

**4,000
Unborn
Babies
Destroyed
In a Year**
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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

**More
Special
News and
Articles
on Alberta**
Pages 5 & 8

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1937

Weekly Twopence

WAY FOR A DEMOCRAT

"WE are demonstrating that democracy is not dead, but alive." This message from a farmer, elector in Alberta, is a clarion call to every man who reads it. We print it in full, with a cheer for its genuine common sense, its inspiration, its challenge: as an example of clarity in a babbling world of confusion. A copy of this ought to be placed in the hands of every lover of freedom, every elector, every victim of poverty or restriction, every debtor, and every honest man.

Here is a man who knows what he wants—and who is ACTING rightly with others to get it!

An Alberta Farmer Speaks

IN 1905, the people of Alberta started out free from debt. Since that time, we have brought into this Province millions of pounds in bank tickets or money, and we have actually produced billions of pounds worth of valuable wealth in the form of agricultural produce, fish, timber, coal and oil, even radium and many other commodities highly valued by people living in other parts of the world, to whom most of it has been exported.

For rendering this great service to humanity, we find we actually owe the huge sum of over \$615,000,000.00 in money, besides our share of the Federal debt.

I took to town, a few days ago, three hogs. They were exactly four months and 10 days old. They weighed 210 lbs. each, all graded "select bacon" and dressed out 80 per cent. chilled meat.

These hogs were fed far more efficiently than most British children. They had all the milk they wanted to drink from our herd of pure-bred Jerseys; finely-ground wheat, as good as that used by you for your own bread; high-grade malting barley, oatmeal, and minerals. They lived in the open air under the clear blue skies of sunny Alberta and were in perfect health. The meat from these hogs is as fine flavoured and tender as any produced on earth.

I feed my children just as well as I feed my hogs. They have all the milk they want, when they want it. I know that they need it in abundance to build fine sturdy bodies and healthy minds. Neither my pigs nor my children will be stunted. I cannot afford to keep sickly pigs or undernourished children. I know how to grow healthy pigs and healthy children and so I provide well for their physical well-being.

We eat in the kitchen. At meal time the table is loaded with meats and vegetables and fruits, varying from roast turkey and fried chicken to green peas and ripe tomatoes and melons. I know that my growing children need the vitamins contained in fresh butter, milk and cream, tomatoes and other good farm foods, and they get them in abundance. Our cellar will soon be filled with good things to eat. Hundreds of pounds of honey, hundreds of quarts of fruit in glass sealers, vegetables of all kinds.

Over a hundred turkeys await our appetites, besides fine lamb and eggs and good solid beef, hams and bacon. *But we eat off cracked plates and wear old and ragged clothes.*



WHEN I tell my children that in England, where Grandma and Grandpa live, there are little children who have never tasted roast turkey and cranberry jelly, they can scarcely believe it. When I tell them that there are thousands, perhaps millions, of little children who never get bacon and eggs at the same time,

they wonder if their Daddy is lying to them. They cannot understand why we cannot go right ahead and produce abundantly and ship some of our wonderful foodstuffs over to these poor little children whom they would love to help.

They asked me last night if there were not enough trains and big ships to carry it. Oh, yes. We have plenty of trains and plenty of ships and plenty of fuel and power and plenty of men and women to keep them in operation. They know from their eight and nine years' experience on this earth that we, overseas, can supply the Mother Country with abundance. What they cannot understand is why we do not do so. "Don't we like our people in England?" "Yes, we love them." "Then let us send them some eggs; we have lots of them." They feel sorry for the little children of England who so sorely need the very things we can produce in abundance.

But we older folk know very well that the more we produce under this debt-producing financial system, the more bank money we will owe. And so we are compelled to restrict production. It is useless for us to increase production, for you haven't sufficient money to buy what is ALREADY in existence, let alone still more. We also want more money to buy the things you manufacture and a great deal more, if you could increase your output. How stupid we are to be sure, to allow an outworn ticket system to interfere with the results we want.

WE KNOW THAT IN ASSOCIATION, WE CAN GET THE RESULTS WE WANT, SO THE PEOPLE IN ALBERTA ARE GOING TO SEE THAT WE GET THESE RESULTS. WE HAVE NOW DEMANDED OUR PROVINCIAL DIVIDEND OF \$25.00 A MONTH WITH A LOWER COST TO LIVE.

This will enable us to go ahead and produce all we need and enable us to buy all we want to provide a decent standard of living. Now, if you want to feed yourselves and your children as efficiently as I feed my pigs, **YOU WILL HAVE TO DEMAND YOUR NATIONAL DIVIDEND AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT. THEN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO BUY THE FINE FOODS WE CAN PRODUCE FOR YOU.**



OF course, the financiers will never give either you or me these necessary tickets if only a few of us demand them. They have the power to issue or withdraw money as it suits them, not because it is their God-given right, but because we have allowed them to usurp this power from us.

But they are only common money merchants, dealing in money as a rag and bone man deals in junk. But they are powerful and will obtain the best speakers in the land to tell us how unconstitu-

tional it is to demand anything; how it will wreck democracy; how Alberta will flood the markets causing a slump in prices; how it will cause inflation; what a terrible thing it will be for us to produce abundantly for you and for you to have all you want to eat.

They will tell you that you will eat too much, drink too much, wear too many clothes and that you won't work when you get your dividend.

They, of course, are different. A dividend of several millions a year cannot affect them. Their tables can be loaded down with roast duck and champagne, but they wouldn't eat or drink too much. Their clothes closets may be full of silk hats and opera cloaks, but they would never wear too many shirts. They are supermen. We common people must be half-starved and scantily clothed. We must never be allowed to live in comfort.



WHAT nonsense to be sure. A well-fed, efficiently housed horse will work far better than a half-starved thing. I know from experience that children will never over-indulge in any food if they have what they need of it. A craving for food of any kind is a sign that that food is needed.

To withhold such food will mean over-indulgence if the opportunity to eat unlimited quantities is provided. It must be introduced gradually until the body has obtained what it requires, and then it will take only what is needed when it is needed. Most illness is caused from a lack of proper diet.

The British People now have the opportunity to again lead the world another step forward. We have the ability to produce abundantly and supply all our people from pole to pole and from east to west with a full and comfortable life.

The only hindrance is money. The people of Alberta now call to all people throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations to come to their aid in this fight for economic freedom.

WE ARE DEMONSTRATING THAT DEMOCRACY IS NOT DEAD, BUT ALIVE; THAT FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP MUST GO FOR EVER.

The world has not yet seen what the British people can do. War has now been declared between the people and the money merchants. We call to you to join up now. We must open up with a great barrage of letters, telegrams and cablegrams to all Members of Parliament, demanding that the people of Alberta be given freedom and that you be given your National Dividend.

We are not fighting for ourselves alone, but for you. Your support must be made known throughout the world.

P. A.

VOICES ON THE AIR IN ALBERTA

(Frotti's Impressions of the so-called People's League Speeches broadcast from Calgary.)

MAYOR DAVISON. The people are now disappointed because there is no basic dividend.

"LON" CAVANAUGH. People want work, not dividends

MAYOR DAVISON. This Government is ruled by a self-styled economist who lives in England.

VOICE FROM THE CROWD. And old Mackenzie King's crowd by a lot of self-styled philanthropists who live in New York, Basle and Paris.

MAYOR DAVISON. The latest catchphrase is the monetising of Alberta's credit. The fact that there is no credit does not stop the stump speakers.

E. L. GRAY. The country has been built up by borrowing money.

"LON" CAVANAUGH. The only ones to benefit are those who get jobs on the Premier's gigantic patronage system.

ANOTHER VOICE. Just because there is one man in the Cabinet who used to be on unemployment relief—

"LON" CAVANAUGH (with dignity). I am talking about the situation. I'm inclined to ask the question, did Aberhart and the Government obtain their jobs by false pretences?

E. L. GRAY. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner has been in the Province two weeks, looking for a place to spend a million dollars on drought relief, but the Provincial Government refuse to take him up on it.

D. M. DUGGAN. I do not blame Social Credit entirely for the situation to-day. I came to Canada 33 years ago, expecting to find it a land of promise from which despotism* had disappeared.

"LON" CAVANAUGH. Right thinking people should sign not a true-blue pledge, but a red, white and blue pledge.

D. M. DUGGAN. It is only by a combination of effort that we go forward unitedly to save this province from the wreck* and menace* which faces us today. This thing is going on before our eyes, and we are sick and tired of what is going on.*

"LON" CAVANAUGH. Looking at the audience through Social Credit glasses, the crowd is about 75,000 to 80,000. Actually there are about 7,000 to 8,000 people present. Douglas-Aberhart Theories are inflation, taxation and coercion.

E. L. GRAY. It takes men with the courage of a Mackenzie King or an R. B. Bennett to stop it.*

A MR. DAVIES. The people demand a reconstruction of the Province from the ground up.

D. M. DUGGAN. Almost every man you meet wants to find a way out of Alberta.†

* Licensing bankers.

† Because of the licensing of bankers.

[The report in the *Albertan* ends with the curious remark, "Some species of grouse moult their toenails at the end of summer."]

★ COMMENTARY ★

"Economy and Hard Work"

WITH a great lack of originality, M. Bonnet, French Finance Minister, has declared that "Only economy and hard work can save us."

These words will have a familiar and sinister ring to all who remember the slumps in Great Britain in 1921 and 1931.

We predicted the failure of M. Blum's grandiloquent programme of reform shortly after the United Front Government was returned to power in 1936.

Already there is not much left of it. Higher wages are fast being cancelled by rising prices, taxation has been vastly increased and is to be increased still further, and now the forty-hour week is, in effect, being abandoned, and measures are being taken to prevent sit-down strikes in protest.

All these things are being brought about by financial manipulation, chiefly through depreciation of the franc, which has now dropped to 150 to the £.

When the franc becomes stable it may be taken as evidence that the French people have been tamed.

