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Should Read
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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Aberhart Challenges Dominion Right To Disallow Bank Acts

FEDERAL M.P.'s SHOULD DEMAND DISCLOSURE OF MINISTER'S RULING

The courageous and determined fight which is being put up at this time by the Social Credit Government of Alberta, in its efforts to overthrow the financial tyranny which has fastened on its people, must command the respect of all but the most hopelessly soured and prejudiced.

As reported in SOCIAL CREDIT last week, the reply of Mr. Mackenzie King, "Liberal" Prime Minister of Canada, to the ringing claim of Mr. Aberhart that Alberta should order its own affairs, was to disallow the Albertan Bank Acts.

The Albertans lost no time in replying, and their second telegram which we reproduce this week (col. 4) shows that they do not intend to sit down under such high-handed action.

The telegram contests the right of the Dominion to disallow the legislation, and quotes a remarkable statement on this question by the very Minister of Justice, M. Lapointe, who prepared the ruling which was made the apparent excuse for the Canadian Cabinet's action.

In point of fact this ruling has not been made public, and in view of M. Lapointe's previous remarks on provincial sovereignty, there is good reason to suppose that the Cabinet decision was made in spite of, instead of because of, that ruling. Federal Members of Parliament would do a public service by demanding its full disclosure.

There can be no doubt that only the strongest pressure could have prevailed on Mr. Mackenzie King, not only to betray his election pledge (quoted by Mr. Solon Low in the speech we reproduce on page 5), but to interfere in provincial affairs at this time, and on so flimsy or questionable a pretext.

The comments by *The Times* Ottawa correspondent on August 7 are sufficient to indicate both the source of the pressure and the iniquity of Mr. King's action. He said:

"Ministers here [Ottawa] . . . will be subjected to strong pressure from the chartered banks to exercise the Federal power of disallowance of provincial legislation. This power, however, has rarely been used, and if it were now exercised the Government would be liable to be charged with unfair discrimination."

It is.

THE NEXT STEP

While the opponents of Social Credit are greedily assuming that the battle has been fought and won by the banks ("This, it is safe to assume," said the *Daily Mail*, "is the beginning of the end of Social Credit in Alberta"), Mr. Aberhart is proceeding, in consultation with Major Douglas's two commissioners, G. F. Powell and L. D. Byrne, to the next step.

He has called another emergency meeting of the Legislature for the simple purpose of re-passing the three Acts which have been disallowed.

The simplicity, directness and determination of this move is unprecedented in Canadian politics. It recalls the steady determined pressure which won the Bonus for the U.S. Army Veterans after a long struggle in the face of disallowance by successive Presidents.

This is democracy in action.

It should achieve several notable results. It must focus the sympathetic attention of an awakened Canadian public, and of a world-wide public, on the Albertans' stand for freedom and sovereignty within their own borders.

The Government is fighting for the power to do only what its electors voted for.

Secondly, this action must arouse the Albertan people and cement them in support of their fighting Government.

Thirdly, it will make Prime Minister Mackenzie King the laughing-stock of the civilised world. He will cut such a ridiculous figure that it is doubtful if he will survive in office.

For his only answer is to disallow the legislation a second time, in the face of the obvious sincerity and determination of the Albertan Legislature, and in still more questionable circumstances, or else to use force.

Neither action at this stage will be well received, to say the least, by the other Provincial Governments of Canada. There have been of late altogether too many attempts at Federal domination of the Provinces.

The Loan Council attempt has not been forgotten, nor will the present effort to revive it be very welcome with the lesson of Alberta so close at hand.

There is also talk of revising the Canadian Constitution so as to give wider powers to the Federal Government.

Mr. King has put his foot in it.

THE OPPOSITION SNARLS

The following passages from the leading article in the *Financial News* of August 18 will indicate the ruthless and vindictive

opposition which the Albertans are so determined to overthrow:

"Constitutional crisis in the Province of Alberta now seems to be inevitable. As soon as Mr. Aberhart and his Social Credit party became the Provincial Government, it became apparent that any attempt to enact their peculiar brand of currency reform would involve a conflict with the Federal authorities and with the British North America Act itself. It was hoped, however, that confronted by the responsibility of office, Mr. Aberhart would not exceed his constitutional powers. And for a long time it seemed that conflict would be avoided.

"Mr. Aberhart's legislation was odd, and his notions of the sanctity of contract were rudimentary, but he did not attempt to introduce social credit schemes and he avoided an open breach of the Constitution.

"But now the extremists appear to be in the saddle, and Mr. Aberhart has announced his intention of provincialising the banks, passing real social credit policy, and of generally destroying the whole credit structure of Alberta. Moreover, he intends to do this without awaiting the Supreme Court's decision about its constitutionality. Like all legislators who lose their heads, he intends to proceed with the maximum truculence and the minimum good sense.

"And therefore we may expect a hectic period of drastic and hare-brained legislation, followed rapidly by invalidation by the Supreme Court, and eventually either a complete retreat of Mr. Aberhart or the suppression of his Government by Federal commissioners."

STOP PRESS

On Wednesday, August 25, *The Times* published a special article by their Edmonton correspondent on the situation in Alberta, together with an editorial on the same subject. These articles will receive attention in our next issue. In the meantime, the presumption of *The Times* editorial in reading the mind of M. Lapointe, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government, is noteworthy.

"He had in mind," it says, "provincial legislation which the Federal Government may have thought unwise or even dangerous, but which did not, like the measure now in question, invade a field explicitly reserved by the Canadian Constitution for the Dominion Parliament."

This is a curious piece of mind-reading, since the Federal power of disallowance—the reality of which M. Lapointe was verbally (not mentally) questioning—was not exercised in respect of the so-called Alberta Prosperity Certificates, which did invade a field explicitly reserved for the Dominion Parliament.

That argument, we must inform the Archbishop and the Governor of the Bank, will not wash.

Aberhart Replies to
Mackenzie King:

**OUR PEOPLE'S
WILL MUST
BE OBEYED**

THIS is the full text of the telegram sent by Mr. Aberhart, Alberta Premier, on August 19 to the telegram from Mr. Mackenzie King, Dominion Premier, informing the Alberta Government of the Federal Government's disallowance of the Alberta banking legislation:

Our people insist that we are pledged to go forward in obedience to them, not to you nor to the banks.

Frustrating us will not evade the final outcome and will only lead to our people demanding with ever-increasing insistence that their will shall prevail.

