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Thinks A Real
War Could End
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Died**
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937

Weekly Twopence

BANK CHIEF'S OUTBURST AGAINST SOCIAL CREDIT

Blames Debt-Ridden Alberta's Poverty On "Lack of Harvests"

"NO LACK OF CREDITS"

THERE is no such thing as Social Credit. It is "a phantasma, a figment of the mind," a myth uncomprehended even by its own promoters.

The "authority" for this remarkable and bad-tempered outburst, according to an interview in Calgary, Alberta, reported in the *Winnipeg Tribune*, is none other than the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for the past eighteen years chairman of the Midland Bank.

**OUR REPLY
TO
MR. MCKENNA**
Page 5

Eden Admits Money Is Trade Problem

MR. ANTHONY EDEN, in his speech to the League of Nations, admitted that there is no lack of raw materials in the world today, but what is lacking is the money to buy them.

He expressed doubt whether any alleviations or modifications of particular preferences in non-self-governing colonial territories could provide an adequate remedy for "the difficulties of those countries which by maintaining exchange control, find themselves at a disadvantage in obtaining imports of raw materials and other things which they require."

As the report of the League of Nations committee for the study of raw materials had shown, he said, the main difficulty of the totalitarian States was not in obtaining raw materials, but in paying for them.

"As Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early war years," says the *Winnipeg Tribune*, "he was required, for an eighteen months' period, to raise credit at the rate of \$60,000,000 per week in order that England might maintain her armies at the front.

"And he does not believe that it could have been done with a fountain-pen."

If that is really Mr. McKenna's belief, he was in a curious position as Chancellor, for what was actually happening under his nose was fully described by the Cunliffe Committee in its report in 1918. (A verbatim extract from this report is printed on this page, the emphasis being ours.)

Mr. McKenna is well known to Social Crediters throughout the world for his celebrated dictum that every bank loan or purchase of securities by a bank creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan or sale of securities by a bank destroys a deposit.

"It is perfectly true," he admitted, when questioned about this statement in Calgary, "precisely and completely true."

"But neither Major Douglas, Mr. Aberhart, nor any other 'Social Crediter' I know of, has ever really understood it. Let me illustrate.

A FLIMSY ARGUMENT

"Supposing Mr. Aberhart, in his private capacity, came to me, a banker, with a deposit of \$1,000, and I received it. Supposing he then, in his public capacity as Premier of Alberta, urged me to advance a loan of \$1,000 to some worthy but embarrassed citizen of the province who could furnish no security.

"I might say to him, 'Certainly, Mr. Premier, provided you are willing that I shall not honour your own cheques while the loan is outstanding, for your \$1,000 is all the money I have on deposit.'"

"But," he would exclaim, "this loan of \$1,000 will create an additional deposit of \$1,000. You, yourself, once said so."

"True," I would reply, "but the deposit you speak of would not be an asset on my books, but a liability—a liability which I must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as cheques were written against it. It would be exactly like your own deposit in that respect; and I cannot make the loan unless I am sure that I have enough cash or securities in my vault to meet all the cheques that you and the borrower may wish to draw."

"And that is the whole point. It is true that a loan creates a deposit; but every deposit is a liability to the banker—money he owes to the depositor and must be ready to pay on the instant. What a banker lends is not usually cash at the moment of the loan, but his ability to pay cash at any moment—in other words, his credit.

"Alberta's trouble in recent years," Mr. McKenna continued, "has not been the lack of credit but the lack of harvests.

"REAL CREDIT"!

"The idea of basing artificial 'credit' on an estimate of unmined coal and undeveloped tar sands is nonsense. For one thing, it is impossible today to guess the market value of the coal that will be mined a hundred years from now. For another, unlimited credit would immediately lose its value.

"Even currency," he explained, "owes its value, in part, to the law which makes it legal tender, but also to the very fact that its issue is restricted.

"If it were issued in unlimited amounts, money, like anything else, would become cheap."

But in any event, Mr. McKenna added, "Social Credit," as promised to Albertans, was not credit at all, and had no connection with credit in any real sense of the word.

"Real credit," he stated, "must imply an undertaking to pay cash at some future date; backed by the ability to do so. A banker's job, dealing in credit, is to judge both the undertaking and the ability to make it good.

"Social Credit," Mr. McKenna concluded, "is not credit. It is a meaningless phrase and that is all. . . . this nostrum, which has no relation to credit, and is apparently not even understood by its own authors."

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED WHEN MCKENNA WAS CHANCELLOR

THE need of the Government for funds wherewith to finance the war in excess of the amounts raised by taxation and by loans from the public has made necessary the creation of credits in their favour with the Bank of England.

Thus the total amount of the Bank's deposits increased from, approximately, £56,000,000 in July, 1914, to £273,000,000 on July 28, 1915, and, though a considerable reduction has since been effected, they now (August 15, 1918) stand as high as £171,870,000.

The balances created by these operations passing by means of payments to contractors and others to the joint stock banks have formed the foundation of a great growth of their deposits, which have also been swelled by the creation of credits in connection with the subscriptions to the various War Loans.

This process has had results of such far-reaching importance that it may be useful to set out in detail the manner in which it operates.

Suppose, for example, that in a given week the Government require £10,000,000 over and above the receipts from taxation and loans from the public.

They apply for an advance from the Bank of England which by a book entry places the amount required to the credit of Public Deposits in the same way as any other banker credits the account of a customer when he grants him temporary accommodation.

The amount is then paid out to contractors and other Government creditors, and passes, when the cheques are cleared, to the credit of their bankers in the books of the Bank of England—in other words is transferred from the Public to "Other" Deposits, the effect of the whole transaction thus being to increase by £10,000,000 the purchasing power in the hands of the public in the form of deposits in the Joint Stock Banks and the bankers' cash at the Bank of England by the same amount.

The bankers' liabilities to depositors having thus increased by £10,000,000 and their cash reserves by an equal amount, their proportion of cash to liabilities (which was normally before the war something under 20 per cent.) is improved, with the result that they are in a position to make advances to their customers to an amount equal to four or five times the sum added to their cash reserves, or, in the absence of demand for such accommodation, to increase their investments by the difference between the cash received and the proportion they require to hold against the increase of their deposit liabilities.

Since the outbreak of war it is the second procedure which has in the main been followed, the surplus cash having been used to subscribe for Treasury Bills and other Government securities.

The money so subscribed has again been spent by the Government and returned in the manner above described to the bankers' cash balances, the process being repeated again and again until each £10,000,000 originally advanced by the Bank of England has created new deposits representing new purchasing power to several times that amount.

From the Interim Report of the (Cunliffe) Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War. August 15, 1918, page 4.

Canada's "Lost" Constitution

THE original constitution of Canada is "lost," declared Mr. Aberhart, Social Credit Premier of Alberta, in an address at Edmonton on September 7, assailing Mr. Bennett, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, for defending the Dominion's right to disallow provincial legislation.

"We fully agree that Canada has a Constitution, but Bennett knows that nowhere can there be found the original copy of the

British North America Act, Canada's Constitution," he said.

A remarkable article, entitled "Canada Calling," by R. Rogers Smith, appearing in the September issue of *THE FIG TREE*, relates the author's long pilgrimage through State departments in search of a certified copy of the British North America Act.

He never found it; it was lost, or had never existed.

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★ COMMENTARY ★

Bankers' Bluff

"Whatever else it will do, the new moratorium is not going to help to make more money available for the people of Alberta. Mr. Aberhart has let loose deluges of words about the need of people in the province for 'the monetising of credit'—in other words, for the loaning of more money. But the only way to increase the supply of credit is to increase confidence. Banks and other corporations are not going to rush to hand out new credit when they are unable to collect old debts. The best possible way of throttling off all credit is to act the way the Aberhart Government is doing at present.

Montreal Star (our italics)

WELL, well, now the people of Alberta know. Their financial credit, although based on their ability to produce the goods and services it will distribute, belongs to the "banks and other corporations" and not to them. It is communal property but does not belong to the community—the Albertan people—they must borrow it, and it won't be loaned to them unless they are good.

The "banks and other corporations" may "throttle off all credit" to Alberta, but they cannot take away the real wealth of the province—the ability to produce goods and services. Latest news seems to show that Alberta is not likely to be scared by such a silly threat as this. At a pinch, probably enough ink, pens, paper, etc., are available in Alberta to create all the credit necessary—the goods are there.

Booster Broadcasts Banking's Blessings

NOT satisfied with the daily stream of innuendoes, half-truths, misrepresentations and downright lies put out by the bank-controlled press in Canada, the banks have put their booster, Mr. Vernon Knowles, to work "on the air." Mr. Knowles has been in Alberta for some time, and as he is an old pressman, doubtless he has proved to be a source of inspiration to his one-time colleagues. Now he is broadcasting daily.

Mr. Aberhart's comment on this latest move in a recent speech is to the point. He said:

"We are told that Canada is to be saved. Think of it! And that our great banking system, that is so efficient, will be explained in all its details to the people's entire satisfaction. In other words, you will be quite will-

ing to go on in suffering, privation and poverty in the midst of plenty, once you have heard all about the efficiency of the banking system and the need of saving Canada.