What they are now experiencing is undoubtedly intended to prove to them that the plenty and security they desire is impossible of attainment, and that dictatorship is best.

What in fact is being proved to the hilt is that, when people vote politicians into power to carry out technical reforms, instead of to impose their will for results on the experts, they are always disappointed.

Japanese War on India

AS a result of the war with China, Japan is cutting down imports of non-essentials.

Cotton imports are to be drastically restricted. India relies on Japan to take 40 per cent. of her cotton; she will have to look elsewhere for a market, and the only possible one is Great Britain.

For months Indian delegates have been negotiating in London for a new trade agreement to replace the Ottawa Agreement of 1932. British interests maintain that India benefited more from the Ottawa Agreement than Great Britain.

Behind the scenes a struggle has gone on for trade concessions to Britain. It culminated last week in a press announcement that the "unofficial" (i.e., trade) advisers to the Indian delegation were returning to India. This meant, in effect, the breakdown of negotiations.

Japan's blow to Indian trade may mean that India will be forced to make concessions to Great Britain.

War is good for trade!

Can Wages Buy All The Prices?

THE output of British coalmines in the quarter ended June 30 was 7,000,000 tons greater than the corresponding summer quarter of 1936.

Coal raised was 58,910,882 tons.

Nett production costs were £40,045,772 (14s. 6.93d. a ton).

Wages costs were £27,260,701 (9s. 11.08d. a ton).

The difference between these two sums is roughly the amount to which we are all put in debt to the Money Monopoly for raising all that coal. "Sound" finance is wonderful!

Edison as an employer), been that of the moderate capitalist-employer, and his outlook on monetary reform was tinged by the difficulties of that calling, greatly enhanced in his case by his views. To him, at any rate in his most active years, the problem to be solved was a productive problem, and his experience in the Bryan silver campaign in the United States, which he probably understood far better than did Bryan, reinforced this attitude.

Nevertheless, his differences with Social Crediters were probably more superficial than important. He was an effective speaker at the lunches of business organisations where his audience was concerned with the difficulties of the trader and manufacturer, rather than the consumer, and in consequence, his appeal was not quite that to which we are now accustomed.

THE DISEASE

Two hundred and seventy rate defaulters were summoned at Kingston-on-Thames today. — "Evening News," September 29.

THE REMEDY

Ratepayers all over the country are threatened with increases of 50 per cent. or more in their rating assessments . . . The Central Valuation Committee has been urging that the basis of assessment laid down in the Rating Act, 1925, must be put into operation. . . . The incidence of the rating will fall on the poorest. — "Daily Herald," September 17.

YOUR WILL?

Who and what are the Central Valuation Committee? and are they doing what you want them to do? Has your Member of Parliament and have your local Councillors been told your wishes in the matter? It is no use just being sorry or summoned. Only **ACTION NOW** matters. Get going. T.H.S.

How To Get Fit

THE National Health campaign has started. We forecasted this when the Malnutrition Debate took place in Parliament some months ago.

Sir John Orr's exposure of the relation of health to income had to have a lot of whitewash. This campaign is a bucketful, costing £2,000,000, which is cheaper than financing the consumption of milk, eggs, fish, butter, fruit and the physique building foods.

The poor still starve because their income is unequal to the prices of the diets that are essential to health. Give them lectures on nutrition, says the Ministry of Health, and gymnasium instructors and exercises, chortles the Ministry of Education.

★

Demand the abolition of poverty, all you who are short of money to buy what you want. Exercises before you eat will only make you more hungry and undermine still further your health.

Ask your doctor. Ask yourself. Then get busy on your Member of Parliament, who gets £600 a year from public funds to represent your will.

The Effect of Insecurity

MR. LYONS, the Prime Minister of Australia, in a speech made in Tasmania on September 28, said that the birth rate had fallen since 1911 from 27.2 to 17.15 per 1,000.

He also pointed out that between 1931 and 1934 a total of 20,000 more people, chiefly of British stock, had left Australia than had entered.

We remember the mission of Sir Otto Niemeyer from the Bank of England right at the beginning of this period, with a programme designed to reduce the standard of living throughout the continent.

The adoption of his proposals secured for the time being the throttling grip of international finance on Australia, but it has

For that reason perhaps it was less suspect as "Utopian."

He was a kind host, a brilliant pianist, and a competent inventor.

It is significant of the topsy-turvy values that the world places on achievement, that I had heard of the Kitson Light, which was rather a development than an invention, many years before 1921, when I first came in contact with his book "A Fraudulent Standard"—probably one of the most effective attacks on the gold myth ever written. He will in all probability be remembered by it long after everyone has forgotten in what an incandescent oil lamp consisted.

At the least, he lived to see the idol he so detested tottering on its throne, and had the consciousness that he was a principal contributor to its overthrow.

C. H. Douglas

made Australia impossible to live in for many.

"Sound" finance is emptying a vast continent, and by a black alchemy of banking policy is changing fertility into sterility. Is that what the Australians want?

The "Bought" Press

ALL the newspapers are squealing about Alberta's "Accurate News and Information Bill." The Press controllers are fuming about what they call "dictatorial powers" in the Bill, and quite naturally their editors must rave in the tune the Press barons call.

One would think on reading these fulminations that a strict censorship is to be imposed, as is operating in Russia, Germany and Italy. The truth is that the Bill leaves the Press as free as hitherto to print anything it likes—truth or lies—but, when the papers print lies, under the new Bill they will have to disclose who it is that states the lie, and where he lives.

The reason for this is to let the people know just from whom, and where, Press propaganda originates.

The Press owners are not pleased about this; they want to retain their freedom to continue to tell lies without being called to order.

The Government of Alberta is satisfied that this truth, of knowing who their enemy is and where he lives, will go a long way towards achieving the freedom they are determined to get.

The Seeds of War

THERE has been a remarkable sequel to the picture of the Rival Garages which we reproduced on the front page of SOCIAL CREDIT last week by courtesy of the *Daily Herald*.*

The caption, "The Seeds of War are in every village," was later substantiated by the outbreak of hostilities between two rival garages which led to the appearance of two men in the Court.

It was stated that on one garage there was a notice, "No connection with the garage next door," and on the other there was a notice, "No, thank God."

A motorist pulled up outside one garage and an assistant from the rival garage came over to solicit his custom.

Subsequently one man struck the other, and was fined in the Court.

"The fight for foreign trade," the rivalry amongst nations for "markets abroad" is exactly the same as the fight between these two garages.

The cause is the same, and the remedy is the same. National Dividends, by enabling people to buy all they can produce will transform export trade into a friendly exchange of surpluses, and by giving to all economic security will make trade rivalry friendly competition instead of a matter of life and death.

* We regret that owing to an oversight this acknowledgment was not made at the time.

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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ARTHUR KITSON—In Memoriam

THERE can be few Social Crediters who will learn without regret that Mr. Arthur Kitson died in a nursing home last week. He was 78 years young, and a very considerable proportion of them were devoted to the cause of monetary reform, in regard to which he was without question the outstanding English pioneer. His were the days when a monetary reformer was regarded as something like an Egyptologist, but madder. Had his speciality been any other science, he would have attained world-wide attention and financial success. As it was he was systematically unreported or misreported, and virtue was most certainly its own and only reward.

Kitson's business life had, after an early period of employment by Thomas Alva Edison (and it took a tough man to stand

MRS. PALMER'S FEATURE FOR WOMEN

Four Thousand Unborn Babies Were Destroyed Last Year In One British Dominion

I do not see why my baby should die for want of money when I did the same as the greatest in the land, who ought to know what to do. Will you write to me or I shall go mad.

THIS is part of a letter addressed to "Cassandra," *Daily Mirror* columnist. "Cassandra" says the *Daily Mirror* gets quite a number of such frenzied letters. "Cassandra" just doesn't know what to do about them.

This is the cry of a woman in agony because she cannot buy what her child needs. The child was unwanted before it came, but now how passionately loved!

Better be silent, "Cassandra," unless you can say something to destroy the net of lies in which this poor mother is struggling.

The jaws of hell gape open in China now, while I write these words. The Prince of the power of darkness laughs there in his might.

He reigns unopposed in the Far East; but do not dream that there is any place, no matter how fair or peaceful, where he has not cast his net.

First the net of lies; to be followed by death in the guise of disease, slow starvation and suicide—then destruction, undisguised and triumphant—war.

Not At War, Yet

NEW Zealand is not at war—yet. But things are in train. Death comes first to the weakest and most helpless. Of these, four thousand were destroyed last year.

They were unborn children.

Just over a year ago a government commission was set up to report on the incidence of abortion in New Zealand.

The commission's report is now available, and, in my opinion, has the greatest significance. I believe New Zealand to be the first country to set up such an inquiry. She was also a pioneer in infant welfare work. Dr. Truby King's work for mothers and children is world famous, and as a result of his wonderful system, New Zealand has the lowest infant mortality rate in the world.

She also has one of the lowest birth rates. Here is a summary of the report of the government committee on abortion:

"The committee is convinced that the induction of abortion is exceedingly common in New Zealand, and that it has definitely increased in recent years.

"It has been estimated that at least one pregnancy in every five ends in abortion; in other words, that some 6,000 abortions occur in New Zealand every year. Of these it is believed that 4,000, at a conservative estimate, are criminally induced . . ."

The committee's report is a very comprehensive one. Members received and sifted a tremendous amount of evidence. The impression left upon the mind, after reading it, even in its summarised form, is one of incredible suffering and misery.

The Unhappy Woman

FIRST of all the unhappy woman, in her effort to kill her unborn child, will resort to the drugs which are sold by unscrupulous persons, but which are rarely effective.

Her next step is to visit an unprincipled doctor, nurse, or charlatan. She takes her life in her hands. For deaths from this cause make up one quarter of the total maternal mortality in New Zealand.

Of what use is all the hard work put in by public-spirited doctors, who during recent years have improved New Zealand's obstetrical services in so marked a manner, if this terrible abuse is to continue unchecked?

