Bangor (Co. Down) Social Credit Group, 65b, Main Street, Bangor, open from 3 till 10 p.m. every day. **Public Meetings:** Every Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. **Reading Room:** Social Credit literature available. **Whist Drives:** Every Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Tickets 1s. **Meetings for Ladies and Unemployed** in the afternoons. Particulars obtainable at Headquarters. **Refreshments** obtainable at moderate charges. Bring your friends for tea.

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

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.

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, February 15.

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

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

Newcastle D.S.C. Group. Lockhart's Café, Nun Street, at 7.45 p.m. Meetings for members only first and third Thursday in each month. Meetings to which the public are invited will be held on the second and fourth Thursday in each month, at which speakers will deal with various aspects of Social Credit. Enquiries to Mr. R. Burton, Hon. Sec., 61, Bideford Gardens, Monkseaton.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. **SOCIAL CREDIT** on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

Portsmouth Douglas Social Credit Group. Please note in future our meetings will be held each THURSDAY, 8 p.m. 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea. 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.

Stockton-on-Tees S.C. Association. Public meeting will be held every Tuesday in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrar Street, commencing at 7.45 p.m. Addresses, debates and discussions. All are cordially invited. Admission free. Social Credit literature on sale at all meetings.

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

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting, 8 p.m., Friday, February 4, in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. Mr. P. R. Masson will discuss the "Advantage in Taking the Social Credit Diploma."

Tyneside Social Credit Society. In addition to enquiries, welcome all those anxious to develop the movement in the North—suggested support, financial, active or both. Help us to help you. Please communicate with W. L. Page, Bambridge Studios, High West Street, Gateshead.

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.

Watford and Bushey Social Credit Group. Public meeting, Watford Public Library, Monday, February 7, 8 p.m. Come and help. Sec.: 12, Coldharbour Lane, Bushey, Herts.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, February 15, at 8 p.m.

CALLING ALL SURREY AND SOUTH LONDON SOCIAL CREDITERS

An important meeting will be held at Wimbledon on Saturday, February 26. Time and place will be notified later.

All willing to help please communicate with John Mitchell, 28, Larkfield Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

For Sale. All proceeds to the funds through the generosity of the artist—two beautiful woodcuts by Bernard Sleight, R.B.S.A.—"Elfland," £2 2s.; "Lydstep," £1 10s. Apply, Mrs. Palmer, c/o Social Credit.

Lewes Y.M.C.A. February 17, 8 p.m., a free lecture by the Marquis of Tavistock, entitled "Poverty and Over-Taxation, and the Obvious Remedy."

Social Crediters in or near Derby, who are anxious to help in the fight to kill any increase in rates and assessments, are invited to write to me. A meeting is to be held at Alvaston on February 14. Eight parishes are uniting and help is wanted in putting the Sheffield plan into operation.

T. H. STORY

28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

MAJOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH: Continued from Page One

'The World Is Like A Huge Engine Run By Idealists And Half-baked Theorists.'

special mission to visit a sheikh in some comparatively inaccessible spot 100 or more miles inland of the Red Sea. The journey took him 30 hours, and as it was part of his mission to impress the sheikh with the marvels of modern European efficiency, he enlarged on the fact that the trip had taken him only 30 hours, whereas it was a journey that could not have been made with camels in less than six weeks. So, as he emphasised, he had been able to save nearly six weeks. To this the sheikh replied with a question very pertinent to what I shall have to say: "And what are you going to do with the six weeks?"

There is a great deal of loose talk about efficiency, the engineering definition of which is the ratio of input to output. But that definition is not quite comprehensive enough, for the important question is, "output of what?" That is the question which should be answered clearly whenever there is talk about efficiency.

It is quite possible to have an inefficient machine with highly efficient components. A nut and bolt, for example, may be very efficient, but that is no guarantee that the machine of which they are a part is efficient; and, from a similarly small point of view, there is no doubt that many departments of engineering, just like the nut and bolt, are extremely efficient. I should like to emphasise very strongly that any particular section of industry is, in the modern world, like the nut and bolt, part of a larger machine, so that it is possible to have many very efficient parts while the machine as a whole is decidedly inefficient.