"That would sound really wonderful and most commendable if it wasn't so belated and far-fetched. Why have these patriotic gentlemen not been busy long ago, if Canada is in grave danger? And why have our people not had the banking system explained to them in detail long ere this, if that is so necessary?" Echo answers "Why?"

No Mandate for Prosperity

IN his speech to the League of Nations, Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, referring to the achievements of the British Government, outlined the extent of the rearmament already carried out, and still in progress, and also asserted that, in the last five years, a considerable measure of prosperity had been brought to this country. There is truth in what Mr. Eden said but the prosperity he referred to is only comparative and, as we know, still leaves such a vast amount of poverty that our distressed areas have by no means disappeared and the great bulk of the population still lives from hand to mouth. As to rearmament, certainly what the Government is doing appears to be making us strong where we were weak.

In fact, the Government may claim to have done, or to be doing, as much as the people have ever asked of it. The people of this country have been pretty clear in saying that they do not want war. The Peace Ballot emphasised that, but it is about the only clear indication the British people have so far given of their desire. The only way in which the country, under present conditions, can try to avoid the risks of war is to arm to the teeth, and the Government in doing so have obeyed this clear indication of what the people want.

As to prosperity the people have not yet said whether they want the tiny measure that Mr. Eden refers to or whether they want poverty abolished completely. When they indicate clearly what their will is in this matter the Government will be unable to disobey.

Counting the Dead

THERE is a Committee of the League of Nations "For the Unification of Statistics relating to Road Traffic Accidents." Meantime people are being killed by the thousands on the roads all over the world.

Most of these deaths could be prevented if the roads themselves were brought up to the standard of the new state roads now being built in Germany. These roads consist of two parallel strips for traffic in each direction; elaborate clover leaf junctions are provided where roads cross.

The money cost of these new German roads is enormous, but the roads are all being built by German labour, using German materials, equipment and skill, so that it does not matter how great their money cost amounts to, money being used for this purpose just as tickets are used for theatres and railway trains—to get the people to their seats in an orderly way. The money for the German roads is being used to get the German roads built to the highest possible standard that engineering knowledge and unlimited men and material make possible.

The same could be done in any country possessing the material requirements, and if it were, as it could be, there will be no need for a League of Nations Committee to work out elaborate statistic returns which, even when they are themselves perfected, will not prevent a single accident on the roads.

Wall Street Willies

IT took many years of determined fighting to get the U.S. Veterans their bonus—and the fuss that was made about it!

On Saturday, Wall Street had a slump, and without a moment's delay the Government calmly "unsterilised" \$300,000,000 of gold and deposited it with the banks so that they can expand credit with it.

Now the fact is that retail sales have fallen off throughout the United States, which means that producers cannot sell, and their shares are therefore slumping.

The thing which would rally them would be \$300,000,000 in the pockets of the retail buyer—the "poor bloody" consumer, to borrow a term from the last Great War.

To provide money to the banks for investment will not help producers without a market; and they have begun at last to know it, it seems, for the slump in share values continues.

A Confused Governor

MR. GEORGE H. EARLE, Governor of Pennsylvania, speaking in London, said: "The fundamental problem of the United States was the displacement of man by the machine."

His remedy was the raising of wages, shortening of hours, a great public works programme, and reciprocal tariff agreements.

Here is another instance of a responsible person putting his finger on the spot—"the machine"—and immediately taking it off again. His proposed remedy does not touch the problem he has himself indicated, for one cannot raise the wages of machines, and to shorten their hours is merely to restrict production.

To increase the wages of men operating the machines is merely to raise costs by the same amount, and the resulting increased price leaves the power to purchase as it was before, very much short of the output.

Doesn't Mr. Earle realise that present financial policy refuses to monetise and distribute the increment of output the machine has realised? Why persist in dodging the financial nigger in the woodpile?

MR. HASE'S WORK MACHINE

(From the *Mechanics' Register* for 1826)

"A VERY simple but ingenious piece of mechanism has been put in this (Chelmsford) prison, invented by Mr. Wm. Haase, of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, denominated a hand-crank machine; it turns with a heavy wheel like a chaff-cutter; has two handles; a force-pump is concealed, into which a pail of water being put, the turning of this machine pumps it out of one barrel into another, and back again *ad infinitum*, without waste. An index is attached, by which the governor can tell the number of revolutions the wheel performs in a given time; it can also be made hard labour for four persons, or it may be turned with ease by a lad."—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

So Now We Know

THE report of the Australian Royal Commission on banking has, at long last, been issued. As we ventured to predict when the Commission was appointed, its report finds that the Australian banking and financial system is almost beyond criticism. On

By Frotti

A SCHOOL STORY

"THE pocket-money rules here are potty—and I don't care who hears me say so," proclaimed young Jevons heatedly, his honest face glowing with indignation.

"Shut up, you ass," his friend muttered with a nervous glance behind him. "You'll have old Neville popping out."

Down in what was commonly called the Back Benches a number of smaller fry in "Big Ben's" house were arguing the perennial grievance of the School.

"Blow the old Devil. Who's he to decide how much I can spend? I tell you what it is," Jevons cried, "if only the people who pay for us to come here had the sense to make enquiries, they'd jolly soon tell the Head where he got off; they'd—"

"Cave!" A whip was in their midst. Prefects at Westminster Commons were known as whips, and this one was the head of Jevons's house.

"Jevons," he snapped, "repeat what you were saying."

"Oh, please, no, Binns, I'd really rather not."

"If I report this to Dr. Neville, you may be expelled. You know that, I think, Jevons?"

Jevons was silent. A friend put in a timid word.

"He wasn't meaning anything, Binns, I'm sure. It was only because of the tuckshop having all that grub going bad and our being hungry because we hadn't enough money—"

"Do you want to join Jevons, Murphy?" The whip's voice was now quite awful. "You are talking blasphemy. There may be plenty in the tuckshop, but it cannot be bought because the house masters have all bought motor-cars instead. That you know as well as I do."

The circle of small boys nodded solemnly, with sad acceptance of facts written upon their faces. All save one—Jevons.

"Excuse me, Binns," he said stubbornly, "but if the masters sold their motors, would it be all right then?"

"Certainly not. The price of motors would then fall and there would be less money about."

"Suppose they had not bought them, to begin with?"

"It would be just the same."

"Well, then, how can we get more money?"

"We shall only get more when we make motor-cars ourselves to sell to masters from other schools—but I'm not here to argue things you ought to have learnt long ago from your class books. I'll give you one more chance, Jevons. Learn ten pages out of your Jossier Stump and recite them to me after prayers. And now get out, all of you."

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Lectures and Studies Section

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

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(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.

Local Objectives CAMPAIGN TOUR

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

24, Coleraine, 7.30 p.m. Cafe Hall.

25, Belfast, 7.30 p.m. Social Credit Hall, 72 Ann St.

Social Crediters and anyone interested in encouraging the public to exert their authority over their institutions are invited to attend.

the other hand some pages are devoted to criticising the Social Credit financial proposals and analysis of the existing system. The proposals are, of course, dismissed, and the Commission finds that "There is no permanent tendency towards a shortage of purchasing power."

Well, that's that! But we still wonder why production is restricted and goods destroyed for lack of "buyers, why every nation strives to prevent the import of goods which would in reality enrich it and, most of all, why every form of debt—national, provincial, municipal and individual—rises faster and faster.

People must be destroying money out of cussedness!

(See also page 5)

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by
Major C. H. DOUGLAS
SEPTEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by

The Editor False Witness
Miles Hyatt European Tug-of-War
The Dean of Canterbury Unto This Last
R. L. Northridge The Shape of Things Past
W. L. Bardsley Mr. Hawtrey's Giraffe—II.
A. W. Coleman
The One Condition for Peace
R. Rogers Smith Canada Calling

Major Douglas on
Dictatorship by Taxation

A. Hamilton McIntyre, G. R. Robertson,
John Hewlett Edwards, Herbert Bluen,
Thomas Flett, K. McCarty, Geoffrey Dobbs



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"What is not possible to us today when we have within our grasp a leisure which can spread over the whole community, and which can rest on the back not of slaves but of machines? What glorious vistas stretch out before us! What gifts God holds out! Dare we trust the men and women around us with so perilous a boon as complete economic freedom? I for one say yes."

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, in "The Fig Tree," Sept. 1937.

BISHOP BARNES JEERS ABOUT WOMEN IN WAR

Does He Think War Good If It Prevents Immorality—ASKS MRS. PALMER

Page for Women

* MRS. PALMER

DOROTHY BEAMISH

WHY NOT TO-DAY?

THE human mind can conceive a period—not the day after tomorrow!—when the organisation of society will be so immensely improved that in no matter what climate the satisfaction of all physical needs, including the most refined and elaborate, will have become a mere bagatelle in the sum of social activity; a period when no individual will have to worry for more than ten minutes a day about things like food, clothing, and shelter, and when no individual will be forced to soil his hands in order to exist.