The committee states that it believes the practice to be increasing, and completes the report by summarising what the members

believe to be the chief causes for the increasing resort to abortion.

They are—

1. Economic and domestic hardship.
2. Changes in social and moral outlook.
3. Pregnancy amongst the unmarried.
4. In a small proportion of cases, fear of child-birth.

There is no need to quarrel with these findings—they are sincere and to the point, and I believe true in the main. But it must be pointed out that the first three causes are really different aspects of one underlying cause; lack of money, the wherewithal to provide for the unborn child.

Moral Outlook

IT is unfair to say that a change in the moral outlook of women has caused them to wish to limit or avoid the bearing of children, when this very moral change has been brought about by the insecurity of modern life, acting and reacting on women until they become embittered and lost to all their old ideals.

And surely pregnancies amongst the unmarried are largely the result of the postponement of marriage because of poverty.

It must not be thought that the incidence of abortion in New Zealand is higher than elsewhere in the "civilised" world. According to reliable medical opinion conditions are very similar in the British Isles; and in the United States, it is said that 10,000 women lose their lives every year from this cause alone.

Legislation

I AM quite aware that there is a school of thought that advocates legalisation, on the grounds that a woman has a right to decide whether she wishes to bear a child or not, and that if performed under proper medical supervision the risks from the operation are considerably lessened.

I maintain that in a prosperous and happy country it would not matter whether

the operation were legal or not. For no normal woman would want it.

Quite rightly, it seems to me, the committee is of opinion that any alteration of the law would be undesirable at present, and that the solution of the problem must be found elsewhere.

Though the wives of the unemployed and of small farmers call for the most sympathetic consideration, not only because they are poor, but because they lack domestic help, the committee realises that many women whose husbands are in the lower salaried groups or in small businesses, have just as anxious a time to make both ends meet.

Direct financial assistance is advocated, not only at the time of confinement, but during the much longer period of the rearing and education of the family.

The committee realises that lack of domestic help is almost as bad as lack of money, and suggests the recruiting of a National Domestic Service Corps of young women, trained for domestic work, and guarantees employment and pay as long as their services are satisfactory.

Their services would be available to all women, and might even be provided freely, according to the circumstances of the case.

The Only Way

I HAVE not the least doubt that it is along these lines that the problem will eventually be solved. Only one thing is needed to make these benefits available to all at once—that the people of New Zealand take command of their own monetary policy so that it may be directed towards their own happiness.

For the same lie is setting the Chinese and Japanese at each other's throats and destroying the unborn children in New Zealand—the lie that in this beautiful world God has not provided enough and to spare for all.

Women of New Zealand—demand your National Dividend!

B. M. Palmer

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- TYRANNY. By C. H. Douglas. ... ½d.

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THIS PROSPERITY —IN CANADA

THE people of Alberta are being told by bank propagandists that prosperity has returned to every Province except theirs. The following extracts from letters from some of those living on "mothers' allowances" in Ontario, draws a different picture.

"I am on mothers' allowance, drawing for myself and three children \$35 (£7) per month. One girl has turned 16 and can't get work, and one boy will be 16 in April. Since the death of my husband two years ago I've been in hospital three times. Two months ago the youngest boy had to have two operations and is underweight. He was ordered cod liver oil, but how can one supply it on \$35 dollars a month, and four to feed, clothe, and a million other things to buy? It cost me \$13 (£2 12s.) to start the children to school for clothes, books, etc. After the other things were bought, such as wood, etc., for the winter, it leaves us about \$11 (£2 4s.) a month for food.

"It's time something was done. My husband served overseas on active service, and the least they can do is see that the family doesn't suffer."

"How can we feed, clothe, doctor, and bring up a child on \$5 (£1) a month?" asks another mother. "I have two boys, seven and five years of age. Both are pale and underweight. and no matter how I try. I

cannot get above a pint of milk a day for the three of us."

"I have five children. My allowance is \$50 (£10) a month. I try my best to make ends meet. I plant my own garden and bake my own bread. I make pillow slips out of flour bags. I have bought no beds or bedding since my husband's death seven years ago. I have no other help whatever. My husband held a good position and we put every cent we saved into a home which was eventually lost. I could not begin to keep up payments, taxes, etc. And food prices are up."

"My little girl is 11 years old and weighs 62 pounds, and looks like a walking skeleton. My little boy, who is just home from the hospital from having the paralysis, is nine and weighs 54 pounds, and we can't get any help with milk. When my children get 16 years old, we will be cut off altogether, then what will there be for us to do?"

PRESS CUTTINGS

All who are willing to scrutinise local newspapers, trade and agricultural journals, and weekly magazines for items of interest to SOCIAL CREDIT, for publication or record, are asked to assist the SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cuttings Bureau, which is organised by the Jersey Douglas Social Credit Group. Please write for particulars to Mr. T. L. Mawson. Petit Port. St. Brelade's Jersey C.I.

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Morning coffee, afternoon tea, and light refreshments.

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

NOTICES

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

On Thursday, October 14, there will be a short address by Mr. J. E. Tuke, "Looking Back and Looking Forward." Refreshments.

Volunteers are spreading the truth about Alberta by selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets. They start from here between 5 and 8 p.m. on Thursdays, before the weekly meetings. Come and help, or write to G.R.T. saying what days and times are more convenient.

In response to requests Mr. Willox will repeat his address on "The Significance of Alberta" at the Thursday evening meeting at the Social Credit Rendezvous on October 28, at 8 p.m.

SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

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Vol. 7. No. 9. Friday, October 8, 1937

Demand What You WANT

THE Social Credit Movement is engaged in a war. It is fighting with and for the truth against the powers of usurpation and deceit.

Our country and the world is full of men and women who are spellbound by a will that has for its design the cheating of all of us out of our birthright.

Nobody wants to suffer the misery that accompanies poverty while there is plenty available to be distributed, and while that plenty is being deliberately restricted; yet that is the situation we have.

Nobody wants to live his life out under the continual threat of financial insolvency, and yet that is what millions of us have to put up with. A life poisoned by the fear of not being able to pay the financial tribute claimed by the rent man, the tax collector, and the banker. Yet that is how we go on.

A life of security and plenty, unfettered by debt, is not the vision of a Utopianist. Our native common sense tells us that this is a practical proposition immediately realisable.

What is it then that is obstructing this reasonable and practical proposition of economic security in freedom for every man and woman?—that withholds from us our social credit?

THERE are lots of clever men who write books, give lectures, publish newspapers, to explain and to teach with pompous theories and unctuous phrases that this cannot be done. It is a lie. If we listen to these "clever men," we get confused because they each have a different "plan," and they talk unendingly in conflict. We become confused and embittered, fighting each other, adopting this or that particular plan, and while we are fighting and arguing about these shock-absorbing plans, we become divided among ourselves into camps fighting for the imaginations of the "clever" men. While we continue to do that we shall continue in slavery, insecurity and poverty.

THE Social Credit Movement believes that the people united can without fail get what they want. Any man can know what he wants, but not every man can understand the plans of the clever men.

To overcome the clever design to cheat us of our birthright of economic security in freedom, we must demand what we want in its simplest possible terms. We must not demand to understand plans, nor must we fight on our own or other people's cleverness, but with the faith of little children and the intuition of life itself we must demand consistently, continually and with determination just what we want until we are satisfied.

There is a common demand on which we can all unite. Every man wants his home secure, he does not want his children to starve, or his wife continually to be worried as to how to meet bills.

The sanctities of the family, of love and nurture, must be allowed to develop freely, and in beauty.

Let us demand that every child in every home shall eat, and eat plenty, and live in free security.

Let us men remember that whatever restricts, or threatens, or brings fear to this objective must be fought, and fought continually until the deadly principles of restriction are overcome.

In other words, we must fight for what we, the common men—not the "clever men"—WANT, until the last battle of the war in which we are engaged is won, and until we can say that in England there are no poor and there are no slaves.

THIS MONTH . . . by ROD

TWO PLAIN VANS.



Trying situation caused by furniture being seized simultaneously by the hire-purchase people because you haven't kept up the instalments and by the government because your landlord hasn't paid his Income Tax.

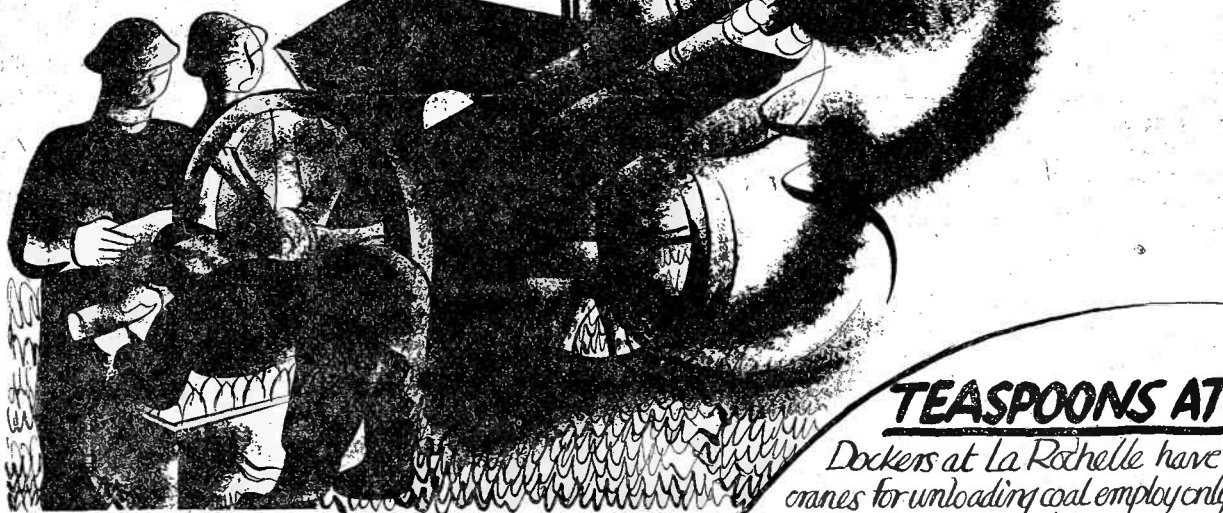
LONDON'S GREEN BELT.