Nevertheless, your telegram of the 17th August shall be more fully dealt with later.

diately the right of the Dominion to disallow any provincial legislation whatsoever, because it has no such power today.

This is the opinion of your own Minister of Justice, who stated in Parliament March 30th, 1937, "I do not think in a Federation such as this the power of disallowance could be exercised by the Central Government."

He then went on to say, "I believe the provincial legislatures would feel that they are still supreme and sovereign within the sphere of their jurisdiction."

We again assert with all possible emphasis that the legislation in question is within the sphere of our jurisdiction, in which the clearly expressed will of our people is supreme and sovereign.

Further, we challenge the right of the banks to monetise the sole credit of Alberta as they or the Bank of Canada deem fit, and we challenge the Dominion Government's right to invade a purely provincial field in delegating authority to any institution to control and restrict our people's access to their own credit within their own province, thus deliberately violating property and civil rights.

This constitutes social lawlessness, which you should not support.

By disallowance of our Acts you usurped the right of the Court to decide their validity in order to deprive this government of its right of appeal, yet you rebuke the Alberta government for merely circumventing repeated surreptitious sabotage of its laws by bankers' obscure nominee appellants.

Future disclosure of the institutions so self-evidently inciting you to disallow our legislation will simultaneously saddle your Government with full responsibility for producing a most serious constitutional crisis.

Canadian people realise that no statutory obligation or public responsibility compelled you to take such action.

Implementing the will of the people is the only justification for having a Government, and the existence and welfare of our people is the first and most sacred duty of our Government whether or not of yours, and we are bound to discharge it.

**AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE ON THE ALBERTA SITUATION BY
MAJOR DOUGLAS APPEARS ON PAGE 5**

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The Struggle for Power

WHEN, in January, 1936, the U.S. Soldiers' Bonus Bill became law, it marked the victorious end of a mighty struggle which began in 1924 when President Coolidge vetoed the Bill after Congress had passed it.

Many at that time believed the veto marked the end of the struggle for the Soldiers' Bonus. It marked the beginning, and in point of historic fact, an auspicious beginning.

The Soldiers' Bonus Bill was a simple measure to distribute, once and for all, about £380,000,000 to the veterans. How the banks howled calamity.

If anybody believes it as easy as that to get the lasting benefits of Social Credit for Albertans, he is an optimist.

Anyone who doubts, however, that the passage of the Banking Legislation in Alberta, and its disallowance by the Dominion Cabinet, is a most auspicious first step in the coming struggle for freedom and plenty, instead of poverty in the midst of plenty, is equally mistaken.

THE Government that was elected in Alberta by the vote for a monthly dividend and freedom, with lower costs to live, was not a Social Credit Government. It was an Aberhart Government.

For many months the Social Credit label attached to this Government merely clouded the issue, for as even the *Financial News* has pointed out, none of its legislation was Social Credit.

A long campaign of pressure, using the tactics of our Electoral Campaign in this country, has converted this Government into a genuine Social Credit Government.

A radical change has taken place, and not only have Albertans, but the financial press of the world has been quick to notice it. It is a vital change, and its fruits have become visible in the few months that Messrs. Powell and Byrne have been in Alberta.

The whole tempo of political feeling in Alberta has been quickened.

THE course which has been pursued by Major Douglas and the Social Credit Secretariat, of which he is chairman, has been an absolutely logical consistent course in accordance with the Interim Report to the previous Alberta Government made by Major Douglas in May, 1935.

In that Report one point was stressed beyond all others, in the following words:

"At the outset it must again be emphasised that a distinction should be drawn between any particular plan for the utilisation of the public credit, when control of it has been acquired, and a strategy for acquiring the power to deal with the public credit. If this distinction be understood, it will be realised that plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained."

NOW, at last, measures have been passed in the Legislature, designed to acquire the power to control the public credit.

The present fight is about that power, not about the use to be made of it. That is the next fight after this fight has been won.

We are able to state definitely that complete plans are now ready to use the public credit of Alberta to the lasting benefit of individuals in every single section of the community in Alberta, not excepting bankers.

From the enjoyment of these benefits the population of Alberta is at present debarred by the actions of Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.



COMMENTARY



"The People's League"

UNDER the sublimely incongruous title "The People's League of Alberta," the bankers have an organisation at work in Alberta to try to sabotage and discredit the Government which is so dramatically endeavouring to carry out its overwhelmingly popular mandate.

One of its moves was to try and foster the split by the rebels, but Powell and Byrne have made that look silly.

Then it tried to organise a sort of Unpopular Front of the remaining Albertan Parties who share the seven opposition seats in the House of 63. All they managed was to stir up a dog-fight.

An official of this precious gang, an ex-police magistrate of Calgary, is over here now to try and dig up our horrid past—for to make the poor Albertans' flesh creep.

These gentle souls have been busy also stirring up a whispering campaign to suggest that Powell and Byrne are making a very good thing for themselves out of all this.

But what do you expect from a pig but a grunt.

Shanghai Picnic

THERE is no mistake to be made about the heavily advertised war in China. It is a war to make the Chinese buy Japanese. Japanese merchandise is largely boycotted by vast sections of the Chinese market. When the Japanese have finished with them they are going to take it and like it.

Of all the Eastern nations the Japanese have fallen most heavily for the lunatic Western financial doctrine that a nation grows wealthy by expelling as many goods from its shores as possible, and taking as few as possible in return.

Curious Revelation

THE war provides our newspapers with a welcome diversion from the tottering European situation, and our newspapers obligingly tell us all sorts of things we didn't know before, as the bombs rain thick about the International Settlement.

What about those 7,000 prisoners and 80 British warders in the Ward Road Gaol? How did they get there? What is there about the British section of the Settlement, which is not much bigger than Hyde Park, that fills a gaol with 7,000 prisoners?

A hundred such prisons would house the whole population of Alberta, a fact which has doubtless been thought of by Canadian bankers.

Realism

WE were amused to read the opinion of some newspapers that, when the 7,000 prisoners were handed over to the Chinese authorities after evacuation of the prison, they were expected to release all except those serving sentences for serious crimes of violence.

The Chinese are realists and may be expected to know the relative values of a sneak-thief and a strangler when there are Japanese troops in the offing.