"Our Women," page 121
ARNOLD BENNETT

THE cause of immorality was the inequality between men and women, an inequality due to the destruction of men in the war, said Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, at the Modern Churchmen's Conference, held at the beginning of this month

"Providence," said Dr. Barnes, "so disposes it that an equal number of girl and boy babies are born. Destroy that equality, and you must expect sex difficulties.

"You must get rid of such wars as impair the balance between the sexes.

"From the point of view of sexual morality the airplane is valuable in that it destroys men and women in equal numbers."

Does the speaker think mass murder commendable if it prevents immorality?

It may be that Dr. Barnes, out of the bitterness of a heart heavy with the unnecessary suffering that is all about him, was moved to savage irony.

If so, I have misjudged him, and I apologise for that, but must say that in these bewildered times it is plain speaking, not

irony or sarcasm, which we need from Bishops.

Blaming 'The War'

THERE are still a good many people quite satisfied to blame "the war" for most of our social problems. It saves the trouble of thinking.

Nevertheless, we will put Dr. Barnes' theory to the test. If he is right, a long period of comparative peace like that from the middle of the nineteenth century till 1914 in England should be a period of high moral standards. For during this time we were engaged in no major conflict entailing heavy loss of life.

But in reality this was a period of widespread, though carefully hidden, immorality. The scales of justice were heavily weighted against women. The White Slave Traffic flourished, practically unopposed.

Girls of to-day scarcely realise what they owe to Mrs. Josephine Butler, who in 1870 founded the Ladies' Association.

Its objects were the punishment of seduction, equal legislation for men and women, and the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, the odium of which fell almost entirely on women.

Today the name of this beautiful and cultured woman is scarcely remembered. Though a happily-married mother, she gave up her life to stop the trade in the ignorance and poverty of girls.

For she was under no delusion concerning the cause of the terrible thing she was fighting.

It was Josephine Butler who said: "Economics lie at the very root of practical morality."

It was poverty, poverty, all the time.

In 1885, after sixteen years' struggle, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was passed. This meant the abolition of regulated prostitution in England.

The story of the passing of this Bill into law makes very sensational reading.

One of the supporters of Mrs. Butler's campaign, W. T. Stead, determined to arouse public opinion somehow, actually bought a girl of 13 from her mother, and conveyed her out of London.

He sought the widest publicity for his action, which resulted in his imprisonment, but he gained his point. So infuriated were the people of England that the Bill was rushed through both Houses in five days, though it had lain on the table four years.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE MUST PREVAIL.

Sex Inequality

THE inequality between the sexes referred to by Dr. Barnes is no new thing. It was a phenomenon marked by everybody during the time of the suffrage agitation in the decade before the war.

The anti-suffragists used to argue that the power of the "Vote" would enable women to run the country, as they would get a clear majority. It was feared this would lead to untold disaster.

It almost makes one smile to think how little use women have made of this formidable weapon, now theirs.

But I believe my mother was right about the cause of the inequality of the sexes. She put it down to poverty and ignorance. Though an equal number of boy and girl babies were born, the girls were more tenacious of life, she said, and so were able to survive in conditions that killed off their brothers.

Herself an ardent suffragette, she believed that when women had the power they would alter all this. Have they altered it? They have the power.

Hunger, The Cause

I MAINTAIN that the view expressed by Dr. Barnes concerning the causes of immorality is an entirely superficial one. I would like to advise him to read "The Road to Buenos Ayres," by Albert Londres. In that book he will find these words:

"The foundation of prostitution is hunger. Never forget that for a moment. If hunger did not exist, there would still, of course, be

women for sale, as long as there are men to buy them. And the world will come to an end before the half-world does: only, the number of prostitutes would be less by eighty per cent. There would be left only those who are willing, not those who must."

From a man in the position of Dr. Barnes we have a right to expect wise words based on a profound study not only of his own period but of the one preceding it.

And I for one refuse to be silent when he can utter such words as these:

"Now that the old woman was learning to drive a car, it was possible that she could be put in the trenches instead of young men."

"When the word comes by radio that the enemy is going over the top, the old lady in the trenches, with her hot water bottle and air-cushion, will advance, adjust her spectacles to the periscope, and at the appropriate moment touch a button which will fire a battery of machine guns in her charge. The enemy will be repulsed."

"If we have a development of that kind, then war may not lead to disorderly sex morality."

At these words I suppose there was a guffaw from his audience. I may have no sense of humour—if so, will someone write and tell me so, and explain where the joke lies.

It is to me mere twaddle, and unkind twaddle at that.

Hiding The Truth

IN the first place, Dr. Barnes should not jeer about what may be a matter of life and death to millions of people. He is wasting his own time and the time of his hearers, who ought to be straining every nerve in their efforts to remove the cause of war.

And he is helping to hide the truth.

And why is the idea of an old woman in the trenches supposed to be so funny?

Its origin, of course, is very close to the schoolboy's idea of our sex—"Girls can't play games, can't throw balls, can't fight."

This cheap sneer about old women in the trenches is based on the primitive idea that man is the superior sex because he can fight.

Women know they can't fight and they know that therein lies their strength. But their strength cannot be made manifest while even the possibility of war exists.

When strife between nations has gone for ever, women will step into the kingdom.

And even the humblest woman reader of this paper can do more than Dr. Barnes is doing to bring nearer that time of glorious freedom for which our sisters still wait.

CONVERSATION PIECE

by DOROTHY BEAMISH

The girl who "wouldn't touch a penny she hadn't earned..."

Diana Diehard: "Well, you know what I think. I don't believe in people having money without working for it; it would be demoralising. Who would do any work if they could have money without? I wouldn't touch a penny I hadn't earned. No, I don't like your National Dividends even if they are possible."

Hope Newday (for the twentieth time): "If nobody did any work, then there would be no dividends. Well, anyway, we won't quarrel for I shan't be seeing you again for six months. I'm going to town to take up my new job to-morrow. Goodbye, or rather, au revoir."

Six Months Later

AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

HOPE NEWDAY, back in her home town, meets Mrs. Singer, who also knows Diana Diehard. After exchange of greetings, Hope asks after the latter.

Mrs. Singer: "Oh, she's quite fit, but she's been having a spot of bother about a legacy. She's just had to refuse seven hundred a year, and some of her people are quite peeved about it."

Hope Newday: "Just refused seven hundred...?"

Mrs. Singer: "Yes, it was quite an extraordinary affair, too; the sort of thing one reads about in novels. It appears that when her mother was a young girl, a young man was in love with her, but she turned him down to marry Di's father. The rejected suitor took himself off to Australia where he made his pile, as they say. But he never forgot his youthful love. He never married anyone else and used to write to Diana's mother once a year. Well, eventually he died about three months ago and left half his money to Diana.

"Of course, with her principles she couldn't dream of accepting it, but some of her relatives are quite furious about it and actually say she ought to take it..."

Hope Newday: "Well, I should have taken it... Just think what one could do with seven hundred a year... But, of course, I see that, holding the views she does, it was out of the question. Why, she hadn't even

seen the old gentleman, I suppose. It would be money for nothing with a vengeance."

Six Months Later

AS IT ACTUALLY WAS.

MRS. SINGER, in answer to Hope Newday's enquiries about Diana Diehard: "Oh, she's very fit... And what do you think? It's quite marvellous... too, too romantic, just like a novel. My dear, she's inherited a fortune!"

"It appears that when her mother was a girl, a man was in love with her, but she refused him because she liked Di's father better. The rejected suitor went to Australia, where he made quite a tidy fortune for these days. He never forgot his early love... kept her photograph on his desk and wrote to her once a year. He never married, and about three months ago he died, leaving half his fortune to Diana.

"She very nearly died too with excitement. She hasn't given up her work because you know she's terribly keen, but she's asked for two months' leave so that she can travel a bit, and of course she got it because I believe she's indispensable. And she's buying a car and lashings of lovely clothes. Isn't it marvellous?"

Hope Newday: "Marvellous. She hasn't even seen the old gentleman, I suppose. What particular services is she going to render for the seven hundred a year? Is she going to keep his grave in applie-pie order or act as companion to the Sealyham he left behind him? There doesn't seem much scope for rendering services to someone who is dead, and she told me she would never touch a penny that she hadn't earned."

Mrs. Singer: "Now, don't be malicious, dear..."

Hope Newday: "I'm not malicious, but I can't help wondering why it's all right to accept a legacy from a stranger you've never seen and for whom you've done just nothing, and all wrong to accept your share of the wealth your own forbears helped to create, and which is destroyed as 'over-production' if you don't accept it. Well, see you again—here's my bus. Au revoir."

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A Journal of Economic Democracy

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The Freedom of the Press

BEFORE the magistrates at Stockport on August 20 a journalist was prosecuted and convicted under the Official Secrets Act. He was charged with refusing to disclose the source of certain local police information supplied by him to a newspaper.

Both the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists are making strong protests against what they regard respectively as "a dangerous precedent liable to be used in unjustifiable interference with the Press" and "a dangerous attack on the liberties of the Press."

The Official Secrets Act is in our opinion much more an instrument of high financial policy than of democratic governmental policy, and therefore our sympathy lies with the protests recorded above, and in particular with the careful wording of the Institute of Journalists.