THE OBJECTIVE

Before starting on an enterprise of any kind it is essential to have a clear idea of the objective. Otherwise it is true to say that no one and nothing can be efficient in a universal sense. For example, the objective of engineers is, fundamentally, to save labour. Engineers are engaged essentially in the substitution of power-driven machinery for manual labour, and, in doing so, they are consciously or unconsciously applying the principles contained in the Charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which defines the profession of engineering as the direction of the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man. Now if you are trying in every possible way to substitute for the labour of man the forces of nature derived in the main from the energy in the sun, while at the same time the small group of men who are in charge of policy—who control the destinies of this and other countries—say that the objective we must strive for is the employment of everybody, then, with such a conflict of objectives, there must be complete inefficiency.

You must know your objective before you can have any real efficiency; and until you have a clear conception of the objective, any talk of efficiency is useless, except in a very limited and delusive way. For example, to facilitate rolling motion, ball bearings are highly efficient, but for the purpose of generating heat—as a heat engine—they would be extremely inefficient.

If the various departments of modern industry—and the smaller the sub-division the truer this becomes—are taken at the equivalent of the nut and bolt stage of my argument, they are, in the main, extremely efficient; but the more you try to enlarge the sub-divisions the less the efficiency becomes.

Consider for a moment what happens in this vast hive of activity which we call London. Stand on one of the principal Thames bridges at about 9 o'clock in the morning, or in one of the main thoroughfares from a big railway station, and watch the people teeming in, and consider what most of them are going to do. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that at least 80 to 90 per cent. of them are going into offices to make marks on bits of paper. Now the efficiency of what these people do in relation to the realities of economic life is practically nil. These people are wasting their own and other people's time, and I hope that none of them will imagine for a moment that I am being offensive to them when I say so.

INSANE TAX SYSTEM

Take, for example, insurance. Thousands of people are engaged in making marks on paper regarding insurance, and insurance is nothing but a parasite on a particular system. Under some other system practically the whole of what is done in the insurance world at the present time would be

totally unnecessary. The same remarks apply to the immensely complex, irritating and time-wasting taxation system, which keeps hundreds of people busily working, and is a complete waste of time. The whole of the results which are supposed to be achieved by the system of taxation could be achieved without any book-keeping at all; they could be achieved entirely through the price system.

In the early days of the engineering profession, the great engineers all began as mechanics. Men like Boulton, Watt, Stephenson, were engineers with their hands; but as the engineering profession expanded, they grew into professionals, but still keeping close to the earth—to realities. They became great men, men like Telford and Brunel, who were authorities on engineering, who established a situation in which they gave orders instead of taking them. From these high standards the profession of engineering has degenerated during the last 20 or 30 years, and the business of engineering is becoming once more mechanical, though the mechanics today are mechanics of the brain instead of the hand. The ability to handle a slide rule and make the complicated calculations and adjustments which are the business of engineering at the present time, are purely mechanical unless there is a consciousness, a real consciousness, of what it is you are doing, and why you are doing it.

PIONEERS

I think this degeneracy of which I am speaking is much more pronounced in European countries than in America. There, there are engineers who are endeavouring to take a wide view of the profession of engineering. They have taken the stand that it is necessary to have a common knowledge of the objective, and this is extremely important, even though the objective they may be thinking of is a wrong objective. I am referring to what is known in the U.S.A. as an industrial engineer. We have no industrial engineers in this country like Gantt, who died some years ago.

Such men are breaking into a new type of engineering. They have a knowledge of the capacity of tools and materials, and how to get a job of production done. They are interesting themselves in a new kind of mechanics, examples of which will be found in the well-known time-study methods and efficiency mechanisms connected with their names.