So Now We Know

THE *Star* of August 24, under what seemed to us as a slightly irrelevant headline (Larwood Suspended for Breach of Discipline) reports the British Cabinet's alarm at the Tokyo war plans. In particular alarm is felt at the disclosure that "the Japanese intend to land large numbers of troops near Tsingtao and in the south of China . . . and . . . contemplate a large-scale and decisive war, with the object of driving the Chinese right out of the maritime provinces from north to south."

The sentence which caught our eye after all this really needs to go on record for future use. It is this:

The British Government view this position with alarm, because the service of Chinese sterling loans is dependent on maritime customs revenues collected under British administration.

Robin Hood Up To Date

AS a result of a clever bank fraud the people of France have over two million francs more in circulation than they would have had, which is not to be sneezed at in the savage economy ramp that M. Bonnet is putting over.

The fraud was successfully carried out at 29 branches of a big banking firm. By the first post last Thursday morning 50 branches of the bank, in 47 different cities, received a letter from either the Paris or the Lyons office, authorising the cashing of a cheque for 75,000f. made out in favour of bearer. All the payees were given fictitious names and supplied with forged documents to prove their identity. On Friday morning the

payees arrived at the branches concerned and cashed the cheque.

All lovers of Raffles and of Robin Hood will be thrilled at this audacious criminal exploit, and, while we must not be taken as approving lawless actions of this kind, we feel impelled to point out that these robbers are well within a gallant and debonair tradition which is generally honoured more in the breach than the observance.

For by their exploit they have harmed nobody and benefited many, unless they are arrested, when the expense of their entertainment will fall on the public, not on the bank. The release of the notes has not cost a sou to any of the banks' depositors, and the cost to the bank of paper and printing the notes is quite negligible.

Every shopkeeper, however, who sells an article to the robber is a sale to the good . . .

Sour Grapes

FOR sheer warped and superficial sneering by third-rate minds confronted with honest effort, the *News Chronicle* leader reproduced below takes the palm for jaundiced and supercilious Whiggism.

The so-called Liberal newspapers are nothing but fly-traps. Their mission is to deflect the minds of honest citizens from what is true and real to the contemplation of sentimental hypocrisy camouflaged with high-toned abstractions such as "justice," "value," and "virtue."

The Government of Alberta is striving to rescue the people of that debt-ridden province from the straits in which they find themselves and this is all that the *News Chronicle* can find to say.

Social Discredit

THE six months' moratorium which has been proclaimed in the Canadian Province of Alberta completes the process by which Mr. Aberhart's Social Credit Government has brought discredit on itself. It has no friends left, even among its followers, and its tardy attempts to redeem its promises have run on to legal rocks.

It is a very great pity that the first experiment in Social Credit should end like this, in a maze of legal controversy, littered with broken promises. It would have been very much better if Social Credit could have been tried out by a Prime Minister who knew what he was doing, and in a country which had the legal power to put the policy into effect. Failure under those circumstances would have been final. As it is, the adherents of this curious religion can still argue that it has not failed because it has never been tried.

"*News Chronicle*," August 23.

LIVERPOOL SOCIAL CREDITERS TELL DOMINIONS SECRETARY:

No Mandate From Empire Electors Justifies Mackenzie King's Action

THE following is an open letter to the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Dominions Secretary, by the Liverpool Douglas Social Credit Association:

DEAR SIR,—My Association desires me to bring as forcibly as possible to your notice, not only as an elected representative of the people but as the Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament for the constitutional supervision of the Dominion Office, the consternation with which Members of the Association view the recent lawless acts of the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. MacKenzie King, acting in his official capacity, in seeking to suspend the operation of the Constitution in Canada, until his actions may be legalised by some retrospective legislation, to be passed, if *The Times* is to be believed, without any mandate, over the heads of the British Electors throughout the Empire, and in defiance of the expressed will of the people of a rich Province of Canada in order illegally to prevent that will from being effective.

The Members of my Association would like to believe that their liberties and the liberties of their fellow members of the British Community were safely entrusted to their Parliament as it is at present elected and constituted.

Unfortunately, evidence to the contrary is overwhelming; and, with the recollection still fresh in our minds of the unseemly and discreditable haste with which the people of Newfoundland were stripped of their constitutional rights, their civil liberties curtailed and their common property distributed among the obscure nominees of impersonal bondholders, it is impossible to read without grave apprehension such indications as have

appeared in *The Times* and elsewhere of the plans prepared to support the present lawless action of the Canadian Prime Minister.

In the Newfoundland instance, the bondholders' notices, implementing the powers given them by Parliament over the liberty and property of the people of Newfoundland, were in type in every newspaper office in this country before the ink of the Royal Signature was dry. No statement of the issues involved had been stated publicly in any journal of importance, and the debate itself was conducted in that atmosphere of irrelevant pandemonium which is an all too frequent parliamentary device to mask the realities of legislation which the representatives of the people deem themselves to have passed.

The request made to you by Mr. Williams in the House of Commons (*Hansard*, July 27) that you should "exert any appropriate pressure," and still more your promise to do gladly anything which "might prove effective," does not remove from our minds the fears I have expressed since there is no occasion for the exercise of pressure in support of constitutional practices.

The situation was succinctly summarised by the British Broadcasting Corporation on the night of August 18 in the statement that whereas Mr. Aberhart was resolved "to stand by the Constitution," Mr. Mackenzie King had found it impossible to do otherwise than break it.

The pressure necessary to impel a Prime Minister to break a Constitution under which he derives the sole meaning and authority he possesses must be very great. On August 7 *The Times* correspondent revealed the source of this pressure: "Ministers (at Ottawa) . . . will be subjected

to strong pressure from THE CHARTERED BANKS to exercise the Federal power of disallowance . . ." etc. The correspondent also expressed the opinion that this power could not be used with decency.

Now, it appears, Mr. King has had to use it, and *The Times* has been beaten back to a discussion of whether he has the power to use it, for the newspaper admits (August 18) that "there is grave doubt whether the Dominion Government possess the constitutional powers needed." Nor does it rest upon that academic assertion; but proceeds at once to suggest the steps which must be taken to thwart the constitutional acts of a publicly elected body correctly representing the will of those who have elected it.

The Members of my Association claim that they do not exaggerate the danger to which they are subjected as individuals if their lives are to be lived under such a travesty of representative government as is here disclosed, which sets at nought every hard-won right of the subject and enthrones the tyranny of money above all question and appeal.