Nevertheless there is a principle involved in the compulsory disclosure of sources of information to which we invite the attention of journalists in this country, and also particularly in Alberta, as being more likely, if properly applied, to safeguard the liberty of the press than to jeopardise it.

THE freedom of the press is a freedom to publish the truth, and any influence that operates to suppress the truth or to distort the truth as it should be made known to the public, is a menace to that freedom.

The government of a country, which should be an instrument of the will of its people, can bring pressure to bear on the press only by virtue of legal sanctions duly enacted.

There are generally, however, two main sources of pressure which can operate on the press without the knowledge of the public and without the sanction of the law. They are the advertisers, who can withdraw advertising revenue, and the banks, who can withdraw credit facilities either from the newspaper or from its advertisers.

Such pressure is irresponsible and mischievous. We know that it occurs and we are interested in preventing it, since it is a menace to the freedom of the press and a fraud upon the public.

Against such influence the press needs legal protection, since it cannot be victimised by an irresponsible interested party for complying with the law.

SUCH a law would assume or enact complete liberty to express opinion or legitimate criticism on the policy of the Government, or the actions of its members.

It would require any newspaper to publish, on receipt of official instructions, any news received from any source, together with the source from which it had been obtained; and also, after publication in the ordinary way of any unsigned or unsponsored news, to give equal publicity, on demand, to the source from which it was obtained.

SUCH a law, it should be noted, is the opposite of censorship. It is a law to facilitate full disclosure of all the facts in certain circumstances when part of the facts might mislead the public unless the rest of the facts were also published.

It is a law to prevent news censorship, by vested interests, and to protect the press from victimisation by any interested party desirous to suppress the truth or part of the truth by methods which are hidden from the public.

SHORT STORY . . .

The LOBSTER CLAW

. . . BY CHARLES JONES

WHEN I first saw Cornelius Conway he was howling with pain. I was rowing a boat idly off Point Victoria, where, in a flowing tide, the currents of the narrows clash, and he was rocking his dinghy over the rocky bottom inshore by cutting capers on his feet like a man in the grip of the devil.

When I pulled alongside I found he had a weedy hoop-net aboard which he had hauled in on a baited line, and out of the smother of brown bladderwrack an evil lobster claw protruded which had his thumb in a devil's grip indeed. The sweat was running off Corny's face, and his yells would have turned a screaming wind.

I bashed the claw with a tarred stone off a crab pot, and in a trice Corny had his enemy extricated from the rotting strings and tangled weed of the net, with one claw trussed up in a soaked osier and the other out of action.

"Now, there's a gurt fella!" said Corny, straightening up and mopping his brow. The barnacled old lobster in the bottom of the boat looked as warty as an ancient toad. He weighed fifteen pounds, and no man this way has seen a bigger.

IT was this incident which gave point to Corny's glum remark when the longshoremen were foregathered in his boat-house a month or two ago. Facing a lank of a fellow whose weathered face was like a mahogany boss on a newel post, he said:

"They'm got me, Mog. They'm got me fast like twenny poun' lobster I took off Victoree a year gone."

Apart from the fact that a dead lobster doesn't gain five pounds in a twelvemonth, that was substantially true. The trouble arose from the fact that the Rural District Council was handling the matter of a sewage outfall serving a good part of the hinterland.

Corny, who didn't want the inshore water fouled because his living was on the beach, knew more about the tides than anybody, but apart from that the whole village was behind him in wanting the outfall 800 feet out.

No! said the R.D.C., 400 feet is enough. Presently they invoked a remote something called a Grant, and the Ministry sent a gentleman in pin-striped trousers down, who stroked his chin, and said:

"Chrm . . . £4,000—er, I mean 400 feet is quite enough, quite."

And poor Corny thought the Ministry was like a lobster.

BUT Mog didn't see that. He was a real seven-seas sailor man, tough as a hawser and bright as a sixpence.

"If you'm goin' to bide like a gowk wi' clamps on's ten fingers, then they'm got you all right, Corny," said he, "but I a'nt sittin' down."

With that he sheered off, and three days later he came back to the Spit and Lean Club, that is to Corny's boathouse, with a paper in his hand. Atop of this, in Mog's own fist, done as it seemed with a skewer dipped in tar, was the inscription:

"We rates's and taxes payers in this Parish requires that without fail sewer outfall go 800 feet to sea."

Beneath this was the signature of every ratepayer in the village, including the residential Sahibs, who have bathing huts in the bay. Every name except Corny's.

"Your monniker on this!" said Mog, passing it over to Corny.

"What th'ell's the good o' thet," said Corny, after a glance. "Ministry won't take no notice o' thet."

"You refuses to sign?" asked Mog, his shaggy brows meeting the peak of his cap. "Waste o' time," said Corny scornfully, and spat gloomily through the door.

MOG quietly folded his paper and went away. A few days later he was dressed up in a serge which had been

folded so long that the trousers were ribbed with transverse creases, and he went about several missions in this sabbath-looking togger.

It came about that a week or so later the local paper announced that the sewer outfall would be put 800 feet out to sea, and Mog at once reverted to the comfort of a jersey and sea boots.

Corny knew as well as everybody else that Mog had been on serious business, and when that worthy strolled into the boat house he wrung his hand, and cried:

"Mog, you'm a proper statesman. You'm a . . ."

"No, Corny, no," said Mog, a slow smile spreading over his burnished features, "You'm all wrong again."

"I won't 'ave that, Mog," cried the volatile Corny, "You'm a . . ."

"Now listen!" said Mog, removing a rowlock and settling on the gunwale of Corny's whaler, "Say, there's a Steamship Company plyin' twixt Liverpool an' Adelaide. For reasons which don't matter, of a sudden we'll say, all sea-travellin' folks to that part wants to go to Sydney. It bein' their business to keep in touch, the Board o' Directors gets to know this, an' they calls you, we'll say, an' says, 'Cap'n Corny, you'm under orders to make port o' Sydney.'

"What d'you do? You says, 'Ay, Ay, Sir. Port o' Sydney it is, Sir.'"

IT'S jest the same wi' this sewer. We all wants it to go 800 feet out to sea. Thet's our port o' Sydney. See?"

"Ay," said Corny, who didn't.

"An' nex time you'm talkin' o' lobsters an' sichlike," said Mog, pointing the stem of his pipe, "remember thet Ministry don't stand for master. It means—servant."

★ Alberta's Wealth

THE Province of Alberta has an area rather more than twice that of the British Isles. In length, from north to south, it is 760 miles; its width varies from 400 miles to less than half that distance.

The Rocky Mountains separate it from British Columbia, the most westerly province in the Dominion of Canada. It is bounded on the east by Saskatchewan. South lies the State of Montana, U.S.A.

Alberta contains four distinct territorial belts—southern, central, northern and the mountain area.

Southern Alberta, for 250 miles north of the U.S.A. boundary, is chiefly rolling, treeless prairie. The western part of this area for 60 miles contains the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It is great ranching country, with mild winters. Much of the grazing area has been converted to grain and mixed farming. Rainfall is light but much of the country is irrigated.

Central Alberta is park-like territory with wonderful soil—a rich black loam, practically inexhaustible in producing crops—well-watered, and contains timber resources; mixed farming is general.

Northern Alberta is of a diverse nature, with open prairies and light and heavily wooded areas. It is well watered by rivers, and contains the great valley of the Peace River, which has settlement extensions further north than any other part of Canada. The fur trade from this area is still important.

The Mountain Area includes the eastern side of the Rockies, bordering the southern part of the province. There are many passes through the mountains; the most important are the Crows Nest, traversed by a Canadian Pacific Railway line to the U.S.A., the Kicking Horse, through which the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific enters British Columbia, and the Yellowhead, through which the Canadian National line passes to the Pacific Coast. The scenery in this area is world-famous.

★ The Climate varies according to altitude in

various parts of the province. It is on the whole very healthful.

In Southern Alberta cattle can graze outdoors all winter, due to the warm Chinook winds from the west of the Rockies, but in the north winter temperatures sink to as low as 40 degrees below zero.

Agriculture. Two-thirds of the population of Alberta are engaged in agriculture. There are about 70 million acres of land available for cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye and other crops like alfalfa are produced in large quantities, and horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are raised successfully in great number.

Forests. Along the eastern slopes of the Rockies and in the northern part of the province there are 130,635 square miles of forest land, over three-quarters of which is accessible and productive. There are some 317 active sawmills in the province, catering chiefly for the local market but also exporting to the U.S.A. Pine and spruce are the principal timbers, but there is also much poplar and Douglas fir.

Fishing. The immense lakes of Northern Alberta are heavily stocked with fish, chiefly whitefish, pickerel and pike. Trout also are abundant. There is a considerable export trade.

Furs. The fur trading in the northern section is important and includes otter, mink, ermine, wolverine, marten, badger, squirrel, bear, fox, wolf and lynx.