These men are delving into and building up something which may be called the dynamics of society, which is equivalent to a study of the way in which the economic machine as a whole can be used to reach the objective. Once again, I would stress that it is immaterial at this point that the objective may be wrong. The fact is that these people are framing the dynamics of social action in the same way that earlier engineers built the dynamics of physics, built the theory of structures, of thermodynamics, of aerodynamics, and so forth.

The point I am trying to make is this: There is a type of engineering for which there is a clamant need in this country. I will call it social engineering, and it is perfectly possible to go to work on just as sound principles as those which are used for bridge building; and just as, when you are building a bridge, there are certain principles which must be followed or the bridge will not stand, so there must be principles of social engineering which, if respected, will produce workable results.

Now the people who are actually engaged in this work at the present time are pre-eminently unfit for the job. For example, the man who rules this country is a man who knows nothing but figures. Another man who was a blacksmith—and I have nothing whatever to say against blacksmiths except that they are not necessarily fit for work outside the smithy—is ruling Italy. And another man who was a paperhanger rules Germany. Not one of these men has the very slightest idea of attacking a problem as an engineer would.

THE ESSENTIALS

There are three simple principles which must be observed if any organisation in which human beings are concerned is to be continuously successful. They need not be taken too literally, but the fact is that they are universal in their application. The first of these principles is called policy, the second administration and the third technique.

It is impossible for people to work together

satisfactorily for any length of time unless they are agreed upon policy. Policy is in the nature of things democratic. In fact, the real difference between dictatorship and democracy is exactly equivalent to the difference between, say, compulsory and voluntary cricket. While no one in his senses would say that a game of cricket should be run on democratic principles, the question whether to play cricket or not is for democratic decision. If you play cricket, you play according to M.C.C. rules; the game is not held up while votes are taken on what to do next. But if you don't like the rules, then you don't play cricket.

People will do the most extraordinarily disagreeable things in the name of pleasure, and they are ready to do these things because they are not compelled to do them; they can stop doing them whenever they want to. Otherwise, it is quite inconceivable to suppose that anyone would put up with having his nose rubbed in the mud on a cold, wintry afternoon, in a game of football! And in this connection, I think it is well worth noting the reaction of the population to the physical fitness rubbish which is being put about just now. It is only necessary to pass a law to make people play football, whether they want to or not, to kill all interest in football.

You must, therefore, have democratic agreement on policy—on the objective—and when you have agreement on policy, you should then forget all about democracy, and realise that there is an essential hierarchy in carrying it out, a hierarchy of administration. The general manager cannot possibly consult the office boy before taking a decision. People are ready, properly organised in regard to administration, to give orders and to take them, for the very good reason that they want to get the job done.

In short, there is no democracy about technique. I should like to stress here that you do not get things right by compromise. The amount of rubbish which is talked about compromise would sink a ship. It is quite impossible to compromise about physical facts. It is no use arguing, for example, as to whether or not sulphuric acid is really composed of certain elements in certain proportions. Its composition is represented by the symbols H₂SO₄, and if one party wants to represent it as HSO₄, and another as H₂O, no progress can be made. You cannot compromise about facts, so you must get facts right.

Here, then, is where the mind of the engineer ought to be applied to the working of the world. At the present time the world is in very bad case. It is like a huge and powerful engine which is being run by a lot of half-baked theorists and idealists who have no notion how to control it, and it is time that others took a hand. In fact, others must take a hand.

BIGNESS

I want to ask you to get out of your mind the mesmerism of bigness. There is an idea which is very much put about at the present time, particularly by financial interests who have no knowledge of facts, which suggests it is best to have everything so big that there is only one of it: only one railway, only one passenger transport system, only one coal-mining industry, and so forth; and it is all based on an illusion that bigness means efficiency.

In point of fact, there is no doubt that the most efficient unit is something quite small. The so-called efficiency of huge combines exists only on paper. They sometimes—and only sometimes—look efficient because they have certain facilities. For instance, they can impose prices and they can get loans because bankers love bigness. But don't let that deceive you; financiers do not deal in facts. The greatest financier marooned on a desert island would die of starvation where an ordinary mechanic would probably knock up quite a good living.