As the responsible Minister, the Members of my Association would direct your attention most seriously to these matters, with the added assertion that responsibility is not limited by acceptability to colleagues upon whom "strong pressure" is exerted, whether those colleagues are Members of Parliaments at home or abroad, but is a sacred trust before the peoples of the Empire.

Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) D. M. ROBERTS
Liverpool Douglas Social
Credit Association
August 19, 1937

Mrs. PALMER tells of— SWEATED LABOUR IN 'HOME INDUSTRIES'

DURING those few years before the last European War, when people argued hotly about Socialism or women's suffrage, both highly controversial subjects in those days, public indignation was aroused by the conditions of sweated labour which were known to exist in certain industries.

The cardboard box manufacturers and clothing trade were quoted as the worst offenders. Matchboxes were made by hand at that time. Only a few pence a gross were paid for them.

Owing to the work of the Suffrage Societies, women of those days had a high standard of personal responsibility, and even those who were opposed to the extension of the franchise would frequently refuse to buy garments which they believed to have been made by sweated labour, while the feminists declared that the "Vote" would soon free women from such fearful toil and poverty.

Then came the war with its undreamed-of miseries. Many of us who went through it would not have believed that we could bear such things.

But sweated labour disappeared—for a time. There was, of course, a great deal of work to be done, and high wages were paid for it.

★

AFTER the war the bankers said that the money system must return to normal. They have attempted ever since "to get us back to 1914." In this they have been

largely unsuccessful. But their efforts have resulted in the return of conditions of sweated labour which were supposed to have gone for ever.

In May last the *Daily Herald* called attention to the very low wages paid to women and children who made Coronation decorations. The subject was soon dropped, however.

It was probably considered out of harmony with the atmosphere of "everything in the garden's lovely" that was being so carefully fostered at that time.

The fiction that is being put over now is that "we are a prosperous nation on the high road to recovery" (whatever that may mean). There is therefore very little evidence in the press of conditions of sweated labour, but it can be found by those who care to look for it.

Only last week I heard of a woman who had been offered seven and sixpence a dozen to make women's dresses, which afterwards sold at five shillings each in a well-known chain store.

Then someone gave me this letter, cut from the *Evening Chronicle*. It is signed by thirty people, of whom twenty-five are ministers of religion, including one bishop:

One had grown to look on child labour as a thing of the wicked past. The days of babies of four and five, toiling in coal-mines, of boys and girls of six and seven working in factories, of child chimney-sweeps are over. It is, therefore, with the more concern that we learn of the persis-

tence of child labour in certain "home industries."

Some manufacturers of leather bags, some kinds of toys, paper and cloth novelties, decorations, flags, streamers, etc., home-made rugs, cheap jewellery and so on, give the raw materials to women work-people to take home and complete. Over them there appears to be little or no real supervision.

Payment is on work done. The cheapness of the finished articles demands an unbelievable output to make any appreciable sum of money. We have heard of cases of flags, cut and nailed to sticks, at 3d. a gross, of spoons that are dipped in solutions, each article submerged and dried three times, at 3s. a gross.

To make a weekly income on which to live, the custom of these "out-workers" is often to draw in their entire family. In an ill-lighted room, several children, on their return from school, will often sit round the table with their mother and elder brothers and sisters, concentrating long hours to produce countless thousands of such articles. Those are veritable family "sweat-shops."

Conditions of this kind cannot fail to have a bad effect on the health, physique and mental development of the children. After school hours they need recreation and outdoor exercise. Moreover, school home-work should not be neglected for industrial demands. Tired by long hours at work, how can these children take full advantage of their lessons next day?

We feel that public attention should be drawn to this state of affairs and that local and national authorities, that have the welfare of the children and the creation of an A1 nation at heart, should investigate what seems to be an important omission or evasion of our Factory and Education legislation.

★

OF what use is it to call for Factory or Education legislation? The industries mentioned in the letter, the making of novelties and cheap jewellery, have to compete with similar articles imported into this country from places like Japan. To raise wages would, under present conditions, ruin the industry concerned.

And why must we import these cheap foreign goods?

Because the bankers are trying to get back to the pre-war conditions of foreign investment and free trade.

For the interest on foreign loans can only be paid as long as we import goods made by the country to which we lend the money.

Will someone explain to these earnest and well-meaning people that there is no need for the finances of this country to be at the mercy of a handful of men who are ready to sacrifice women and children to their system of foreign investment?

That what we must do is to demand that the money system shall be our servant, and not our master?

It is for us to issue our orders, through Parliament, that this sort of thing has got to stop, that women must be provided with an independent income which will enable them to refuse sweated labour.

The bankers will soon find out how this can be done when we have given our orders. There will be no more need of Factory Acts then.

★ LETTERS ★

THE news of the battle of "The People v. The Banks" must be taken to the people of the country if we are to make any headway. We must take it to the highways and the byways.

I would like to meet any Social Crediters of Manchester and district with a view to organising a weekly cycle poster propaganda section. The posters could be so arranged as to convey to readers the essentials of Social Credit and could also let the people know exactly what the fight was all about in Alberta. It would have the advantage of being mobile.

I feel sure that if the country was covered with such sections we could make a substantial increase both in members and readers of SOCIAL CREDIT. If any member will get into touch with me at my address the project can be got working very quickly.

W. LOCKHART

79 Nicolas Road,
Chorlton-cum-Hardy,
Manchester, 21

Alberta Bonds

IN view of the alleged default of the Alberta Government, now would appear to be a favourable moment for purchasing Alberta Bonds, if this is possible, on the London Stock Exchange.

What steps should an investor take to ensure, so far as possible, that such bonds will receive recognition by the Alberta Government, bearing in mind the official notice asking bond-holders to register their holdings and give statutory declarations of beneficial ownership?

T. H. STORY

Upminster

★

WE are informed that dealings in Alberta Government Stocks are at present suspended on the London Stock Exchange. All holders of Alberta Bonds were asked to notify the Alberta Government of their names and addresses before August 16th.

SOCIAL CREDIT RENDEZVOUS

163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2

OPEN from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily and until 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Morning Coffee, Afternoon Tea, and Light Refreshments.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. B. M. Palmer at the above address.

NOTICES

Every Thursday at 8 p.m. an open meeting is held, at which all are welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers. Bring your friends.

On Thursday, September 2, there will be a short address by Capt. T. H. Story on "You and the Money System." Refreshments.