Manufacturing. Abattoirs and meat-packing plants, flour and oatmeal mills and dairy factories are the natural result of agricultural production and abundance of cheap power. Woodworking plants, tile works, works in iron, glass, cement, stone and pottery are important. The railways have extensive car shops, and there are factories for the making of harness, saddlery, tents, clothing, confectionery and other commodities.

Mining. The largest coal deposits in Canada are to be found in Alberta, underlying 25,000 square miles, and representing

Here is a brief account of the immense natural wealth which the people of this Province of Canada have decided to enjoy. The justice of their demand for results, which are at present being delayed by the action of the Federal Government in disallowing Albertan laws, is clear when the facts in this account are known.

14 per cent. of the world's known reserves and 87 per cent. of Canada's.

Oil is also found in the Turner Valley and Tabor districts, whilst natural gas is prevalent throughout the province. Only one-eighth of the natural gas produced is consumed.

Bituminous sands of over 15,000 square miles await development for their products of petrol, diesel fuels and asphalt.

Commercial areas of salt have been discovered in the McMurray area, while gypsum deposits lying in beds up to 50 feet thick are known in at least three extensive areas.

Transport. The southern and central areas of the province are well served by railways. On the rivers and lakes of the northern areas steamers ply during the summer months.

Population, according to the 1931 census, was 731,605. It has multiplied by ten since 1901. Large numbers of settlers are from the British Isles, U.S.A., Ontario, and Scandinavia.

★ The Capital city is Edmonton, with a population about 80,000. Calgary (84,000) is the chief city of the southern district and the principal business centre of the province. Lethbridge (13,000) is the centre of a great coal area, and Medicine Hat (10,000) of the general farm district.

In Alberta there are three reservations, covering together 7,000 square miles and containing the most outstanding scenery of the eastern slope of the Rockies, unsurpassed anywhere in the world for grandeur and beauty.

The Government of Alberta is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly.

Our Answer To Mr. McKenna

MR. MCKENNA'S outburst against Social Credit is at once intemperate, inaccurate, evasive, unsound, prejudiced, and belated.

It is intemperate because it is, on the face of it, absurd to say that there is no such thing as Social Credit, undignified to describe it as "a phantasma, a figment of the mind," and presumptuous to suggest that because it may be uncomprehended by Mr. McKenna, it is uncomprehended by its own promoters.

It is intemperate thus to rave, like a soap-box orator, against a philosophy which has elected an Alberta Social Credit Government with a huge majority, turned an election in New Zealand, has world-wide and growing support of people drawn from all sections of society, and has baffled the criticism of such authorities as Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, of the British Treasury.

It is inaccurate, not to say impertinent, for him to assert that neither Major Douglas, Mr. Aberhart, nor any other Social Crediter understands the meaning of his own simple explanation of how money is created and destroyed by banks.

Mr. McKenna once put it in this way, "The ordinary citizen will not like to be told that banks can create and destroy money. We all know how this is done." He was speaking to fellow bankers, and the present outburst suggests that really he does not like the ordinary citizen to be told what the bankers know.

It is inaccurate, not to say foolhardy, for him to tell Albertans that their trouble has been lack of harvests and not lack of credit. They are debt-ridden to the last degree. This passage from "The Alberta Experiment," by Major Douglas, gives Albertans the answer to this false argument of Mr. McKenna.

"To understand the extent to which the Province of Alberta, in common with other Western Provinces in particular and the world in general, is riddled with debt, perhaps the simplest method of approach is to bear in mind that the major portion of the population enters the Province, whether by immigration or birth, in possession of little or no money. The Province does not grow money, it grows wheat. The earlier settlers were for the most part homesteaders, taking up a free quarter-section (160 acres) of Government land which they developed. They required money for seed, for wages (where they employed labour), for agricultural implements, as well as for amenities. They obtained this money from branches of the eastern banks which were established on the prairie, giving as security, promissory notes, repaid when their produce was sold, and generally secured by chattel mortgages."

As an illustration of the process, Major Douglas gave the following instance which had been brought to his attention in Alberta:

"A branch manager was sent out by one of the eastern banks to a small town in central Alberta, and debited with a loan of 20,000 dollars at 5 per cent. interest, the 20,000 dollars being in the form of the bank's own currency-notes. Within six months of opening his branch of the bank, the

official in question had loaned 600,000 dollars on the basis of his 20,000 dollars in bills, and had in his possession 80,000 dollars in bills, due to ordinary banking business. This situation had, of course, been achieved through the well-known principle that every bank loan creates a deposit. The average rate of interest charged on the 600,000 dollars was 8 per cent., so that the profit on monetising the borrowers' credit was 48,000 dollars per annum."

Mr. McKenna's argument is evasive and unsound in the extreme.

First of all, he suggests that it is necessary for depositors not to draw on their deposits when the banker has made a loan. This is ridiculous nonsense and Mr. McKenna knows it.

He could not defend his suggestion that before granting a loan of \$1,000 dollars he might make it a condition that Mr. Aberhart should be willing not to have his own cheques honoured while the loan is outstanding.

He could not defend it because it is untrue.

Secondly, he makes a great fuss of the fact that a deposit figure as a liability in the bank's books, but he never once refers to the fact that every loan stands as an asset in the same books.

Is this really the best that the Chairman of the Midland Bank can do in an attempt to discredit Social Credit?

Mr. McKenna is even naïve when he admits that money at present owes its value to the very fact that its issue is restricted.

He is not so naïve when he claims that what the banker lends is not usually cash, but his ability to pay—"in other words, his credit."

His credit! Mr. McKenna had better watch his step; this is much worse than his admission that banks can create credit—the credit of the community. It is a claim that they own it.

Perhaps the most revealing of all Mr. McKenna's remarks is his definition of "Real credit." It is, in his view, the ability to pay money when required. Money!

Compare that with these Social Credit definitions:

Real Credit is the ability to deliver goods and services—Financial Credit is the ability to deliver money, and it should reflect Real Credit.

It is the goods that the Albertan people want and can produce, and they demand that their banks shall make financial credit reflect the fact that they can produce and consume all the goods they want.

Considering that the Albertan Bank Acts have as their object the control of banking in accordance with the results desired by the people, Mr. McKenna starts with the handicap of being obviously prejudiced.

With such a handicap he should have chosen his language and his arguments more carefully. Nor is he much assisted by the fact that his own words have been quoted by Social Crediters for over 15 years, and yet the first time he has ever taken notice of the fact is in 1937 in Alberta.

The Editor

Social Debit In Australia

HERE is a staggering fact (about Australia)—based upon the Government Statistician's figures (says *Truth*, Australia, June 20): If you add the Commonwealth and States Governmental expenditure of £198,000,000 to the total municipal costs of £36,000,000, you will find that the aggregate of £234,000,000 is equal to 52 per cent. of Australia's total income, which was given at the Premiers' Conference as amounting to £450,000,000. This works out at £641,000 per day, or £445 per minute.

★

It is a fact that Australia is a tremendously wealthy country. These figures, however, do not reflect this fact, on the contrary, they show her to be poor and debt-ridden.

When the Australian people unite in demanding the results they want, of the system under which they live, figures will have to be made to represent facts, and they will cease to be governed by figure jugglers who represent their wealth as debt. Until they do so, the banker and his handmaiden poverty will continue to reign supreme.

THE DICTATORS OF BOOMS AND SLUMPS

IN his Presidential Address to The Transvaal Agricultural Union Congress, Major E. W. Hunt, D.S.O., M.C., said:

"Why it is impossible for a country like ours to enjoy the full benefits of prosperity without being doomed to a period of man-made adversity to follow, calls for enlightening investigation.

"Why Governments allow those who control credit to dictate when periods of prosperity and depression shall occur is a mystery we have not yet solved. Farmers are more and more realising that, just as the 'infallible law of supply and demand' can be rendered fallible by combines, trusts and cartels, so the 'inexorable economic laws' are artificial and capable of being rendered exorable, by enlightened, strong and determined Governments."

FINANCE COMMISSION DECLARES BANKS MUST SERVE GOVERNMENT

Making It Difficult to Grow Potatoes

REGISTERED potato growers have been called upon to pay £128,000 to the Potato Marketing Board. This represents the annual levy for expenses of the scheme, imposed in respect of 512,000 acres, payable on September 1.

Growers with less than one acre under potatoes are exempt from the scheme. There are more growers outside the scheme than within it, but in the principal potato-growing counties practically the entire crop is controlled.

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A FRAUDULENT TYRANNY

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OUR Sydney contemporary, the *New Era*, draws attention to a statement of vital importance in the report of the Australian Royal Commission on banking and finance.

With or without being conscious of the fact, the Commission has included in its report one thing which is of vital importance—the pearl of great price in the oyster.

Here is the pearl as it appears in the body of the report: "Where there is conflict on what is best in the national interest, the first essential is frank discussion, but in cases in which it is clear that the differences are irreconcilable, the Government should give the Commercial Bank [the central bank of Australia] an assurance that it takes full responsibility for the proposed policy, and it is then the duty of the bank to carry out the policy of the Government.

"This does not imply that there should be interference by the Commonwealth Government in the administration of the Commonwealth Bank."