Ideas of the essential efficiency of bigness are delusive. There is, as a matter of fact, quite a simple criterion of the most suitable size of a unit, and it is just about the size in which you can get agreement on general principle. In engineering, I should say that the largest efficient unit should not employ more than 700 to 1,000 men. I really do not believe that the enormous units of today are really efficient. They may look efficient because they can buy well and can afford to scrap and replace obsolete plant, and because they have special financial facilities; but the

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Social Credit Election: Detailed Results

DOUGLAS IS UNOPPOSED

96 per cent. Voters Favour Present Policy

FULL REPORT FROM ACCOUNTANT

IN the recent Social Credit Secretariat elections not a single vote was recorded against Major Douglas continuing in office as Chairman of the Movement.

Over 96 per cent. of voting papers sent in gave unqualified support both for policy and the administration by the Chairman (Major Douglas).

The results (given below in detail in the report from the Returning Officer, Mr. R. W. Allen, F.C.A.), confirm the general indications that the support of the Social Credit movement for Major Douglas and his policy is growing and consolidating; especially as his advice has again been proved correct by recent events in Canada and in England.

Electors were asked to vote on:—

(A) POLICY,

i.e., whether they wished to continue supporting the policy advocated by Major Douglas, which was originally set out in Chapter I. of his first book "Economic Democracy." The details of this policy were circulated to every elector in Election Circular No. 1, and have repeatedly been referred to and amplified in SOCIAL CREDIT and the Supplement, and in other Social Credit publications.

This policy may be described shortly as being composed of:—

- (1) An objective, namely "Freedom in Security" for the individual.
- (2) The general line of action taken towards this objective, this action including both the Electoral and Local Objective Campaigns.

(B) ADMINISTRATION,

i.e., whether electors wished Major Douglas to continue as Chairman and Chief Adviser to the movement, with a free hand to carry out his task.

On a few of the voting papers received (under 4 per cent.) there were some comments and suggestions, which are receiving the careful consideration of the Board.

As mentioned in the preliminary announcement of the Election results in SOCIAL CREDIT of December 31, 1937, every registered Social Creditor entitled to vote (whether attached to a group or not) was sent a voting paper direct by post, from London.

Every known Social Creditor has had the opportunity and has been urged regularly in SOCIAL CREDIT ever since August, 1936, to become registered.

It has not been possible to obtain the votes of all Overseas Registered Social Creditors up to now; but every endeavour will be made to enable those who have not yet voted, to send in their votes, and these will be recorded later.

FROM R. W. ALLEN, Esq.,

To The Secretary, Social Credit, Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Dear Sir,
Re Social Credit Secretariat 1937 Election.

In accordance with the arrangements made, I acted as returning officer for this election, as detailed in the Election Circular No. 1 and the voting forms sent out to electors. The issues on which the election was held were set out in detail in the Election Circular No. 1, which I understand was sent to each elector along with the voting form. Each elector was asked on the voting form to return it direct to me not later than December 14th, 1937, and to record his vote on the issues summarised on the voting form as below.

A. POLICY.

Does the Elector wish to continue supporting the policies as explained in Election Circular No. 1 and the November Supplement?

OR

Does the Elector wish to propose some other policy?

B. ADMINISTRATION.

Does the Elector wish our present Chairman to continue as Chairman and Chief Adviser to the movement, for the period starting January 1, 1938?

OR

Does the Elector wish to nominate someone else to take his place?

The Election results are as follow:—

Votes received by December 14, 1937

1. Over 96 per cent. of voting papers sent in gave unqualified support both for Policy and the administration by the present Chairman.
2. Approximately 2 per cent. gave qualified support for the Policy and the present Chairman.
3. Of the remaining 2 per cent. (approximately):—

(a) Just under 1 per cent. disagreed with Policy.

(b) Just over 1 per cent. consisted of spoiled voting papers.