Volunteers are spreading the truth about Alberta by selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets. They start from here between 5 and 7 p.m. on Fridays. Come and help, or write to G.R.T. saying what days and times are more convenient.

Announcements & Meetings

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

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

Cardiff United Democrats. Meeting for democratic action at 34, Charles Street, each Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. "Why Should Banks not be Licensed?" Lecture at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m. Light refreshments.

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

London United Democrats. Requested to support Thursday meetings, 8 p.m., at Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, and bring interested friend.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed. Friday, Reception Room from 5 to 7.30 p.m.

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

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Fortnightly meetings, 7.30 p.m., September 9 onwards. Enquiries welcomed.

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

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

Sutton Coldfield Social Credit Group. Next meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, 8 p.m., Friday, September 3.

HOLIDAYS— WHERE TO GO

Furnished Cottage to Let, accommodate four to six; Bathroom, h. & c. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

A "Beauty Spot" Holiday in Sandy Balls Wood on edge of New Forest. Furnished chalets, romantically situated. Secluded camp sites. Good access, caravans. Sun and river bathing. Provision store. Garage. Ideal for children. Social Crediters especially welcome. Apply illustrated leaflet, Harrod, Godshill, Fordingbridge.

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LOCAL OBJECTIVES

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

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THE FIG TREE

A QUARTERLY EDITED BY MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

This page is published at the request of many new readers. It will be reprinted from time to time

Introduction To Social Credit Principles

WHAT IS SOCIAL CREDIT ?

Originator



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Photo by Charles Haig, Belfast

THE first proposition on which the theory of Social Credit is based is that we passed out of a condition of more or less modified economic scarcity into one of either actual or immediate potential abundance when we passed out of the era of economic production by hand labour into the age of economic production by solar energy.

Please notice that I do not say production by machines. Machines are not the point.

The point is that we have obtained control of the transforming mechanism of the universe and we can change practically any form of matter into any other form of matter by applying energy to it. The machine is only an incident.

If this postulate of potential economic abundance is not true, then nothing that I, or anyone else, can have to say about monetary reform is of any serious consequence.



THERE are really only three alternative policies in respect to a world economic organisation:

The first is that it is the end in itself for which man exists.

The second is that while not an end in itself, it is the most powerful means of constraining the individual to do things he does not want to do; e.g., it is a system of Government. This implies a fixed ideal of what the world ought to be.

And the third is that the economic activity is simply a functional activity of men and women in the world. That the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities.

C. H. Douglas

SOcial CREDIT is not just a financial or monetary reform scheme, though many, even among its supporters, think it is.

Of all the institutions which should serve society, and facilitate the relations and transactions of different sections of society, the money system is at once the most grossly perverted, and the most complicated.

A thorough and constructive criticism of the money system necessarily occupied the pioneers of Social Credit for many years, producing much excellent literature and many able exponents.

This early concentration on one complicated mechanism of society must not, however, be allowed to overbalance the much wider philosophy which embraces making all institutions serve man instead of subordinating him.

Moreover, the technicalities of finance are of interest only to a small minority, while the problem of human survival is becoming too urgent to depend upon the detailed mastery by the multitude of such a controversial subject.

Social Credit, it should be remarked also, is not a religion, though many of those who do not understand it say it is. (Curiously enough they also seem to think that, when they have said this, Social Credit stands condemned.) On the other hand, no true religion but contains the fundamentals of Social Credit.

Social Credit is simply the *credo* or belief that people, by association, can and should get the results for which they associate. If they do not get what they associate for it is not Social Credit, in fact, it is some kind of social discredit. When they do get what they associate for that is Social Credit, and it provides the sort of society in which anyone would be glad to live.

CREDIT, according to the Oxford Dictionary, means belief, trust, good reputation; it also means the power derived from good reputation. It is built up by persistent delivery of results; any failure to deliver results weakens credit; persistent failure to deliver results destroys credit.

If people associate together and persistently get the results for which they associate, that builds up Social Credit, and it is something very powerful. It is the faith of society that the individuals composing it will get what they want by associating.

It is in sober truth the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

THE whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon two fundamental propositions.

(1) **S**O great is man's mastery over the forces of nature, as a result of our marvellous inheritance of science, skill, organisation, and natural resources, that there is virtually nothing which reasonable people care to demand that cannot be provided.

(2) **M**AN naturally seeks what will be to his advantage; therefore, that society will be most stable, most harmonious, least disruptive and belligerent, in which the resources of society are most completely at the disposal of the individuals composing it, so that they can continuously choose or refuse results as they want, and not as someone "in authority" may think is good for them.

Whatever mechanism, whatever technical processes may be needed to give effect to the

desires of the individuals composing society, that is a part of Social Credit.

MONEY, for example, is a mechanism for assisting, or facilitating the production and distribution of our material wants. If it fails to produce the desired results it cannot be Social Credit. If it does produce the desired results, then it is a Social Credit mechanism.

Major C. H. Douglas has put forward certain proposals for altering the present monetary system, which is manifestly failing to produce the results for which people, using money, associate together.

These proposals are not designed to produce the results Major Douglas wants, or that the Governor of the Bank of England wants, or that, say, Mussolini wants. They are designed to produce the results that the people using the money in society want.

There has been a lot of argument about his proposals, some informed and helpful, some grossly irresponsible. There is no need for any more. If anyone can think of some better proposals for altering the present anti-social money system so as to enable people to get what they are associating for—that will be Social Credit.

Meanwhile these proposals are available. They have been studied, and criticised, and polished for eighteen years. Anyone who wishes to do so is welcome to make use of them.

MEANWHILE, also, the people of this country, and indeed of every country, are being persistently frustrated; indignities are heaped

upon them; so far from getting the results for which they associate they are starved and bullied.

One-third of the population lives a life of squalid degradation, with less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. Anyone who by working acquires a little money is punitively taxed. Bureaucracy is rampant, our liberties are taken from us on every pretext. What is called public opinion is openly flouted.

What the people need is a mechanism which will enable them to get the results for which they associate. Otherwise the association will break down—nationally as in Spain, or internationally as in 1914. The time is getting short.

THE people already have at command an administration which is fully competent to devise the appropriate means of achieving their desires, and which can be replaced if necessary. They have, in themselves and their civil and military servants, the power whenever it may be needed to enforce their policy upon those who would oppose, obstruct or frustrate it. They now need—before anything else—a political mechanism by which they can give clear expression of their desires, which untediously is their policy.