Straight and narrow way for those who pay for it!



It looks as though in many places London's Green Belt will be about 2 feet wide as the land is to be "sterilised" and the public only allowed on footpaths.

CHINA JAPANESE EXPORTS GO UP!



THE WORK SYSTEM explained to the Tories.



You see, kid-dies, the Don-ey does-nit real-ly want to run at all, but he thinks that if he works real-ly hard he'll get the carrot, but of cour-se he does-nit real-ly and that's why he's call-ed a Don-ey.

ELSE

blots her copy-book and has to write out her mistake 50 times.

TEASPOONS AT LA ROCHELLE

Dockers at La Rochelle have struck because new cranes for unloading coal employ only 2 men instead of 30 as before. Cranes indeed! Why not unload it lump by lump and keep the whole town on the job.



Mail Order Government?

Maybe, But Not In Alberta

By W. L. BARDSLEY

"It is doubtful," said a recent leader in the "Edmonton Journal," which is the principal local anti-Aberhart paper, "if the people of Alberta will submit much longer to the mail order government now in effect. There can be no doubt that Mr. Aberhart and his ministers are taking orders from Major Douglas, either direct or through the Social Credit board. More amazing still, Alberta now appears to have to wait for the arrival of the Douglas weekly newspaper, SOCIAL CREDIT, published in London, in order to learn what the latest orders are. "A fortnight ago the Old Country mail brought the information that Major Douglas had ordered the Social Credit board to 'pass press act.' Yesterday's contained the news, over the Major's own name, that 'Mr. Aberhart has expressed his intention to call another special session of the Alberta Legislature to re-pass the bank bills.'"

"Douglas knows Aberhart's 'intentions' before the citizens of Alberta do. Why? Probably because Douglas knew what they were going to be even before the premier did!"
 "Such are the processes of government by mail order."

★
THE purpose of this cleverly distilled venom, compounded of half truths and false emphasis, is easy to discern. It is twofold.

It is intended first to inflame the opposition to Mr. Aberhart, which is only too ready to believe the absurd suggestion that Major Douglas is "dictating" the actions of the Social Credit Government from London.

It is true that an attempt is being made from outside the Province of Alberta to dictate the actions of its Government. But not by Major Douglas, nor by the paper SOCIAL CREDIT, flattered as we are by the suggestion.

The Edmonton Journal makes no mention of this attempt at dictation. It would spoil its little game to remind the people of Alberta that the laws duly passed by its Legislature in Special Session have been "disallowed"—not by Major Douglas nor by SOCIAL CREDIT, but by the Federal Government at Ottawa acting, as has been shown in such papers as *The Times* and the *Financial Times*, under pressure from the banks.

(People like Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Reginald McKenna, from London, have been very busy in Canada lately.)

That is the real attempt at dictation, and the people of Alberta are rightly incensed at it. It was an arbitrary act, contrary to the will of the Albertan people, contrary to the decision of Albertan legislators.

★
 NOW let us examine the pretensions of the Edmonton Journal to suggest that Major Douglas or SOCIAL CREDIT is "dictating" to the Alberta Government.

For the second intention of the leader is to embarrass Major Douglas in his advice to the Albertan Government, and SOCIAL CREDIT in its comments on the Alberta situation. In this it fails, for Major Douglas

will continue to advise, and SOCIAL CREDIT to exercise the freedom of the press.

Major Douglas's advice has been sought by the Albertan Government. Indeed it was one of Mr. Aberhart's election pledges that he would seek the advice of Major Douglas.

In fact, Mr. Glen MacLachlan, Chairman of the Albertan Social Credit Board, came to England especially to seek that advice, and Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne, old and trusted colleagues of Major Douglas, were asked to visit Alberta on his behalf, with Mr. MacLachlan's consent.

The fact that these two gentlemen have since been given official appointments (as advisers to the Social Credit Board) by the Alberta Government does not preclude them from consulting Major Douglas when they wish to do so—or does the Edmonton Journal think it does, and if so why?

If the Edmonton Journal is so kind as to reply to this article, a contingency which I do not expect, it will please state why it regards advice sought by the Government as dictation, while it ignores interference, not sought by the Government—interference by interested parties which attempt to overrule that Government.

★
 IT should also bear in mind that Messrs. Powell and Byrne, with the willing assent and co-operation of the Alberta Government, are endeavouring to advise that Government on the best steps by which it can carry out the unmistakable mandate given to it in overwhelming fashion by the people of Alberta at the last election.

A mandate very similar to the promise given by Mr. Mackenzie King before his election when he said:

"Canada is faced with a great battle between the money power and the power of the people, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament."

"I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to

carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit.

"Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government, all talk of Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile."

Mr. King is now trying to thwart that mandate by dictation from outside the Province. Such are the processes of government by mail order.

★
TWO things have prompted the Edmonton Journal to whip itself into a fine frenzy. First, the wording of Major Douglas's cable to Mr. MacLachlan.

This read: "Great work rush appointment bank directors pass press act." It is stigmatised in another leading article—evidently an afterthought—as a peremptory command insolently launched from six thousand miles away.

Tut, tut! Newspapers with special cable facilities as part of their business equipment are apt to forget the high cost of sending cables 6,000 miles. The rest of us cut out the non-essential words.

Is it cheaper to cable as Major Douglas cabled or, say, "Great work, advise you to rush appointment of bank directors and strongly urge you to pass press act"?

It seems a little cheaper than cheap for the Edmonton Journal to pick on a cable, with its obvious economy of words, in order to try and bamboozle its readers into believing that here is evidence that Major Douglas is sending peremptory orders.

Fortunately every indication shows that the Albertan people are not being bamboozled, as the ignominious collapse of the attempt at a United Front against Mr. Aberhart indicates.

No, it is becoming increasingly and joyfully clear that the people of Alberta do not intend to tolerate mail order government from anywhere.

They know what they want and they see

that their Government is trying to let them have it, and so long as it continues they will support it to the limit—and woe betide those who try to thwart them.

★
THE second item which enrages the Journal is the comment in SOCIAL CREDIT on the news that Mr. Aberhart intended to re-pass the Bank Bills (SOCIAL CREDIT, August 27). Apparently we knew over here of Mr. Aberhart's intention before the Albertans did—perhaps even before he did!

One can only say, in extenuation of this heinous offence, that the news was published both in *The Times* and in the *Daily Telegraph* several days before it was possible for SOCIAL CREDIT to comment on it.

In fact the Edmonton Journal is opposing the freedom of SOCIAL CREDIT to make intelligent criticism, and to speculate on the course of events in Alberta.

The whole of this question involves the proper function of a newspaper and what it should really be free to print, and the Albertan Government's Bill to ensure the more comprehensive information of the public will be discussed here next week.

The Edmonton Journal might well be alarmed at such a Bill, for the information it should be giving to the public is that the Albertan Government is not a "mail order government." It is a Government with a clear mandate which it is resolutely attempting to carry out, and it is accepting or rejecting any advice tendered upon its own responsibility.

If there is any "mail order government" going on, the orders are being given by the Bank of England, transmitted by the Bank of Canada, and obeyed by the Federal Government at Ottawa.

Next week's article will deal with other phases of the campaign of false witness in Alberta, with particular reference to the Press Act.

NEXT WEEK—

WE shall print in full the speech of the Hon. Solon Low when introducing "The Credit of Alberta Regulation Bill."

No representative of the people, in any parliament, at any time, ever made a speech to equal this.

The simplicity of its language, its directness, its clarity, make a refreshing change from the "tinkling of cymbals" in which politicians the world over are engaged.

Every elector who wishes Parliament to reflect the "will of the people" should read this speech and use it to reach as many others as he can. It is one thing we can all do to help the cause which is our own equally with those in Alberta who are determined to achieve security in freedom for the common man.

THIS IS THE ALBERTA MEASURE THEY CALLED ANTI-BRITISH

ON the passing of the Credit of Alberta Regulation Act, subsequently "disallowed" by Mr. Mackenzie King under pressure from the bankers, and since re-passed by the Albertan Legislature in amended form, the British and Canadian Press, faithful to its financial paymasters, spared no effort to misrepresent the measure to the public.

Section 7 in particular was seized upon and labelled "anti-British," and "tyrannical," for, suggested the Press, "it took away the treasured and hitherto inalienable right of the subject to appeal to the Courts."

As far as we are aware, no section of the Press making such attacks published section 7. We are now able to reproduce it from the original Act, and the reason for this oversight becomes clear.

Section 7 does not take away the right of appeal except from the law-breaker. It rightly insists on compliance with the law by those wishing to appeal to it. Surely a very different matter!

Section 7:
 (1) Any banker required to be licensed by this Act shall not, while unlicensed, be capable of commencing or maintaining any action or other proceeding in any Court in the Province in respect of any claim in law or in equity.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation declare that as and from a date named therein this section shall cease to have any force and effect and shall stand repealed.

READ IT NOW

A new pamphlet by
 L. D. BYRNE

DEBT AND TAXATION A FRAUDULENT TYRANNY



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 Post free

G.W.L. DAY: "We feel almost a sense of rage when we read of a serious railway accident . . . we have the feeling that after a century of railway development fatal accidents ought not to be allowed to happen."

THE RAILWAYS CAN BE MADE SAFE

MR. CREEVEY, the diarist, writing nearly one hundred years ago about a pioneer trip in a train, said that he had actually travelled at a speed of 20 miles an hour, an adventure he was glad to have experienced once in his lifetime, but never again.

The Prince Consort after a similar adventure was visibly shaken and exclaimed on reaching his destination, "Not quite so fast another time please, Mr. Conductor."

These strange new monsters which belched black smoke and rattled noisily along iron tracks looked more dangerous than they really were. In a century of railroad travel the casualties per million miles run have been so slight that we have ceased to worry about the prospect of being killed on a train journey.