4. There was no vote at all recorded against the continuance in office of the present Chairman.

VOTES RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 14, 1937

A small number of voting forms arrived after December 14, and for your information, these votes were cast approximately in the same proportion as those recorded up to that date, there again being not a single vote against the Chairman.

In the case of the small number (under 2 per cent.) of voting papers received which contained suggestions or comments (apart from the plain "yes" or "no" to the questions asked) I have made copies of the comments, etc., and have sent them to you for your consideration, without indicating which voters they come from.

Yours truly,
R. W. Allen, F.C.A.

MAJOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH—

Continued from page 6

fact is that smaller undertakings could do the job better if not hampered by financial restrictions. I am fairly certain that the trend of the future, providing always that the world survives the imminent catastrophes of the immediate future, will be for these huge undertakings to break up into smaller units; so that in about 100 years' time you will find mostly smaller, much more flexible units, with much better access to the facilities they require than they have at the present time. The picture that I have in mind is exemplified by the idea of a number of different manufacturing units attached to a central power distributing station. There is no need to amalgamate them all into one unit just because you have one power distributing station.

'LIFE, LIBERTY...'

I want to conclude my talk by repeating to you the very effective words which are contained in the American Declaration of Independence. I cannot vouch for the complete accuracy of my quotation, but it runs something like this: "We take it to be a fact that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Notice particularly that the word "liberty" comes after the word "life," for without life there is nothing. But after life they placed liberty, and I think it is profoundly true that we shall never get a stable condition of society until we all have the fullest possible facilities to pursue our own conception of happiness within a system designed in accordance with the laws of social dynamics. For just as it is possible to sail a boat in any wind by conforming to the laws of aerodynamics, and to go where we choose, though we cannot choose the wind, so when we understand the forces which play about the social structure, then and only then shall we make progress on the way to the kind of world we should all like to live in.

Send A Goodwill Message To Alberta Today

THE inspiring message sent by Mr. Borge Jensen from Denmark to his fellow-countrymen in Alberta (see SOCIAL CREDIT for December 3, 1937) urging them to support the Government and maintain the struggle for plenty in security, was printed in the *Social Credit Weekly Supplement of the Albertan* for December 31.

In the same issue there appeared two English letters, one from Ipswich and the other from Forest Hall, bearing similar messages of goodwill and encouragement.

In the previous Supplement—for December 24—the whole of the space allotted to correspondence was taken up by other letters from England.

Several members of the Cabinet have quoted such letters with appreciation, more particularly the Hon. Ernest C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry. In a broadcast speech on December 26, he announced the receipt of six letters from Australia, two from New Zealand, three from England, and one from "good old Scotland."

"May I take this opportunity," he said, "to thank our many friends and listeners all over the province as well as many outside for the multitude of kindly greetings which you have sent to us on this Christmas occasion. We appreciate very much indeed your many good wishes, your thoughtfulness and also your comments and helpful suggestions."

Again, speaking on the following Sunday, Mr. Manning said:—

"I wish to express thanks and sincere appreciation to the many who have sent us their greetings and good wishes for the coming year. I assure you that your many kind words are indeed an inspiration and a source of encouragement in the work that we are endeavouring to carry on on your behalf."

Further, one writer in Devonshire, whose letter appeared in the *Albertan Supplement* on December 24, by return mail, received an appreciative letter from a Social Creditor in Alberta.

This Albertan correspondent—aged seventy!—apologised for his inability to write also to the three other English Social Creditors whose letters appeared that week, owing to rheumatoid arthritis.

Here are some extracts from his letter:—

It is with pleasure I take my pen to thank you for your letter of encouragement sent to the Editor of the "Albertan." I must put you right on one point, they are not all young people by far that are behind Social Credit.

The election was won on a twenty-five dollar dividend, but we have forgotten that in our work, though we believe it can and will be paid when Social Credit is working. Why should we not use our own credit? It is sound sense.