The mechanism exists in our Electoral Campaign to demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of a National Dividend of abundance, freedom and security.

When they get it, it will be Social Credit, and whatever they do which gets it, that is Social Credit.

The People's Way To Results

THE experiment is on. A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has actually started on it. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

Simple Demand

Millions want the goods which are being destroyed and restricted—and they want to enjoy them in freedom and security.

A simple, straightforward demand for these very things has been prepared (see page 8) and has been presented to thousands.

That this is indeed what they want is proved by the fact that the form demanding it is signed as fast as it can be presented to the people. *It cannot be presented fast enough.*

ALL over the world there is an organised campaign to discredit democracy, which is unquestionably failing because it is being improperly worked. Democracy means rule by **THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.**

And yet the people are deliberately divided into parties and set to vote against each other for complicated programmes which most of them do not understand, nor wish to understand. The party system is a device to divide and rule.

Democracies are asked to vote on co-ordinated plans put forward by parties because the vested interests know full well that a democracy cannot decide on a plan.

But a democracy can decide on the

RESULTS they want, and we are giving them the opportunity. Democracy will not fail if **THE PEOPLE** will demand—not programmes, not parties, not plans, not labels, not persons, but—**RESULTS.**

Every individual is the greatest expert in the world on what results he wants. No Cabinet, no committee, no oligarchy of experts, no dictator, should presume to decide from above what is good for the people.

NO Member of Parliament can be an expert in all the technicalities of a modern state—drainage, diet, food production, finance, and the myriad highly technical subjects which make up the administration of the state. But a Member of Parliament can find out, or be told what are the results—not the methods of achieving those results, but the results themselves—that his constituents want.

First Step

Instead of being leashed by the party whip, at the beck and call of vested interests, "under continual pressure from particular groups," the Member of Parliament, who has "his electoral position to consider" can consider his electors.

And his electors can tell him what they want by demanding what they want in terms of **RESULTS**, instead of being led up the garden path into quarrels and arguments and division over *methods.*

Here is the right way—it is the first step towards that flexible and truly representative form of Government which shall be expressly elected to find out, and ever continue to find out, what results the people want—and to see that they get them.

The only right and peaceful revolution in history is on its way.

ARMAGEDDON

FEW friends, and fewer enemies, will miss the significance of the struggle of which the first engagement has taken place in Alberta during the past week. *The Times*, a London news-sheet whose employees demonstrate the absurdity of the statement that you cannot serve God and Mammon, since they are jointly supervised by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Montagu Norman ("but which Pretender is, and which is King, God bless my soul, that's quite another thing") at any rate does not make this error, having given the news in regard to it pride of place on two occasions.

There may, however, on the one hand, have been a few optimists who supposed that the passage of the Bills which were reproduced in SOCIAL CREDIT last week, indicated that the only War worth fighting today had been won in a week, and, on the other hand, a few pessimists who felt that the disallowance of these Bills by Mr. Mackenzie King was a proof of defeat.

Both of these views would be wide of the mark. Two considerable victories of a tactical nature can be credited to a Government which can now with propriety be called the Social Credit Government. The first is that it has indicated to its own people, to Canadians at large, and to the general public of every English-speaking country, the nature of the problem which confronts them.

* * *

It should be recalled that, in the two years which have elapsed since the Election, Mr. Aberhart has passed a number of measures, notably that authorising the issue of Prosperity Certificates, which could, with far more logic than in the case of the present legislation, be regarded as an infringement of Federal Powers under the British North America Act.

But anyone with a little familiarity with the subject could have predicted the failure of these; that they

did not offer any threat to the Banking Monopoly. Similarly, in Ontario, Mr. Hepburn's Power Legislation was clearly *ultra vires* and Mr. Mackenzie King was unperturbed.

But when Alberta, under expert advice, passed three simple little laws which, with the change of a few words, might be applied to the manufacture of dog-biscuits, the Cabinet was summoned and the highest powers of the constitution invoked. The conclusion is inescapable, therefore, that it is the fact that banking monopoly is threatened, and that the legislation is likely to be effective for the purposes for which it is designed, which is causing alarm, and not any special concern for the obsolete British North American Act, which is of very doubtful validity in the circumstances existing today.

The second gain which has been achieved is that the identification of the Federal Government with the Money Power, and the exposure of the hypocrisy of Whig politics, as exemplified in Mr. Mackenzie King, is dramatic and arresting.

There is little doubt that this aspect of the situation will be regarded with more concern in Wall Street and Threadneedle Street at the moment than any other. It has been the settled policy of High Finance for many years, to force so-called democratic governments to do their dirty work for them, ascribing the lamentable consequences to "the failure of democracy," a policy ably assisted by half-baked attacks upon the Parliamentary System, and leading to supersession by Cabinet Rule.

The same policy is concerned with the undermining of local sovereignty, the abolition of National Governments and the setting up of a World State ruled by bankers. If there is anyone still hypnotised by the League of Nations ramp, or the vapourings of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, a consideration of Mr. Mackenzie King's treatment of a

member State of the Canadian League of Nations ought to awaken him to a sense of reality.

* * *

It may be presumed that Mr. King, being possessed of considerable political experience, must know that there is no shorter cut to unpopularity in Canadian politics than interference with Provincial affairs.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Leader of the "Conservative" wing of the Whig Party in Canada, late Prime Minister, and Federal Member for Calgary, has always made a great show of upholding Provincial interests. He was, by a curious coincidence, in Ottawa, at the time that the Cabinet met to decide on the disallowance of Mr. Aberhart's banking legislation.

Is it possible that Mr. King, having learnt that Mr. Bennett's health will still permit him to lead the "Conservative" Party, feels that, thanks to the working of the Party System and Cabinet Government, he can, if necessary, hand over Office to Mr. Bennett with the same equanimity as was shown by Mr. Bennett two years ago?

Meanwhile, Mr. Aberhart has expressed his intention to call another special session of the Alberta Legislature to re-pass the Bank Bills.

That is sound tactics and will still further crystallise the issue in the minds of a world-wide public. But every Province of Canada will have to be brought into this fight if it is to be won so as to stay won.

* * *

PERHAPS this is a proper occasion to recall the words of Washington in a fundamentally less momentous quarrel: "Gentlemen, make no mistake, if you do not hang together, you will hang separately."