It is therefore doubly a shock when the unexpected happens; in fact, we feel almost a sense of outrage on reading of a serious railway accident.

Now this sense of outrage is based upon a sound instinct. We have the feeling that after a century of railway development and progress, fatal accidents ought not to be allowed to happen.

Steel Coaches Are Safer

With all these years of experience behind them, the railway companies should now be in a position to make their railways virtually safe. If by any chance accidents should occur, safety measures ought to prevent any of the passengers from being seriously hurt.

Nevertheless, people still continue to be killed on the railways, and the remarkable thing is that the reason which stands in the way of safety is difficulties of expense. From the mechanical point of view, there are no difficulties.

Not long ago near Paris, and shortly before in England, there were railway accidents in which practically all the victims were riding in wooden coaches.

Over and over again it has been proved that for the safety of passengers the strongest possible type of railway carriage is needed, and that best of all is a metal vehicle.

It is also a known fact that railway accidents could be reduced almost to vanish-

ing point by an automatic system of signalling, such as is used in America and on our own underground railways.

But in spite of this our railway companies have large numbers of wooden-bodied carriages still in service; and, even on electrified lines, systems of signalling that depend unnecessarily on the human element.

Why don't they use the best equipment and the most efficient methods? They have a reasonable excuse under the present conditions, with the limited amount of money at their disposal; they compromise by building the cheapest type of coach that will afford reasonable safety, and the best type of signalling system within their means which will keep the number of accidents within reasonable limits.

It is possible that they might now build all-metal rolling stock about as cheaply as they can build stock of the present type of construction, but to do this they would have to scrap their workshops which at present are equipped to build wooden stock and replace them with machinery to turn out metal stock; and this, of course, would cost a good deal of money.

Suppose, now, that in the course of the next few years the public becomes so exasperated at the possibility of being crushed to death or burnt alive in a wooden railway carriage that it becomes united and vocal in a demand for steel carriages.

They Will Have To Give In

The conflict can then be represented very simply by two aligned arrows pointing outwards, indicating a tug-of-war between Public Demand for Safety and Railway Company Fear of Insolvency.

INIQUITY

Open Letter To All M.P.'s

IT is now common knowledge that banks create credit and put such credit into circulation by granting bank loans to the community. Further, such credit belongs to the community and not to the banks. This means that what belongs to the community is issued to them as a debt.

If you do not realise the iniquity of such a procedure, imagine the same principle is applied to the £600 per annum which you receive as a Member of the House. Unquestionably you would regard this as your own property. Would you not regard it as iniquitous if this salary were issued to you merely as a loan to be subsequently repaid by you?

If you agree that such a principle is unjust, when may you be expected to take action in the House to have this remedied and so ensure that debt-free credit is issued to the community?

ALFRED T. FLEMING.

Bingley (Yorks.)

[Explanations to Members of Parliament are not enough. If we want our credit distributed, we must discipline our public servants by action to the point of delivering the results demanded.—Ed.]

Mrs. Douglas's Appointment

The Women's Engineering Society held its fifteenth annual conference at Crosby Hall recently.

The new president of the Society is Mrs. C. H. Douglas, director of the Hamble River Shipyard, who becomes president in succession to Miss Amy Johnson.

If the first tug is stronger than the second, the railway companies, regardless of all other considerations, will have to give in, and because national transport is a vital concern of government, the Government can never allow the railways to fail or go under.

This means that if necessary the Government will come to their assistance, with a subsidy or some other form of financial aid.

These aids are always available without exception, up to almost any amount and for any purpose whatsoever—even for inoculating whole populations with the hydrophobia of war.

But those who control the stop-cocks of credit are very far from admitting as much. They will only admit the possibility of it when united popular pressure is brought to bear in such a manner that they are forced to obey. Then, however much they may have beaten their breasts and cried aloud to Heaven that the money wasn't there, they produce the necessary without more ado.

If they can cover up the conjuring trick by dishonest accountancy, in other words, by shoving it on to the income-tax, they will do it. But if the amount is too big and we are already taxed up to the limit, there are other ways.

The point is, there is always plenty of money on demand for any purpose under the sun, and the only proviso is the urgency and insistence of our demand.

Debt Tyranny

MR. WALTER NASH, Minister of Finance in New Zealand, has a surplus of £50,000 in his second Budget, presented on September 28. The bankers will be pleased.

The public debt showed a net increase of £5,109,000, and the annual charge has increased by £15,000. Mr. Nash declared in his survey that New Zealand was now experiencing a greater measure of prosperity than she has seen for many years past.

This will, no doubt, please the New Zealanders. But, if they have been put into debt a hundred times more than the Budget surplus, it looks as if there is a snag somewhere. There is.

The population of New Zealand can have prosperity without bigger debt fetters, if they want it that way. A National Dividend can distribute security in freedom, prosperity in freedom—instead of prosperity in fetters.

What does the electorate of New Zealand want?

Debt Prosperity

LAST year 11,623 persons went to jail for debt—7,424 for not paying fines, and 1,464 for default in payment of rates. When Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, visited Brixton Prison recently, he did not find the debtors' cells empty.

The Money Payments Act of 1936 was whitewashed with the pretence that its object was to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The real reason was the Bank of England's objection to the way of escape that some debtors found by going to prison—for a spell "inside" cancelled the debt!

Now there is to be an enquiry as to why the Act has not emptied the debtors' cells.

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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.

They Exist To Serve

THIS invitation was published in September by *People's Journal*:

I PROTEST

Against what? The latest folly of the Town Council? The decision of the Education Committee? Rates and taxes? Death on the roads? The price of some commodity? The actions of landlords, tenants, landladies, lodgers? Almost everyone has a protest about something. We invite you to send yours to us at once. By giving publicity to your protest you will focus public attention on the subject of your dissatisfaction, and will thus help to bring about a remedy.

To protest is good, but to do something about it is better. We also ask you to protest against your grievances, but we do more—we ask you to remedy them.

For this is our country, and we wish to govern it; that is, we wish to have things organised for our benefit. So we must get going. Not for us the ideal of long-suffering and patience without question, the manly (or womanly) smile with the observation that "These things were sent to try us." Who sent them to try us?

Possibly, in the long run, Fate; but in the short run there is generally a more immediate and accessible authority which may be held responsible.

This use of the passive voice evades the question of responsibility by transferring it to an abstraction. In the same way when small bodies of opinion engage in the larger impositions they are apt to trick themselves out with impersonal verbs. "It is said that—" "It has been necessary to—" (this is a very valuable double-action specimen, both impersonal and passive).

Both these grammatical forms have their place in the English language, but at present they are overworked. Count up the numbers used in the speeches of eminent persons; score one person against another in a given time.

Autocracy lies in ambush behind these words, and we must dig it out and turn it round to face the light.

Try the process on your grievances. Find out how many people suffer from them; find out who is responsible for them. In many cases they are due to thoughtlessness or practical ignorance on the part of institutions you have elected—Parish and County Councils, etc.—and it only requires the expression of your wish to have it put right. In other cases the institutions concerned elected themselves—such as transport boards, electric light and gas companies; but none the less they exist to serve you.

They exist to serve you, so keep them to their function.

- 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

700 In Bradford Demand New Road Safety Plans

BRADFORD householders who live near the cross roads of King's Road and Queen's Road were alarmed at the danger of accidents there. One more energetic democrat crystallised this feeling in words, placing notices on a board in his front garden pointing out the delay in adopting measures to reduce accidents. People were invited to call at a nearby shop to sign a demand for such measures to be taken. The demand was signed by 700 people.

The Chief Constable of Bradford has now announced that traffic signals will be erected at the cross-roads shortly.

The householders of Bradford elected their local authorities to represent them, that is, to obtain for them the results they want, to get done for them those things that the majority of electors want done. In this case it was clear, from the number of accidents at the cross roads, that the safety measures there were inadequate.

Therefore the householders, by means of a demand, instructed the authorities to make it safe. They did not ask for a fancy type of pedestrian crossing, or a policeman, or traffic lights. They asked for the adoption of measures to reduce accidents.

This is democracy in action—to know what you want, to present evidence to your representatives that the majority of people concerned want it, and to insist on getting it.

It seems neither acute nor accurate of the local press consistently to report a "demand" as a "petition." When you pay for food in a restaurant, do you afterwards proceed to beg for it?

OBJECTIVE IS WON

EVERY effort is to be made to comply with the wishes of residents in the neighbourhood of the Weedon Road refuse tip at Northampton, and only in the event of an emergency, such as a breakdown of the plant at West Bridge, will soft refuse be taken to the tip.

To the deposit of hard refuse the residents take no exception.

It is to soft refuse from Northampton Market Square that the residents take particular objection on the ground that it is not only offensive in itself but attracts rats, crickets, and other vermin.

Arrangements have now been made to store this refuse until the plant can deal with it, and this arrangement will apply forthwith.

WEEDON ROAD RESIDENTS GOT WHAT THEY WANTED.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

SOUTHGATE. Southgate Borough Council are repeating their request to the London Passenger Transport Board for an alteration in the name of Enfield West Station on the Piccadilly Tube railway.

The Council believe that the name is misleading as the station is more than two miles from Enfield.

The name Oakwood has been added to the name of the station, but the Council say that its name should be Oakwood only, or Oakwood (Enfield West).

NORTH KENSINGTON. Angered because their petition to the Ministry of Transport has not yet been answered, residents of North Kensington plan to hold up traffic at the junction of Cambridge Gardens and St. Mark's Road, a busy centre where they want traffic lights.

Last Friday, Jean King (5), of Talbot Grove, North Kensington, a pupil of Lancaster Road School, was killed by a lorry in St. Mark's Road.

A policeman is always on duty there when the school closes. At the junction named, however, only 100 yards from Oxford Gardens School, with 800 pupils, and also Lancaster Road School, there is no policeman and a request for one was refused.