Three letters from England all giving us encouragement in our work for S.C. so I thought I would let you know personally how we appreciate your kind message.

The end is not in sight. It may take a year or two, but we'll carry on, and young ones are coming along to take our place if we fall out of the line.

Evidently he is a bonny fighter.

Unlike the "Great" war which we were told was "to make the world safe for democracy," and in fact made it safe only for bankers, this war in Alberta is a real war for liberation. Further, as this letter shows, there is no age limit, and old and young alike are in the front line.

The people of Alberta are in the front line for you, their victory is your victory. Have you written to express your gratitude for the fight they are putting up, *your faith in their ultimate victory?*

M.W.

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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.

Page Devoted To News Of Those Who Have Found That 'Hole In The Road'

WE WILL BE CONFIDENT OF OUR POWER

NOWADAYS, in every magazine we open we come across advertisements of courses, correspondence or otherwise, that set out to teach the diligent learner How to Master Himself, How to Become Self-confident, etc. It is alleged that the self-confident man Gets On in the World and so Gets What He Wants. There is a certain amount of truth in this last statement. The self-confident person is always convinced of his worth in one direction at least, and is willing to act on his conviction. He knows he has power. Whatever the conviction is based on, it releases an immense amount of energy which really does get him, to some degree, what he wants.

It is doubtful, however, if such a thing can be taught by a correspondence course. It runs in the all-too-familiar vicious circle: we know our power only through exercising it, and we exercise it only when we know it. We cannot be self-confident just by reading about it any more than we can play cricket just by reading the rules of cricket. We need practice.

NOW, in our own country we have power, we have it in theory, but we do not appear to realise what this means. We have the power to alter our environment to one of plenty and freedom, to grasp the good things of the world instead of destroying them or simply not producing them, and then enduring discomfort or poverty because we cannot use them. By steadily and persistently demanding our National Dividend from our representatives, by applying to them continual pressure and pleasant and unpleasant sanctions we could obtain the relative security that we all want.

But we don't do it.

Since every action, or in this case inaction, must be the outcome of some underlying philosophy, the inertia of the British Electorate seems to indicate that although theoretically we have the power and authority to alter conditions in our democracy, yet it is our underlying belief that we cannot do so. We haven't the confidence in our own authority, and so we don't act on it.

HOW shall we bring back to ourselves the knowledge of our own power? The correspondence courses offer to do it for us, but it is not a matter susceptible to theory. We must practise it. Once we are used to practising it theory may help us as to the most efficient methods of directing and developing it.

If, then, we use our power to obtain small, reasonable things from our own institutions, we shall at once begin to realise our own authority. Just as a magician starts a performance with his easier tricks, we might start by causing our representatives to move lamp-posts, make up roads, and to build bridges and schools, and, if we think our representatives are charging us too much for these services then we can insist on the monetisation of our own credit to liquidate the financial costs instead of borrowing banker's credit in our name, as at present.

So that the first step to the knowledge of our own authority is to insist on really getting something that WE want, instead of what is considered good for us.

Many people have at length found cause to assert their authority in the threatened rise in rating assessments. Are there any among us who wish them raised?

If not, then it is up to us to act. We must tell our representatives what we want, and badger them until we get it.

HOW TO ACT.

Make out forms like the following for every ward of the district.

To the Councillor of.....Ward*
WE, the undersigned, being ratepayers and electors of.....hereby express our indignation at any proposed increase in rates or assessments in this district, and DEMAND that no increase shall be made.

Signatures.....

* Urban or Rural District or Borough, as the case may be.

Chislehurst People Save Water Tower From Demolition

Kent County Council proposed to pull down the Water Tower at Chislehurst in order to widen the road. The Chislehurst-Sidcup Council at first approved the scheme, but on securing plentiful proof that the residents objected to the removal of the Tower, they reversed their decision and will now oppose its destruction.