Some Newfoundland investments are said now to be on the upgrade, although Newfoundland children are dressed in flour sacks if they can get them. And Mr. Magor is still available.

by Major C. H. Douglas

FULL REPORT OF ALBERTA TREASURER'S BANK LEGISLATION SPEECH

"THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE'S DEMAND MUST BE CONCEDED IN FULL"

MR. SOLON LOW, Albertan provincial treasurer, introducing the bank legislation to the Alberta Legislature on August 6, said:

THE people of Alberta, knowing that they are sovereign within the richest province in the world, have demanded clearly and unitedly that this Government get for every *bona fide* citizen within it a definite result:—namely, a monthly dividend of \$25 and a lower cost to live.

Implementing this demand, for what amounts to a secure sufficiency in freedom, makes it necessary for this Government to resort to the free exercise of all the property and civil rights which the people of this province undoubtedly possess.

For it is the individual responsibility of every member of this assembly to use all means possible in implementing the will of THE PEOPLE and, if any person or institution attempts to thwart or frustrate the members in so doing, then, that person or institution must be held up to the view of every elector and his disloyalty truthfully and fully proclaimed.

I say disloyalty because every institution operating within the province of Alberta manifestly exists to serve Albertans. For were there no PEOPLE in Alberta all institutions within it would be useless.

It is to secure the observance of that truth throughout the province, and for no other reason, that this assembly exists.

The Time Has Come . . .

Pursuant, then, to the people's mandate, this Government has decided that the time has come to assert the province's complete autonomy in all matters relating to its property and civil rights: to claim them as now, and for ever, free of all restrictions, irrespective of any considerations whatsoever except those legitimately safeguarding the liberties of citizens in its sister provinces.

Therefore as it cannot possibly hamper such liberties if Albertans are rendered free to produce within their province all they can of all that they desire; and as they, as THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE have demanded it, that demand must be conceded in full, for nothing less will be acceptable to them.

The people of this province have been

realising in rapidly increasing numbers that one cannot move a *single head* of cattle or even arrange the *most simple* of one's associations with others save through the medium of money. Yet money is issued and cancelled without reference to the potentialities or full consequences of such matters.

In fact, no PEOPLE of any state or province realise more fully than Albertans the truth of that utterance of Mr. Mackenzie King, the present Liberal Premier of Canada, in which he said:—

"All talk of the sovereignty of parliaments and democracy is idle and futile until the control of all currency and credit is restored to Parliament."

Now this Government would not be so extreme as that, until far less drastic measures had been given fair trial. For they think that the *methods* by which currency and credit are handled may safely be left in the hands of the men who manage our banks.

The Results Demanded

And in this connection it should be noted that this Bill is not to provide powers to supplant the management of banks in even the smallest detail, but to see that the *results* which accrue from what is done in banks are in accordance with the *results* demanded by the people.

The men in the East are not, we feel, so wise that they know better than Albertans themselves what Albertans want—nor, if properly combated, are they so powerful that they can, for any longer impose upon the West either that which they think will be good for it, or good for themselves.

LICENSED

THIS licensing of the banks is great. I was pointing out to our local fellows today the peculiar expression of the faces of the dogs when a banker walks down the street. They look up at him as if they were saying, "I wonder if he will wear his license tab where we wear ours?"—Extract from letter from Mr. J. G. McKay, Alberta.

The truth is that for too long bank policy has been decided so many thousands of miles East of where the facts occur, that bank records have consequently ceased to record those facts accurately.

The provision of local directorates by this Act will be used to bring into close touch with the management of our banks a variety of producers—such as farmers—industrialists and commercial men who will help our figure-ridden bankers to a realisation of what takes place in fact.

This should help, too, to avoid in future the present absurd anomaly, where the money in the pockets of most of us tells us we are poor, when all the time it is so evident that our ability to produce is such that we are compelled to restrict it and even then sabotage much of its resultant abundance.

Step By Step

Step by step, then, everyone and every institution within the province will, through the right ordering of money, learn from the people what they desire. And if any institution considers itself entitled by legislative acts or any other powers to leave human beings in this state of anxiety, need, and even degradation in which so many of them now are, we must all of us see to it that they are brought before the people, to render to the people an account of themselves.

But before any such action becomes necessary, let us hope that the genius for timely legislative reform, so characteristic of British administrators, will express itself. That it will be seen clearly, and above all, quickly, that whether obstruction of the will of the people of Alberta arises out of The British North America Act, the Bank Act, or any other Act, it was never the intent or purpose of any one of them that men and women should suffer as they now do, amid potential productivity so immense that astronomical figures are necessary to express it.

To deny this is to connive, stupidly or waywardly, at industry becoming entirely divorced from its purpose and at the lives and happiness of millions of our fellow men and women being sacrificed to a phantom—the phantom of money.

A Well-Deserved Tribute to Powell and Byrne

EDMONTON, August 2. — Legislative members who have been wrestling with Alberta problems over a period of two years are agreed that for men more or less unacquainted with local conditions to come here and in the brief time of two months gain a detailed knowledge of local conditions is a truly Herculean task; but they are equally agreed that the team of Powell and Byrne have done just that.

There seems no doubt that this involves considerably more than a mere round of handshakings and fraternal greetings. Those who have tried to keep pace with them in their strenuous activities readily admit that being a technical expert is a very fine profession—for those who like punishment.

"Whatever may be the ultimate results of their labours in terms of economic progress," declared one well-known Social Creditor, "and I certainly believe those results will be very considerable—it is certain that the coming of the Douglas representatives has brought harmony and a renewal of courage to both the Social Credit M.L.A.s and membership.

We were rather badly disorganised for a time, but the premier's ready agreement to the appointment of a Board and the securing of Major Douglas' co-operation was a master stroke which healed the breach, and united our ranks once more in the fight for economic freedom."—*The Albertan*.

BY fair means or Powell the power press tries to get something on the Douglas duo now in Edmonton. The envoys are irritatingly circumspect. In daily news circles, "Do their tongues never slip?" is now the Byrne-ing question.

"Today and Tomorrow," July 22, 1937.

People acting in unison to enforce a specific and reasonable demand can always impose their will on those authorities and institutions whose job it is to serve them. This page is devoted to news of such demands and help for those who are fighting for them

TRY YOUR STRENGTH

It is the end of August, and many people have returned from their holidays; at least London looks distinctly browner and fitter and ostentatiously energetic even to the extent of cowing its own traffic at cross-roads. Work-for-one's-living seems bleak and dull and extremely unexciting. Adventure is past, compressed into a single fortnight, to be hoarded and fingered avariciously during the coming year.