The demonstration has been provisionally fixed for Sunday, October 10, and it is expected that 2,000 parents will take part. *Direct action is catching on. Who wants a Sunday afternoon outing?*

MUSWELL HILL. More than 2,000 people have signed a petition by Muswell Hill residents against the closing of the Muswell Hill fire station.

Hornsey Town Council are holding a special meeting tonight to consider the building of a new central fire station at Crouch End and the centralisation of the entire brigade at the new station.

Newlyn Fishers Will Sail To London To Protest

TEN fishermen hope shortly to sail from Newlyn, Cornwall, on a voyage to London to appeal against the destruction of their homes under the Penzance Council's clearance scheme, says the *Daily Telegraph*. They propose to sail round the south coast and up the Thames, coming ashore at Westminster.

Their cargo will be a petition signed by all the fishermen in the village, setting out their case against the clearance scheme. The petition has been written by the fishermen themselves. They make a particular point of explaining how impossible it would be to carry on their trade from the new Council houses being built for them on a high hill, far away from the sea.

They also emphasise the importance of adequate net and gear storage facilities, which they say are practically non-existent in the new houses. They will deliver it at the Ministry of Health, where the Council's proposals are at present being considered.

This expedition is distinct from the deputation which, it is hoped, will be received by the Minister of Health at a later date.

Six Newlyn women will, it is expected, go to London during the next few days to present a petition to the Queen protesting against the threatened demolition of their homes under a slum clearance scheme of the Penzance Council. A letter has already been sent to the Private Secretary to the Queen requesting that they should be received.

Protest at Canal Closing

AT a public meeting held at Oswestry by the Oswestry and Ellesmere branches of the National Farmers' Union a resolution was passed unanimously supporting Salop County Council in their opposition to the proposal of the L.M.S. Railway to close the Shropshire Union Canal from Frankton Lock, Oswestry, to Newtown, Montgomeryshire, a distance of about 30 miles.

Busman Reinstated

THE Maidstone and District Motor Services have granted a demand by 300 Tunbridge Wells busmen for the reinstatement of a conductor who had been dismissed for a breach of regulation. The men considered the treatment was harsh and had threatened to go on strike.

Announcements & Meetings

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group. The first of two addresses on "The Value of Freedom" will be given in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursday, October 14, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Alex. Thompson. In addition there will be a short explanation of the position in Alberta. Both Group members and the general public are heartily invited.

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.

Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group. Annual Meeting at Parochial Rooms, Broomfield Road, Friday, October 8, at 8 p.m. prompt.

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-upon-Tyne United Democrats, 14a, Pilgrim Street. A large poster parade will be held tomorrow, Saturday, October 9, for purpose of giving publicity to the Alberta situation and also for selling SOCIAL CREDIT. Will all volunteers please meet at the above address at 2 p.m. Route to be taken—Newcastle Main Streets and then over to Gateshead, terminating at Mr. Page's Photographic Studios, High West Street.

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

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

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

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

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next Meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, October 15, 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.

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

To South African Readers. Reginald Turvey, c/o F. C. Gunn, Peaceful Haven, Portshepstone, Natal, S. Africa, would be glad to hear from Social Crediters in Natal and Cape Province.

The Social Credit Centre, Johannesburg. Social Crediters visiting South Africa should note that the address of the Centre has now been changed to: Social Credit Centre, P.O. Box 8359, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

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

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM

By Father Levesque

of the Dominican College, Ottawa

Now on sale in English or French for 7½d. each post free from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

When ordering, please state whether English or French version is required.

It is hoped that Catholic readers will find the pamphlet of particular value in interesting their friends in the subject of Social Credit. The Pamphlet was reviewed in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 4, and in THE FIG TREE for September.

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The Greatest of Political Sanctions

By Ian McDonald

THE Electoral Campaign "Demand and undertaking" must be signed by a majority of the electors if it is to have any validity as an instrument of public opinion.

It is not necessary, however, that all those who sign it should honour their promise at election time.

Unquestionably, many of them will be so lacking in a true conception of democracy as to fail to do so. The point is, however, that a strong, independent minority will take the "Demand" seriously, and, if need be, impose the penalty of an adverse vote upon the member for their constituency. The small majority by which most Members of Parliament hold their seats renders them peculiarly susceptible to movements of public opinion, and it is not too much to say that no politician could successfully defy any alliance of the independent voters in his electorate.

As independent voters are already keenly aware of the evils of the party system, it is natural that they will be the first to join and support the Electoral Campaign.

It is only a question of a little time and a lot of hard work and organisation, and we will be able to impose the greatest of all political sanctions: certain defeat at the polls, on all politicians who fail to obey the demands of his electors.

At first sight it might appear that politicians will resent and oppose the activities of the Electoral Campaign. To some extent this will doubtless be the case. Nevertheless, there is no reason to suppose that the average private Member of Parliament likes the party discipline, the coercion, the gagging, the suppression of his rights of free speech, which play so important a part in his political life within the party.

There have been too many instances of politicians who once spoke out like men, but who allowed themselves to be silenced suddenly and mysteriously, for us to suppose that they react pleasantly to the whip of party domination.

At least a third of the supporters of any Government are political accidents, enjoying the pleasures of office for a term, perhaps two terms, but no more. The time comes when the political pendulum swings again, and their brief political careers are over.

No politician can possibly appreciate the insecurity of his position, and it is reasonable to suppose that he would be glad of a genuine opportunity to please his constituents to an extent that would make him their member for life.

The party system gives him no such opportunity. Its discipline compels him to

sit in silence while the prestige of the Government, and his own prestige, are dragged into the mud by the system which imposes its will on ALL Governments, and finally makes their position impossible and defeat certain.

There can be few politicians who do not realise the truth of all this, and once the politician gets an understanding of the purpose of the Electoral Campaign, there is every reason for believing that it will enlist his sympathetic co-operation.

After all, it offers him two things: (1) Security of Parliamentary tenure so long as he represents the will of his electors, and (2) Freedom from Party domination.

The best proof of the fact that Governments fear organised public opinion is to be found in the energy with which they seek to prevent its mobilisation, especially in times of crisis.

From "The New Era."

"Alberta Is A Powder Barrel With The Fuse Lighted" — DAILY TELEGRAPH

AT the special session of the Alberta Legislature, now in progress, a resolution was passed on October 1 endorsing the implementation of the disallowed bank control legislation, and suggesting that the Ottawa Government be asked to facilitate reference to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council of the powers of the Federal Government to disallow any Provincial legislation.

Meanwhile a new Credit of Alberta Regulation Act, virtually the same as the "disallowed" Act, has been passed.

The preamble has been changed slightly, according to reports. Where previously it read, "It is expedient that the business of banking in Alberta should be controlled," it now reads, "It is expedient that the results experienced outside of the banks arising from operations performed within them shall be controlled exclusively, so far as Alberta is concerned."

In addition, the Accurate News and Information Bill is expected to be passed this week.

The Storm Rises

The political storm is rising fast in Canada as the Alberta Government warms to its work. Nothing is barred in the tactics of the opposition.

The mandate of the Government is very clear. The people of Alberta want to enjoy the wealth and amenities of their richly-endowed province. They demand relief from the burden of debt which a predatory financial system has fastened on their shoulders.

They know they are wealthy and they reject the lying financial figures which make them out to be poor.

They demand freedom in security and a lower cost to live, and the Government intends to let them have it.

This brings them hard up against the vested interest of banking which has usurped the sovereign power of making money.

The Government has passed Bills which would compel the banks, under licence, to operate the money system in accordance with the results the people want.

The Laws were "disallowed" by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Federal Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Aberhart, Alberta's Premier, has contested the constitutional right of the Federal Government to disallow the Laws, and is proceeding firmly with his mandate.

Sorry Figure

As forecast in SOCIAL CREDIT of August 27, Mr. Mackenzie King's action has made him cut a sorry figure. All over Canada he is getting into difficulties, and splits in the Federal Cabinet are now revealed in the following report by *The Times* Ottawa correspondent, dated October 4:

"The Ontario election campaign has now reached its closing stages.

"The intervention of five Federal Ministers in the contest during the past week indicates that Mr. Mackenzie King's Cabinet has become nervous about the possibility of a Conservative victory, and has decided that the return of Mr. Hepburn, however troublesome he may be, is preferable to such a result. Their intervention has not been altogether happy, as it has revealed a divergence of opinion in the Federal Cabinet."

The most intensive campaign of press misrepresentation rages in Alberta, and is now being vigorously taken up in this country, particularly by *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*.

We publish on this page Major Douglas's letter to the *Daily Telegraph* protesting against its inaccuracies. The *Daily Telegraph* omitted the last paragraph of his letter.

The Times had a most biased and abusive leading article on the Alberta Press Act on October 5, which will be discussed in SOCIAL CREDIT next week in a special article by Mr. W. L. Bardsley.

Alleged Police Raid

An indication of the lengths to which the vested interests opposed to the Albertan popular mandate will go is provided by *The Times* report of a police raid on the Edmonton offices of the Alberta Social Credit League, where they are alleged to have seized several thousand leaflets which named a score of Edmonton lawyers and business

men as "bankers' toadies" and bore the words "exterminate them."

As a sequel to this, apparently, a warrant was sworn by Major-General Griesbach bringing a charge of criminal libel against one Member of the Legislature who accused him of writing or being responsible for the distribution.

In reporting this incident the *Daily Telegraph* gave us the headline for this article.

It would be interesting to know who General Griesbach is, or was, before he became the leader of the very disunited "United Canada Association," which has set up in vituperative opposition to the Government.

It would be still more interesting and most important to know who gave the order to the police for the raid—a point not mentioned in press reports.

The Canadian Mounted Police serve in Alberta under contract to the Provincial Government, and unless the order was given by that Government, this action by the police would appear to constitute a gross breach of contract such as would seem to invalidate it.

MAJOR DOUGLAS'S LETTER TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

To the Editor, "Daily Telegraph," E.C.4

Dear Sir,

Your issue of September 28 contains three statements in regard to Social Credit from your Edmonton correspondent, all of which are inaccurate.