In indicating that it considers that the Government should be superior to the Commonwealth Bank in deciding Australia's monetary policy, the Commission states: "This view is subject to a reservation by the chairman and dissent by Mr. Pitt."

An analysis of the statement will emphasise its importance. "Where there is conflict on

what is best in the national interest?" says the report.

Put into language ordinary people would understand and in the light of the known facts, that statement would read, "When the banking system attempts to impose its will on the Government."

The Commission expresses no doubts as to what shall happen in such circumstances, and the report makes this clear: "... the Government should give the bank an assurance that it takes full responsibility for the proposed policy, and it is then the duty of the bank to carry out the policy of the Government."

In other words, the Commission lays it down that the policy is a matter for the Government, and it is the duty of the banking system to be the servant of the nation and carry out the policy of the Government.

Whether by design or accident we shall never know, but the fact remains that the paragraph quoted sets on record what we New Economists have been saying for years past, that money should be the servant and not the taskmaster of the nation.

Now that the function of the Commonwealth Bank has been so clearly laid down, it is clearly up to the Australian people to demand the results they want, and it will be the Government's job to see that this, the people's policy, is carried out by the Bank.

This Letter To "The Times" on Alberta Was NOT Published

THE following letter to *The Times* on the subject of the situation in Alberta, one of many not published, contains a most interesting quotation, which, with the alteration of a few words, seems remarkably apt to that newspaper's present attitude to Mr. Aberhart's Government.

"Recent events in Alberta make the following quotation of peculiar interest. It is not generally known that Abraham Lincoln had certain unorthodox ideas on the question of finance and was contemplating certain changes before his untimely death. The quotation is from *The Times* of that period:

"If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic during the late war in that country should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilised governments of the world. The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America. That Government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe."

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.

DEMAND SERVICE FROM YOUR SERVANTS

LOCAL grievances are apt to force themselves on our attention. We experience them—our noses contract to the smell, our legs have to walk the extra distance to the bus-stop, and we (as well as the children) suffer anxiety when our children have to cross a road torrential with fast traffic twice or four times in the course of the day. Then comes righteous indignation and the realisation that, as democrats, we have a right to have these matters remedied; and when indignation crystallises out into action and we obtain plentiful evidence that others are equally insistent on a remedy, then the question arises as to how to address the "appropriate quarter."

These are the alternatives we are in the habit of adopting nowadays (the definitions are from the "Shorter Oxford Dictionary"):

by **Deputation** : a person or body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others.

by **Petition** : the action of formally asking, begging, supplicating or humbly requesting, or a written supplication addressed to a superior or to a person or body in authority soliciting some favour, right or mercy or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

by **Protest** : a formal declaration of dissent from, or of consent under

certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding.

by a **Resolution** : (passed by a meeting): a formal decision, determination or expression of opinion, on the part of a deliberative body or other meeting.

None of these seem suitable. Our representative was elected by us to get us the results we wanted—that is, he takes his authority from us. It is not suitable to send a mission to him, to beg of him, to declare dissent from him or to express an opinion to him. All we want to do is to tell him.

Here is the word:

DEMAND : to ask for with legal right and authority.

Parents Hold Out In Demand For School Buses

ROMFORD PARENTS STAND FIRM

AT a meeting of parents who are on strike at Romford, the following resolution was carried:

"That we, the parents, are not satisfied with the Essex Education Committee's reply to our complaints concerning Warrens School, and we want proof of the exaggerations we are being accused of. We still maintain that our complaints are fully justified, and intend to safeguard our children by not sending them to Warrens School."

The Secretary, Mr. A. J. Evans, announced his resignation on business grounds, and because he failed to see how they were going to carry on. The resignation was accepted with regret.

The parents were asked to send their children to Jutsums Lane Mission Hall on Monday morning, when they will be informed of the result of the Committee's negotiations for temporary school accommodation during the dispute. A further meeting will be called to consider the next steps to be taken.

They Should Demand Cottages at Lurgashall

The entire population of the village of Lurgashall, near Petworth, Sussex, have decided to organise a petition to West Sussex County Council for council cottages.

Mr. Nelson Lander, a resident in the village, said to-day: "We are being driven out because people from towns are buying up our cottages at prices we cannot pay and converting them into country cottages. The remaining cottages are being condemned one by one. "We have nowhere to go, and our young men and women cannot marry, for they have nowhere to live."

EXIT THE DICTATOR

ONE winter, many years ago, an exceptionally heavy fall of snow came down in a North Cheshire village. Vehicular traffic was brought to a standstill, and people could venture outdoors only with the greatest difficulty.

The Council, or Local Board, as it was then, made no move to clear the roads, or even make them passable. The people, incensed by the blatant indifference of the Board to their plight, formed a deputation and demanded that the snow be cleared from the main thoroughfares.

The Councillor responsible for the highways was a shoe dealer by trade. Although little in stature, he possessed a loud voice, and was full of a sense of his own importance. He came out to face the deputation, and without waiting to hear what they had to say, thundered—

"Then as sent it down 'ull take it away."

His attitude enraged the villagers so

WHEN the new senior school erected by Essex Education Committee at Manningtree opened on Monday, nearly 50 scholars from the adjoining parish of Mistley were absentees, kept from the school by their parents, who object to the distance the children will have to travel to the new school.

The parents maintain that a conveyance should be provided for the children from Mistley, and for the past three weeks have been agitating for this.

On Monday morning a number of mothers with their children held a protest meeting on the green at Mistley; and later in Harwich Road, which is the area most affected by the transfer of older scholars to the new school, being just over two miles from the new building.

On Tuesday evening, at the close of the second day of the strike, there was no prospect of an immediate settlement. The Rector, who is backing up the mothers, urged them to stand firm.

"We absolutely refuse to send them unless we get a conveyance. We would rather go to prison," said one mother.

The Parents Are Right

The parents are right. Apart from their specific complaint, there is another objection which they might voice. Each new Area School is designed to serve several villages, all senior pupils attending the Area School and the juniors and infants continuing to attend their village schools.

The question arises: if Bob and Dolly have to go to the Area School, two miles off one way, who is to escort little Jim, aged 5, and little Liz, aged 6, to the village school, which lies perhaps two miles or more away in the opposite direction?

The difficulty is not trivial, it is exercising the mind of village parents wherever an Area School is contemplated. It is part of the break-up of village life, which is already occurring in Area School districts owing to the Head teachers and staff being non-residents in all, except perhaps one, of the villages served by the school.

much that they let it be known that well-directed snowballs were very suitable ammunition to bomb a hostile councillor into carrying out his duties more in keeping with the wishes of the ratepayers.

This threat was more than sufficient to teach the little shoe dealer that his councillorship only authorised him to serve, and arrangements were quickly made to remove the snow.

He moved more decorously for a time, and when the next election day came round felt confident that the incident had been forgotten, and he would be given a new term of office.

Much to his surprise and dismay he found that his constituents were less apathetic than he thought, for all over his constituency he was met by the voters' reply, in the form of posters bearing the slogan—

"Them as put him in 'ull put him out."

William Green

SPEED LIMIT DEMAND

AT a public demonstration demanding a 30 miles an hour speed limit in Fallo-den Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, over a hundred people attended. A resolution was adopted renewing the demand for a 30 miles an hour speed limit on Fallo-den Way, and recording the people's deepening resentment at the continued delay of the Ministry of Transport in complying therewith, and their determination to continue and intensify their efforts until success was achieved.

The resolution is being sent to the Ministry and other authorities. The Rev. W. H. M. Rennie, vicar of St. Jude's, Hampstead Garden Suburb, who walked at the head of the procession, proposed the resolution.

BUS PASSENGERS' STAY-IN STRIKE : FARES PROTEST

PASSENGERS on No. 118 bus route, from Mitcham Common to Clapham Common, are staging a "stay-on" strike as a protest against the moving back of the fare stage in Streatham High Road from Telford Avenue to Streatham Hill Station.

Telford Avenue, the old tram stage, lies between the Streatham Gaumont Palace and the Streatham Hill Theatre, and passengers, most of whom board the bus at Streatham Common, have continued this week to stay on the bus to this point.

But they have refused to pay another penny for the additional 40 yards journey.

They point out to the conductor that old tickets are still in use, which say they can travel as far as Telford Avenue and until these are replaced, they are entitled to do so.

Extra ticket inspectors have been drafted to the route this week.

More than 100 names and addresses have been taken.

London Transport announced today that the situation is being reviewed and that they have not yet decided on a course of action.

★

London Transport may have a monopoly, but if their autocratic behaviour continues they may have to provide themselves with their own passengers (we suggest sets of windows dummies).

Business folk demand efficiency, and there are still such vehicles as bicycles and cars.

Bierley Bus Fares

RESIDENTS at Bierley, near Bradford, consider that the bus fares to and from the city are too high. They have formed the Bierley Tenants' Defence League to deal with the situation.

The secretary, Mrs. C. Beaver, of 16 Ambleton Avenue, Bierley, has drawn up a petition, signed by 700 residents. This petition is to the effect that fares in certain specific cases should be altered and that two shelters be erected. In other parts of the city there are longer routes for which the fares are lower.