Adventure past? Not yet. There is a democratic revolution starting. Try Democracy as a hobby, it is rather fun. It has a taste rather like wild strawberries, you always want more; like a model boat, it works, and it has the advantage that you can see the wheels go round; and as gardening produces a crop of potatoes, cabbages, and in its refinements, asparagus, so the practice of democracy produces things, services you want done.

So go and make whoopee with your local institutions. If they are doing what you want, congratulate them fervently and demand more.

If they will not carry out reasonable demands when these are clearly expressed, then you have a clear field for invention in the matter of sanctions, and may carry out all sorts of cunning schemes for their exasperation . . . there is only one rule governing these, that they must be directed to achieving your end. Train your institutions in their Democratic function of representation; train your neighbours in their Democratic function of expressing what they want, preferably with the accompaniment of loud noises. In short, get up a local objective.

You may be a little breathless when you've finished, but there will be a certain tendency to swell with pride each time you pass down the lighted lane or fail to smell an infected dustbin. Then is the time to start a larger objective.

Faith may move mountains, but it is as well to go into training on lamp-posts in these decadent times. Each district has its own equivalents to lamp-posts but here are some examples of the type of project to look for:

NOISE

HERE is the record of complaints told to the inspector at the Ministry of Transport inquiry at Cambridge into an application by the Town Council (stated to be the first of the kind) to close certain streets in the vicinity of the colleges to heavy traffic through the night time:

Undergraduates cannot sleep at examination times because of traffic noises;

University residents are constantly disturbed;

Hospital patients cannot rest;

Damage has been caused by traffic vibration to Caius, St. John's, Magdalene, Corpus Christi, and Trinity Colleges. At the last named a dozen ceilings have collapsed or become unsafe.

"During the Cambridge omnibus strike it was like heaven," said the Master of Magdalene.

The council sought to close the streets concerned between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Representations had been made by letter on behalf of the Heads of Peterhouse and other Colleges and of the patients in Addenbrooke's hospital.

DEMOCRATIC CRUTCH: The right of residents to quiet in their own town.

PRACTICAL POINT: Such an objective is only likely to succeed when confined to a definite and small number of streets.

To Subscribers

PLEASE note that in future only one expiry notice for SOCIAL CREDIT (yellow slip) will be sent showing the date of the last issue paid for; and no extra copies will be sent after that date.

We hope that our supporters will be good enough to send renewal instructions and remittance in good time to receive the next issue.

Dangerous Crossing

THE seventh accident in seven years at the level crossing at Hatch Lane, Chingford, Essex, occurred on August 2. Residents near by are asking for its removal.

Just as a doctor and his two children passed over the level crossing the 12.15 p.m. L.N.E.R. train for Liverpool Street, travelling at 50 m.p.h., crashed through the crossing gate.

The train was going down a hill. The driver, by blowing his whistle and jamming on his brakes, warned the doctor of his approach, and averted a collision.

DEMOCRATIC CRUTCH: Our right to all possible measures for safety on road and rail.

Noxious Smells

THE Mogden Sewerage Works, Isleworth, Middlesex, which cost six and a half million pounds, is providing such obnoxious odours as to give local residents pains in the neck as well as in the nose and head. Small wonder they are becoming nervy and alarmed.

It savours of cold cheek to suggest to distressed residents that "if one realises that an unpleasant smell is not harmful one can then endeavour to ignore it"!

Our clever engineers can surely do something about this, if plainly instructed by the people's will.

DEMOCRATIC CRUTCH: The right of the people of Isleworth to both efficient sewerage and PURE AIR.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Lectures and Studies Section

THE first examination for the Certificate will be conducted during September by post; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. It is desirable but not essential for candidates to have attended the prescribed Course of Lectures. Candidates will be permitted to retain the Examination Paper (six questions) for 24 hours after opening the envelope containing it, and may avail themselves of every assistance in answering it short of actual collusion. Candidates will be prohibited from discussing the paper or their answers with anyone until their answers are dispatched to the examiners. Application forms from The Recorder, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE following courses will begin in September next (for DETAILS see "Calendar and Prospectus," 3d. from all groups or from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2):—

- (1). Course A. (By 20 lectures at lecture centres in the British Isles.) Fee £1 10s.
- (2). Course A. (By correspondence.) Fee £1 plus postal charges (2s. 6d. at home; 3s. 6d. abroad; air mail extra).

(The A Course is preparatory to examination for less advanced Certificate of the Lectures and Studies Section, which must be obtained whether the student has taken one of the Courses or not, before entry for the more advanced B Certificate.)

- (3). Course B. (By correspondence only.) Fee £1 plus postal charges.

Applications to join Lecture Course A should be made to the nearest Supervisor of Information. For Correspondence Course, apply to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Forcible Removal

THE 265 inhabitants of North Hylton (County Durham), all neighbours in a single long street, have risen in protest against the statement at a Ministry of Health inquiry yesterday that one "has to be drunk to live in North Hylton, the village without amenities."

Though lacking church, police station, school, and railway station—but proud of its volunteer fire brigade and its little ferry across the River Wear—North Hylton suits all the 265.

Many of them are threatened with removal to new houses at Castletown, a mile away, and they have organised a petition of protest against the transfer.

"Why should we move when we have been healthy and happy here all our lives?" said Mr. John French, landlord of the Oak Tree Inn for the past 20 years.

County Alderman E. Thompson, of Castletown, himself a native of North Hylton, criticises the hamlet as a most depressing place.

"I should like to see it evacuated completely, and allowed to return gradually to its rural state," he said. "If I had to live in North Hylton myself I think I should need the two public-houses which the place boasts."

Yes, Mr. Thompson. But why not move the amenities to the village instead of the village to the amenities? Otherwise we should all be transferred to New York.

DEMOCRATIC CRUTCH: The right of you and me to live where we please (within reasonable limits).

Local Objectives

The Director and Mr. George Hickling will address meetings in the following centres during September:

Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield: September 13, 15, 16.

Bradford, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-on-Tyne: September 19, 20, 21.

Glasgow: September 22; N. Ireland (Coleraine), Belfast: September 24, 25.

Further details of time and place of the meetings will be announced later.

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed
Address
(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT

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