I am not Chief Reconstruction Adviser to the Alberta Government, Mr. Walsh is not Lieut.-Governor of Alberta, and I have not advised Mr. Aberhart in regard to a new line of action.

I should be obliged if you would give equal prominence to this disclaimer to that given to the original communication, in order that your readers may give appropriate weight to your leader on the same subject on the same day.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. DOUGLAS.

- EVENTS are moving rapidly. Don't underestimate the enemy, who knows how to deal with unorganised bodies of men.
- KNOW what is going on in the movement and how to act quickly and unitedly.
- GROUP membership, by itself is not enough: don't lose time but become a registered supporter of Major Douglas.
- YOU can use the application form below, and further application forms are being sent to all group supervisors, for the members.
- IT is important for all active Douglas Social Crediters, who have not already done so, to join now, without further delay.

AND DO NOT MISS The October Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT

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Announcements. Opportunities for Action.

YOU AND ALBERTA

WHAT IT IS

It is a well printed house organ of four or more pages, privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, containing technical, internal and confidential matters of special interest to Douglas Cadets. Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

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ARREST OF POWELL

STOP PRESS

Mr. George Frederick Powell who, as every reader of SOCIAL CREDIT knows, is a member of the Social Credit Board in Alberta, has been arrested on charges of counselling murder, seditious libel, and defamatory libel, said to arise out of publication of a leaflet.

He has been released on £1,000 bail. It is not yet known who brought the charge, who issued the warrant, or who executed it.

The following cable has been sent to Mr. Powell:

The bankers have 'no case so they abuse the plaintiff's attorney.' This should show Albertan people they are winning. Best wishes to you from us all.

SOCIAL CREDIT.

SOCIAL CREDIT

Confidential Supplement

ISSUED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED
163A Strand, London, W.C.2

No. 14

OCTOBER 8, 1937

Major Douglas Repudiates Mr. McKenna's Claim That Banks Own The Credit They Create

THERE is no such thing as Social Credit, Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, is reported to have said, "it is a myth uncomprehended by its own promoters."

A full account of his remarks was given in SOCIAL CREDIT on September 24, and now the following letter has been sent to him by Major C. H. Douglas, giving a reasoned reply to Mr. McKenna's somewhat hasty attack. This letter has been released to the Canadian Press.

Dear Mr. McKenna,

I have seen the reports of various interviews, which you have given to the Press in various parts of Canada on the subject of the creation of bank deposits and the allied subject of Social Credit, in which my name has occurred.

I am not concerned with the questionable taste in which these reports are phrased since I much prefer to believe that the presumptuousness of the statement attributed to you, to the effect that Social Crediters neither understand the meaning of the much discussed words, "Every loan creates a deposit," on the one hand, or their own theories, on the other, is attributable to reporting license rather than to yourself.

But the subject matter of these interviews is so uniformly given in the various reports I have seen that I am obliged to accept them as a correct presentation of your views in this respect, and, having in mind that they are demonstrably incorrect, and that the subject is of great public importance, to contest them.

While the admirable presentation of the theory of credit or cheque-money creation by banking institutions, which was contained in your immediate post-war speeches, made it convenient to quote your words, it is perhaps necessary to remark that the theory itself was a commonplace in banking literature. The earliest unequivocal statement with which I am myself acquainted is contained in MacLeod ("Theory and Practice of Banking") published more than 25 years earlier than your own speeches, but there may be, and probably are, others still earlier. The subject was completely familiar to your predecessor, Sir Edward Holden, amongst others.

I do not of course suggest that you claim any origin-

ality for the theory. The point I wish to make clear is that, to the extent that you yourself understand and accept it, your interpretation as given by yourself is much narrower than that of such authorities as Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Professor Phillips, Professor Irving Fisher, and, in fact, most serious students of the subject, even of the most orthodox descriptions and, as you will no doubt remember, required amplification by Mr. Cecil Lubbock in the discussion on it during my examination before the Macmillan Committee. It does not, for instance, correspond with that of the Cunliffe Committee on Currency, which could hardly be suspected of unorthodox views.

But I am specially concerned with your statement, "What a banker lends is—his [i.e., the banker's] credit." In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the matter, I will venture on a flat contradiction. He does nothing of the kind. He lends something whose only value or credit depends first on what it will buy, and, secondly, whether anyone wants to buy what it will buy. To claim that both production and consumption are the banker's property, which is the only realistic meaning that can be attached to your statement that it is the banker's property which he lends, seems a little indiscreet. It is part of the banker's stock-in-trade to claim that money has some intrinsic value of its own, but I do not think such an idea is held by anyone who understands its nature.

I venture to suggest that it is a claim which has only to be understood to be repudiated. You are claiming a complete and wholly irresponsible dictatorship of Finance. Many of us are aware of such a dictatorship, and the state of the world is a testimony to its results. Events in Alberta suggest that the repudiation of such a claim has already reached the stage of action, and it is perhaps not wholly unfortunate that the stake should be declared in unmistakable terms by the chairman of the world's largest joint stock bank.

I should like to comment on your remarks regarding a loan made without security. Suppose, on the other hand that you lend me £1,000 on the "security" of £2,000 of Government Stock, and that I at once buy 100 tons of wheat with it. Before the farmer has an opportunity to spend the money you created by book-keeping methods, against the security I deposited with you, your bank, by arrangement with others and with the Bank of England, decides to buy unlimited quantities of securities thus causing immense inflation and a rapid

rise in the price of everything the farmer wishes to buy as well as of the wheat of which he has already disposed, thus robbing him of half the exchange value of his wheat. Whom would you suggest ought to be "secured," the farmer who grew and parted with the wheat, or the banker who authorised the issue of a piece of paper, transferring the wheat to me, a piece of paper which would be rendered valueless by its refusal by a small number of producers?

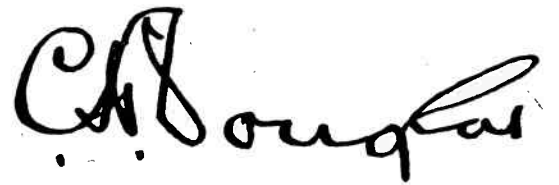
Finally, I may perhaps be allowed to comment on your statement that Social Credit ("which does not exist") would lead to unlimited inflation. We are all aware that the very modest recovery in this country is due to hardly concealed inflation, one aspect of which is greatly to increase the banker's collective holding of securities (bought with "his" credit); a second is to cause a rise in the public debt, a third to increase direct taxation, and a fourth to reduce the purchasing power of the monetary unit, thus reducing the value of savings. Every one of these phenomena is a direct gain to the banker, whose monopoly of credit is demonstrably strengthened by each one of them and is the result of a deflationary policy also initiated by bankers, which was directly responsible for the panic of 1929.

I feel sure that you will agree that you are not in a position to know the exact nature of the proposals in contemplation in Alberta, should that Province happily succeed in its struggle to free itself from usurious interests.

Without admitting it, let us suppose that all the processes just mentioned were to continue in Alberta but, let us say, for the benefit of a bank of which all Albertans were shareholders. I hasten to add that so far as I am aware no such bank is contemplated. Is it contended that such a state of affairs would or would not be (a) inflation, (b) Social Credit?

I propose to communicate this letter to the Press with any comment that you may care to make upon it, unless in regard to the latter you prefer not to be quoted.

Yours truly,



Mr. McKenna's Main Source of Inspiration

IT is a matter of common repute that the main inspiration of the brilliant speeches made by Mr. Reginald McKenna to shareholders of the Midland Bank, particularly in the early twenties, had its source in the keen brain of the late Mr. H. W. L. Hacker.

Those who have followed the full and clear exposition of the technique of credit creation unfolded in those early speeches, and preserved in Mr. McKenna's book, "Post War Banking Policy," will be interested in this obituary notice of Mr. Hacker, which first appeared in the Midland Bank Monthly Review for April-May, 1930.

WE have to record with deep sorrow the death of Mr. H. W. L. Hacker, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), after a long illness endured with characteristic fortitude. Born in South Africa less than forty-two years ago, Mr. Hacker was educated at Natal University and Jesus College, Cambridge, afterwards being called to the Bar. He practised for a short time prior to the outbreak of war and, after repeated rejection for military service, accepted towards the end of 1914 a position on the personal staff of the late Sir Edward Holden, at that time Chairman and Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank.

Mr. Hacker's keen analytical mind and outstanding capacity for assembling and collating facts created for him a very special understanding and relationship with the late Chairman, as with the present Chairman and others concerned in the direction

(Reproduced from Supplement No. 6)

YOU AND ALBERTA

SOcial Crediters all over this country and in fact in all countries are now being subjected to a barrage of questions about what is happening in Alberta.

They are expected to be able to hand out all the very latest "inside" information, and very naturally turn eagerly to headquarters for supplies of this elusive material.

Whether fortunately or unfortunately, it is not possible to oblige them, for the very good reason that there is no "inside" information to impart.

The situation in Alberta is essentially a very simple one, and it is our endeavour in SOCIAL CREDIT each week to report truthfully and accurately on the information which we receive through the ordinary channels open to a newspaper, and to comment upon the news in a manner helpful to those who, in Alberta, are bearing the burden and the heat of the day.

Meet Lies With Truth

Far more important than any ability to impart "official secrets" to the general public, is the task which falls on every Social Creditor at this time to present continuously to the public the TRUTH about Alberta, and so counteract the LIES about Alberta which are being so damnably presented to them.

Alberta needs your help—the great fight which "you and I and all of us" have been preparing for is on. Now is the time to make sure that we gather the fruits of victory.

Make known to all your friends what is at stake—make them read SOCIAL CREDIT and pass it on. Show them the lies and distortions in the press reports.

Write to the papers protesting against the one-sided presentation of news and views on Alberta. None of the papers has yet published a statement of the case for the Albertan people and their Government.