A deputation was organised to present the petition to the proper quarters.

The passengers are as necessary to a bus-service as are the buses. The majority of residents, insisting staunchly on a reasonable reduction in the fares and willing to stand together against opposition must, in the end, gain their objective.

But efficient service is a right, to be requested as a matter of course, not a favour to be begged for.

CROFTERS WIN RATES DISPUTE

AT the Valuation Appeal Court at Portree, Isle of Skye, on September 15, a decision was given which meant that the crofters had won their rates dispute.

Since proposals to assess crofters' houses separately from the land were made, crofters have carried on a "refuse to pay" campaign, and many decided even to ignore the Appeal Court procedure for dealing with their grievances.

Cheers from a hundred Skye Crofters greeted the decision in court.

Twelve widows who are running their tiny farms under serious difficulties were among the crowd which anxiously awaited the result. Altogether there were 1,669 valuation appeals on the list.

Hundreds of the crofters who have been carrying on a rates revolt had boycotted the court.

Instead of appealing, they had returned the assessment notices with the words "refuse to pay" written over them.

★

The determination that led to this defiance, as much as the pleas of the crofters who took the matter to the Court of Appeal, made it quite clear that no other decision would be accepted.

An Object—or's Lesson

MAJOR TRYON, the Postmaster-General, has received a strange present from a Lydney, Gloucestershire, Justice of the Peace. It was a parcel of fine ash and dust.

Some weeks ago Post Office workmen ripped up a section of the main street pavement to lay underground telephone cables. When the work was completed ashes and dust were thrown on the pavement and left there.

Since then Lydney has been subject to unpleasant dust storms which have covered pedestrians and shop goods.

Strong protests met with no response, so Mr. F. H. Yateman, a Lydney J.P., shovelled up some of the dust and sent it to Major Tryon with a strong letter of protest.

Yesterday Mr. Yateman received an acknowledgment of the letter "and enclosure" with the usual comment that the matter would be looked into.

LETTERS

SOCIAL CREDIT JOURNALS OVERSEAS

The ALBERTAN. Daily. \$8.00 per annum.
 "The Albertan," 9th Ave. and 2nd St. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
 CAHIERS DU CREDIT SOCIAL. Published at irregular intervals. 5 cents a copy.
 Editor: Louis Even, Gardenvale, P. Que., Canada.
 The SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW. Monthly. 5 cents. 2s. per annum, post free.
 Social Credit Association of Manitoba, 199 Osborne St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
 TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Weekly. 5 cents. \$1.00 per annum.
 11051 80th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
 BEACON. Monthly. 5 cents.
 The Official Organ of the Society for the Advancement of Economic Security. 175 King St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
 MONEY. Monthly. 2 cents. 2s. 6d. per annum, post free.
 17 Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.
 The NEW ERA. Illustrated. Weekly. 3d. 12s. per annum, post free.
 Radio House, 296 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
 The NEW TIMES. Weekly. 3d. 15s. per annum, post free.
 The New Times Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 1226. G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia.
 WHY. Fortnightly. 3d.
 Box 1056, Auckland, New Zealand.
 VOLKSWELVAART. Monthly. 2½ cents. 1.50 per annum.
 "Volkswelvaart," Mariastraat 69, Apeidoorn, Holland.

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

Announcements & Meetings

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

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Monday 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.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. Weekly Conference of Supervisors, Officials and Dept. Officers at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesdays, at 7.15 p.m. prompt.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A lecture on "The Nature of Organisation," by Capt. A. O. Cooper, on Wednesday, September 29, at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m. sharp.

Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group. Meeting at Parochial Rooms, Broomfield Road. Discussion on "Implications of Democracy." You are welcome. Friday, September 24, 8 prompt. Annual Meeting, October 8.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Green Gates, Hillside 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 United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Enquiries welcomed. If you wish to know the truth about Alberta, make yourself known.

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.

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

Portsmouth 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.

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 Social Credit Association. The Annual General Meeting of the above will be held on Tuesday, September 28, in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrer Street, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Will all members please make an effort to attend.

Sutton Goldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, October 1, at 8 p.m.

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.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Charts to enable you to read character in handwriting, 1s. each. Private readings, send a letter and P.O. for 2s. 6d. and stamped envelope to C. L. Starling, Newhaven, Highcliffe, Hants.

Poets Narcissus for fragrant, graceful beauty. 100 select bulbs, 3/6. Hunters, Growers, Killin.

Readers please note the price of 3/6 a 100 which was erroneously given last week as 2/6 We offer our apologies for any inconvenience caused—Ed.

To Let to Social Crediters for propaganda purposes, Furnished House, 8 rooms, nice garden, modern conveniences; £1 per week, inclusive, October to May. Longer by arrangement. Skyros, Edith Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

MAY I suggest you urge in SOCIAL CREDIT weekly that all who have friends and relations in Canada, especially Alberta, should write and tell them how proud they are of them, fighting the battle for the rest of the world, and urge them to write their Member of Parliament encouraging and supporting him, also especially Ontario, where an election is pending, to get, I hope, Social Credit Members of Parliament elected there. I have cousins farming in Alberta, and I am writing them.

If Social Credit fails in Alberta, it will put it back for a generation; strain every nerve to help the Albertans. A good move Liverpool writing Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary. Lewes, Sussex H. L. SMITH

Natural Increase

ALTHOUGH not a student of the subject, I am very interested in all the new developments in Psychology. There has, of course, been for some time a school of thought that believes in circumstances, events and matter responding to those who have clearly defined mental objectives, and from my own personal experience,

I should not be the first by any means, to challenge that belief.

But of late I have been coming across suggestions of still another new theory which throws a somewhat startling light upon the words "To him that hath shall be given." For lack of a better term I may call this idea or theory the Theory of Natural Increase, and in brief it means that in so far as man calls upon the resources of the universe, those resources will prove adequate to his need.

Crops are an increase upon the original seed sown; physical and mental strength and dexterity increase as demand is made; fear spreads and becomes panic; confidence radiates and becomes faith.

Is it a coincidence that just when Alberta made up its mind definitely to distribute Plenty, the unfavourable crop reports of June and July were falsified by heavy and timely rain? Or is there some deep underlying principle of which we are as yet but dimly aware? ALPHA

Newfoundland

I RECENTLY met a lady who has lived for many years in Newfoundland. She described conditions there in the old days as being above everything else cheerful and friendly, but on going out again last year she was amongst a sullen and dispirited people.

She says the contrast is amazing, and puts it all down to the Commission—the members of which do not care for the climate of Newfoundland during the winter months, and luxuriate in America.

The whole thing sounds callous and heartless beyond description, and the resentment in Newfoundland is deep. Could we not get in touch with people there and raise them to a fresh hope?

HILDA M. CLIFFORD

Prophets Wanted

I SHOULD like either Major Douglas, or one of your chief contributors to write something on the question which I now give.

Will there be, in 10 years' time, either Social Credit adopted, or at least our present financial system altered, so that Poverty amidst Plenty is done away with?

The answer, of course, will be a kind of hypothesis; the seer's vision will be required.

The amount of literature issuing from the Press now makes me think something will be accomplished then. I cannot think that all this volume of printed matter is going to end in smoke.

I look forward every week to SOCIAL CREDIT; it helps one to take courage, and really believe that things cannot continue as they are.

St. Albans

A. ANGEL

BOOKS

Communism or Distributism

COMMUNISM OR DISTRIBUTISM. A debate between Fr. Vincent McNabb, O.P., and Mr. John Strachey. 1s. 6d. The Distributist League, 9, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

IN this debate between a Communist and a Roman Catholic priest, nothing new was said. Mr. Strachey presented the usual clichés popular in Communist propaganda circles in the days preceding the October Revolution, his case resting chiefly on the illusion that the "common ownership of the means of production" would make the greatest single step towards abolishing the power to exploit men.

Fr. McNabb's case was critical rather than constructive. The "object of production" and the "means of distribution" did not receive any definite attention; and the question as to whether man exists for the State, or the State for man, arose only indirectly when Fr. McNabb implied the former.

"The best thing in the Soviet constitution I always say is this, and it is terrific, 'He who does not work shall not eat.'"

Those are Fr. McNabb's words, but it is hard to believe he really means them.

Brock

Peace or Pacifism

HOW TO PREVENT THE NEXT WAR. By V. A. Demant (York Pamphlets, 40, Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1, 3d.).

THIS pamphlet is ably written, well produced, and irrefutable in its logic.

The economic causes of war are clearly traced, and the popular fallacies relating thereto are patiently exposed—together with the Social Credit solution—in a masterly way.

This booklet can be recommended to everyone interested in the prevention of war. The author's logic and non-provocative style makes it specially suitable to introduce to the wide circle of people likely to be interested in its title.

J.C.

A Fearless Preacher

SEVEN ADDRESSES ON SOCIAL JUSTICE. By Rev. F. H. Drinkwater (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Limited, Is.).

THESE addresses by the Rev. F. H. Drinkwater show very clearly that the existing money system cannot stand the test of examination in the light of Christian teaching without offending the conscience.