As representatives of the people this was undoubtedly the correct procedure, and the incident shows that members of the Council have the true idea of democracy. With this in mind it is interesting to note different points of view conveyed by the following newspaper reports:

The Chislehurst-Sidcup Council did wisely at their meeting on Wednesday evening to give heed to the strongly-expressed wishes of their constituents on two matters that have evoked considerable public interest.

In the first place, they decided, on second thoughts, to give support to the Maidstone Rural District Council's resolution calling on the Kent County Council to "scrutinise most carefully and vigorously" any expenditure which will cause any increase in the already

burdensome County Rate, and they did this despite a recommendation by the Finance Committee that no action be taken.

And, secondly, on the proposition of Councillor Robins, they reversed their decision of a previous meeting in regard to the Water Tower at Chislehurst. In view of the feeling of the people of Chislehurst at the threatened destruction by the County Council, for a road widening scheme, of this unique landmark, and the numerous-signed petition, this was a wise decision to come to. It will be hailed with satisfaction by all who value the amenities of Chislehurst, and it is gratifying to learn that it has had immediate effect, as we understand that yesterday the Roads Committee of the County Council decided to drop the scheme. All honour to Mr. Vernon Coles, who organised the petition, the several correspondents who wrote us, and the Councillors who have had the courage to reverse their first vote.—*Kentish Times*.

Sidcup, January 25.

An obstacle has arisen to the scheme of the Kent County Council to demolish the water-tower at Chislehurst, at the request of the Minister of Transport, so that road widening can be carried out. The Chislehurst-Sidcup Council, which approved the scheme and agreed by a majority of one vote to contribute £548 to the cost, has received a petition signed by over 1,000 Chislehurst residents headed "We object to the destruction of this water-tower," and has now reversed its former decision by 14 votes to two. The council will now ask the Kent County Council to reconsider the matter with a view to the retention of the tower.—*The Times*.

The aim of the Social Credit Movement is to enable every member of the community to gain access to the plenty which is the heritage of civilisation, so that he may construct for himself an existence according to his own ideas.

PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY ABROAD

NEW ZEALAND

A correspondent writes of an instance of public determination in New Zealand recently—a well-organised meeting of rate-payers, which was crowded out, to protest against a scheme to enlarge the public hospital at a cost of £750,000. Resolutions were passed (with only four dissentients) calling for an enquiry into the matter and other possible methods of bringing about the same result.

TASMANIA

Early in the last spring an epidemic of infantile paralysis occurred in Australia.

Tasmanians were of the opinion that full precautions were not being taken against the introduction and spread of this terrible disease in their country. The electors therefore clubbed together in a demand directed to their representatives requesting that the best possible measures should be taken immediately.

AUSTRALIA

Some time before small-scale democratic pressure was so widely used in England, it was employed in Western Australia to improve the amenities of a school. Councils in New South Wales are also being pressed to carry out the will of the people as soon as it is clearly expressed.

Bank Policy Leads To Threat Of War

"BRITAIN'S support of the Kuomintang régime is emphasised by the steady exchange rate of China's currency and by the large amount of arms and ammunition supplied to it.

"Considering the growth and development of our country, it is inevitable that Japan should expand in China. Lack of appreciation of this situation on the part of Britain may, I am afraid, lead to unnecessary conflict between the two countries."—*General Matsui, Japanese Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, in an interview reported by Reuter.* (Our italics.)

The "steady exchange rate" to which General Matsui refers, must be the result of the policy of the Bank of England, in co-operation with other national banks equally beyond national control.

Do we want a war with Japan to protect the 250 million "British" financial investments in China, most of which is held by financial institutions?

If war comes we shall be told that it is to protect the Chinese against aggression, to establish the sanctity of treaties, or any other story considered likely to induce us to bleed and pay without a murmur. There will be no whisper of investments or markets.

Is this your policy?

Group relationships, such as the State, are of good only if they make for the well-being and progress of every individual composing them.

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT MONTHLY

This well printed house organ is privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, and contains technical and internal 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

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

This is the form for Parliamentary electors to sign. It should be sent to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Signatures will be treated confidentially.

- 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.....