The Rev. F. H. Drinkwater is well known as having the courage of his Christian convictions, specially in relation to the evil effects of the present money technique in social affairs.

There is evidence that this distinguished priest is himself a bit at sea when it comes to the monetary remedy, for he obviously thinks taxation as we know it would still

be required in a truly sound money system, but as he does not claim to be a "technical expert," this does not really matter.

He obviously knows, and is not afraid to state in his pulpit, that poverty in the midst of plenty is not the will of God, that the Means Test and the vicious degradation of the poor that accompanies it is the very opposite of the will of God, and my impression in reading the book was that it would be a good thing for the poor if we had more priests to preach fearlessly like this in England.

G.H.

SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

THE FIG TREE, Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS (Quarterly 3s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a year)

The following are Standard Works by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas. First published 1918)	3s. 6d.	THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION (2nd Edition 1934). (Demonstrates that governments are controlled by international finance, with a commentary on world politics)	3s. 6d.
CREDIT-POWER AND DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (A complete re-statement contrasted with current theories, with draft scheme for the mining industry)	3s. 6d.	THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT. (2nd Edition, 1937, revised and enlarged). (The latest technical exposition, with the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee)	3s. 6d.
SOCIAL CREDIT (3rd Edition 1933). (The philosophical background of Social Credit, and the draft scheme for Scotland)	3s. 6d.	THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT (An important new book, giving a full explanation of the position in Alberta. Includes Major Douglas's Interim Report to the Government of Alberta). Ready in May	5s. 0d.
WARNING DEMOCRACY (2nd Edition 1934). (A collection of speeches and articles treating the subject from various angles)	3s. 6d.	THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT. (Liverpool Speech.) By C. H. Douglas	6d.
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WHY NOT END POVERTY? By Father F. H. Drinkwater	3s. 6d.	AN OPEN LETTER TO A PROFESSIONAL MAN. By Bonamy Dobree	6d.
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- HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT. By G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell 2d.
- Six Propaganda Folders:
 - WASTE; THE CHOSEN EAST OF GOD; FEEDING RAVENS; A FAMILY NEEDS MONEY; FOREIGN TRADE; WASTED LIVES (4 of each 1s.) (each) ½d.

- Leaflets:
- "ASK AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU" (2s. per 100) ½d.
 - WAR (2s. 3d. per 100) ½d.
 - WHY PAY TAXES? (2s. 3d. per 100) ½d.
 - TYRANNY. By C. H. Douglas. ... ½d.
- Obtainable (postage extra) from
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CHESTNUTS

The Gospel of to-day: Put not your trust in riches, but put your riches in Trusts. The only thing where the demand exceeds the supply is the Income Tax. The only thing that never grows smaller when contracted is debt. Hot air can take a balloon up a long way, but it can't keep it there. Remember that while it takes two to make a bargain, usually only one gets it. Men who have to work like the Devil often raise Hell. The difference between the financier and the cat-burglar is that the financier gets in on the ground floor, and the cat-burglar at least leaves you the house. The only difference between an ancient pirate and a modern financier is that the former is dead.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION

A Conference will be held at the Rechabite Hall, Queen's Road, Brighton, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Miss M. B. de Castro, Mr. W. A. Willox, Mr. George Hickling. Chairman: Alderman J. Milner Black, J.P. At 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. W. A. Willox. "Alberta is fighting for you." MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, at 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss M. B. de Castro. "The Power of Women for Security and Plenty" At 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. George Hickling. "Dictatorship or Freedom."

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.)

For This They Died

THE area sown by each landed proprietor is subject to the dictation of the National Wheat Service. The N.W.S. will acquire all stocks legally produced and declared for sale by their owners at the official wholesale price, which will be decided every June for the following year. Owners are not allowed to sell to millers; they must sell at the official price; and they must sell to the N.W.S. such amounts of wheat as the latter may deem necessary for purposes of consumption or for the regulation of the national market.

Millers may acquire wheat only from the N.W.S. and at the official rate. Heavy penalties are attached to infringements of this provision, for, it is explained, the millers have hitherto frequently stood in too close relationship with the banks and have used their position as large creditors to force unremunerative sales on the economically weak peasantry.

This ominous passage is quoted from a report in *The Times* of September 15, of a decree issued by General Franco, affecting Spain's largest agricultural industry, wheat production.

ESTIMATES vary as to the numbers killed and maimed in the Spanish civil war, but all agree that the figures total hundreds of thousands. These men, women and children have been slaughtered for one fundamental reason—to decide how an insufficiency

of money—not of goods—shall be divided, and who shall direct its division.

In common with every other country, the production of goods and services in Spain proceeds at a greater rate than the issue of the tickets (money) by which they are distributed. From this basic defect in the distributive system—the money system—arises the struggle between the "haves" and the "have nots."

The struggle takes many forms, such as the fight between labour and capital; agriculture and industry; producers and consumers and of both with the middleman; the big monopoly and the small trader or manufacturer; and so on.

This internecine warfare has in Spain become a most bloody civil war. And it is a war waged over the division of an insufficiency of money, although Spain could provide by direct production and exchange with other countries sufficient of the essentials of life for all its citizens. The Spanish people slaughter each other for a ticket system—the money system.

This may seem to be an over-simplification of the Spanish situation; in truth it is not. The other factors in the struggle, the intervention by foreign countries, the question of Communism or Fascism, even the religious question itself, are all secondary.

Franco's decree, from which I have quoted above, actually refers to "a chronic state of over-production." Quite obviously it is

intended to overcome the situation in respect to wheat, not by enabling people to buy all they want, but by restriction of production. "Poverty in plenty" is to be abolished by abolishing the plenty.

The Spanish Government has already made clear that its policy is similar to that of Franco, save that different methods would be employed and, of course, a different set of people would enforce them.

Spain has been brought to bloody civil war because the people have allowed themselves to be misled into quarrelling over methods of distributing an insufficiency, when in fact there is, or could be, plenty for all. Did they but know it, both sides are fighting for an abstraction—the money system. They bomb, slash and bayonet each other, and each other's women and children, to maintain the financial system through which they are all governed.

This is the case in Spain today. This will be the case in Europe tomorrow unless we act, and act now, to prevent it.

J. DESBOROUGH

TRAINING FOR JOBS THEY MAY NOT GET

TWO of the new vocational training centres for R.A.F. men who have completed six years' service, will be situated in the Birmingham district.

Here men will be given a six months' course in such trades as bricklaying, carpentry, hairdressing, hotel waiting, machine operating, metal spinning, motor mechanics, painting, plastering and other trades useful to men who have had little or no experience of civilian employment.

The Ministry of Labour, says a Birmingham paper, will endeavour to find work for those completing the course.

This is not meant to be funny, and in fact the *North Mail* as recently as August 19 reported a meeting of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, at which concern at the Government scheme to train short-service men, on leaving the Army, for the shipbuilding and engineering industries was expressed.

A statement issued after the meeting declared it was felt that it would be a serious menace to the industry if large numbers of partially trained men passed through these centres into the industry each year.

The answer to all this is so patently obvious to readers of SOCIAL CREDIT that they must wonder if they are dreaming sometimes.

All the world seems bent on finding work for people who really want goods, and whose services in making the goods are, not required.

LISTEN, MR. LEWIS In the U.S.A. he Controls the C.I.O. By George Hickling

IN the industrial world of the United States the name of John L. Lewis is becoming dominant as an organiser of the workers. He is the king-pin in the Committee for Industrial Organisation, popularly known as the C.I.O. It claims 4,000,000 members in 32 national and 500 local unions.

A correspondent in *Reynolds News* of September 11 reports Lewis as saying:

"Millions of people are asking for some measure of social security. Another slump is coming. The very progress of technological processes is speeding the day of slump. As wages rise, prices are being marked up, and the C.I.O. is blamed. The truth is that bonus shares and executive salaries are soaring as never before. The immediate need, the urgent economic and social need of America, is for greater participation by the workers in the profits of industry. And C.I.O. intends that the workers shall have it."

WHAT are you doing, Mr. Lewis, about the "technological processes" that are "speeding the approach of slump"? Is it the machines themselves or their "wage-displacing" effects that cause slumps? Why not demand that "the wages of the machine" be monetised and distributed to the workers displaced by the machine, Mr. Lewis?

There need be no slump, though there may be "unemployed," but as they can have a

PASTEUR

IN relation to the orthodox economists of today Major Douglas occupies the same position that Pasteur did among the orthodox medical men of the Nineteenth Century.

From *Money*, U.S.A.

claim on the real profits of industry, "unemployment" need not show as a problem but as one of the profits of the "technological processes" of industry, "paid leisure." The methods of its distribution have been known for a long time; it requires only a united and determined demand to achieve it.

Listen, Mr. Lewis—this National Dividend, have you ever heard of it? If you haven't, isn't it about time, because this is what your members want.

Put this at the top of your programme, Mr. Lewis, because it is the most practical objective workers can aim at.

A National Dividend for each of your members will give them not "a measure," but complete economic and social security in freedom.

Isn't that what they want?

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from
BILLINGTON-GREIG
 32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street
 (behind Liberty's)

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT

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