Black Is Not White

You would think, to read the papers, that the Social Credit Government of Alberta was a group of madmen which had mysteriously foisted itself on the Province, instead of a duly-elected Government voted into power by a smashing victory in which they secured 56 out of 63 seats.

You would be led, if the press could do so, into believing that Premier Aberhart is a malignant dictator trampling on the people of Alberta, instead of the most popular premier in Canada who, as a result of organised pressure from the Albertan people, is now fighting all the entrenched powers of finance for the power to give the Albertan people the results for which they have so overwhelmingly voted.

Don't let the public believe the LIES they are told.

Don't be drawn into futile arguments about technicalities of finance.

The issue in Alberta is not a technical one—not yet. The issue is solely a political one. It is whether the Albertan people can do what they like with their own property within their own borders or whether they must submit to the dictatorship of finance controlled from Wall Street and Threadneedle Street.

That is what the public should know, and the game is with you.

Selling SOCIAL CREDIT

WHAT follows is in response to an invitation by Mr. Willox, Director of Publications, to give an account of my experience of selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets in England.

There are, of course, many who have done much more than I have, so I suppose the invitation comes to me because I am a visitor from overseas. Presumably also there is a much too small proportion of the Social Credit family who are regularly doing this extremely necessary work.

Surely a recounting of my experiences would be idle if it were not designed to help others to take action. I hope it may.

My selling of SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets covers eleven different days: four full days (10 to 12 hours each) and five half-days or less in Central London, and one full day and one half day in a country town.

For one in fairly good health it is quite easy to stand in the street with a poster and two or three dozen copies of SOCIAL CREDIT and serve the people as they step up to buy. That's about all there is to it. It's much easier to sell our splendid paper in the streets than it is to write about selling it.

The paper sold rather faster in the country town than in London, where life is more distracting.

In the country a Social Creditor was glad to see someone "doing this"; she had thought of starting and she meant to do so.

ABOUT 10 a.m., as I made my way slowly along the curb, up and down the High Street calling "SOCIAL CREDIT," a voice cried, "Can't you give me that job, sir?"

It came from a weary, worn man pushing a shabby old pram containing his household goods. He had a peg-leg. With him were his wife and child—a girl of twelve. They were on their way, they knew not where. Turned out of their room—couldn't pay rent. No breakfast. I said, "I'm sorry. I'm afraid there's no money in it for you as I buy them for tuppence each and sell them at tuppence."

Just then I served, and gave change to, a man who tendered a sixpence, and without knowing it I dropped the tanner. A moment or two later the woman, whom I did not see pick up the sixpence, and who with her hus-

band and girl had had no breakfast, offered me the coin with the information that I had dropped it.

She deserved the sixpence, which she got, as well as her National Dividend, which she has not got but sorely needs.

A peddler came to my sister-in-law's door. I talked with him. He had been given a commission in the field when serving in the dragoons. Later was Captain-Quartermaster at an infantry depot. His father had died through financial business worry.

Said I "He was killed by the present money system." "Yes!" "Did you ever read SOCIAL CREDIT?"

"No, but I'm going to; I saw a chap selling 'em in High Street last Friday, and I said to my wife, 'I'm going back to get one of those SOCIAL CREDITS,' but when I got there he was gone." "That was probably I; I sold out early." Looking intently. "It was you; well, ain't that funny?" I had a spare copy (received since selling out) which I sold him.

IN London a tailor, in answer to my shout, rushed from his shop and bought a copy. While away on holiday he had had the subject introduced to him by a casual acquaintance (a Social Creditor from London on holiday) who had promised to send him some literature. But the literature had not arrived.

Making it my pleasure to see that he got it, I got his cash subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT for six months.

Calling at a chemist's shop where I'd sold an introductory copy the week before, I was met with, "No, I couldn't get anything out of that."

"You mean that you couldn't understand it?"

"Yes, all it did was to give me a headache" —(this was in a headache-remedy shop)—"so I passed it on to a friend." (!)

"Glad you passed it on; do the taxes you have to pay give you a headache?"

"Yes!"

"We are trying to eliminate them. Taxation is unnecessary; it's a device to enslave you."

A member of the American Legion, a visitor to London, asked the way to a barber's shop. "Take a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT along to read while you wait, sir, and read, 'The Causes of War,' by Douglas, in this issue." He gets on the defensive. "Is it Socialist?"

"No, sir! it is not!"

"I don't want anything to do with peace."

"We are not pacifists, either; when war becomes necessary, it has to be fought; we are

trying to remove the cause of war.' He bought.

(A young lady came to a Thursday evening meeting at the Secretariat Rendezvous—while in the country her friends there had urged her to attend. The following night she was out selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the Strand).

A passing waste-paper collector stops his hand-barrow and gazes at the poster reading "Smash Poverty—Read SOCIAL CREDIT—Action in Alberta."

Said he, "What do you know about Alberta?"

"Read the paper and see; the people of Alberta and their Government are calling the bluff of the international money monopolists."

"Good luck to you." He was an Albertan who wished he was home in Alberta. He took a paper and a poster which he tied, and displayed, on the back of his barrow.

MET another homesick Albertan.

Up early, he had not breakfasted by 10.30. He was a street performer; complained that he couldn't find a good pitch—the police moved him on. His act, performed on the off-chance of being rewarded with a few pennies, was that of escaping from a burning bag in which he had been tied. He had recently come out of hospital after months of treatment. His face, arms, hands and body (he showed me his photo—stripped) were a mangled mass of horrible scars. Something had gone wrong and he had been trapped in his burning sack—for a few pennies for food, while food is being deliberately destroyed and restricted.

HELL . . .
A burnt-offering on the altar of Mammon.

Perhaps a few hints will be useful to new recruits to the SOCIAL CREDIT sales force.

Don't get discouraged if, at first, sales are not as heavy as you expect. There are doubtless many whose attention is attracted by you and your poster but whose interest is not yet aroused to the point of buying. They will come back—perhaps next week or the next, so keep to your pitch week after week, be it a stationary or a "roving" pitch (up and down the main street).

A man (delighted to see a seller) told me that he once bought a SOCIAL CREDIT in Trafalgar Square and went back four weeks in succession to find a seller.

Many passers-by who would otherwise not notice you can, of course, be attracted by your calling "SOCIAL CREDIT," very fre-

BY
E. J. ATTER

"It's much easier to sell our splendid paper in the streets than it is to write about it," says he, and writes a most vivid article which no Social Creditor should miss reading.

quently, loudly, or otherwise, according to circumstances.

Because to many the call "SOCIAL CREDIT" conveys nothing, it can, I think, be usefully supplemented by added phrases such as "Abolish Poverty"—"Poverty is not necessary," etc., which show the passer-by that we're helping him. Don't allow Social Crediters or others to stand talking close in front of your poster.

Some will buy if coaxed. Approach a bystander, offering him the paper, with, "SOCIAL CREDIT, sir!" (not as a question but with an air of confidence that he wants it). If he refuses ask "Ever read a copy?" Then, "Try one, sir, you'll be glad you did; it'll be a revelation to you!" This often works.

Carry a small card and pencil and record the time you start and finish, location, and the time of each sale. It's thrilling when you sell in such quick succession that you have no time to record them in less than threes and sixes.

If I may offer a hint to all Social Crediters it is: Whenever you see a street seller of SOCIAL CREDIT, buy his or her wares; no matter how many copies you already have. It encourages the seller and sets an example to the onlookers.

NOW, reader, Douglas Cadet, please ask yourself this question: "Why am I not selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets for at least half a day every week?"

Why shouldn't everyone—who can try—do it? There is no good reason why he should not.

If only 1,000 Social Crediters in the British Isles promptly send in the form below the circulation should be increased by 24,000 over the previous week.

Will you be one?

Good!
Then send in your order on the form below, at once; there is no time like the present.

If you don't want to cut your Supplement—copy it out!

The Cancellation Bogey

AT some time during almost every person's study of Social Credit a difficulty appears to arise as to how credits, issued in the form of National Dividends or Price Discount, are cancelled.

A short answer is, of course, that this cancellation takes place in precisely the same way as that in which money is cancelled at the present moment. This, however, is not a very satisfactory reply as it does not explain anything to a person who does not understand how such cancellation takes place.

It is clearly indicated that the failure to understand "cancellations" as a problem is due to people still suffering from certain misconceptions.

The following is a list of points which must of necessity be grasped before cancellation of National Dividends, etc., can be understood.

1. At the present moment new money is constantly being put into circulation in the form of advances created by the banks. Money at the moment is constantly being taken out again through the cancellation of credit by means of repayment of such advances. This is the normal banking procedure, which everyone who wishes to study Social Credit financial technique should understand.

2. There is frequently failure to distinguish between notes and financial credit. The latter is nothing more than a series of book entries and has purely psychological characteristics.

3. The phrase "cancellation" is in a way unfortunate. It refers, of course, to cancellation as purchas-

ing power. The word itself rather conveys something physical, which is misleading. It would be better if instead of the word "cancellation" the word "immobilisation" was used. Notes in the possession of banks are virtually cancelled pending re-issue, for they are completely immobilised as purchasing power.

4. It must be appreciated that the rate of flow of costs is greater than the rate of flow of purchasing power. If this is denied, or rather not understood, then, of course, the whole cancellation problem cannot be understood either. The fact that the credits issued as National Dividend and Price Discount are automatically cancelled in the ordinary way depends entirely on this difference between the rates of flow of costs and purchasing power.

5. It is often overlooked that when a manufacturer (or producer) receives payment for an article, he has practically no choice but to use the money to repay the debt he has incurred in the manufacture, or to replace the article.

6. It follows from the above that, on receipt of such payment, and on such payment being used in the way mentioned in the last paragraph, the money is cancelled out of existence. The form of repayment, or of payment if used to purchase further articles, has no bearing on the subject at all.

Below is a tabular statement, which, though far from exhaustive, sets out the main principles under which the cancellation of credit issued is automatic.

The point to bear in mind is that costs have to be incurred before an

article can be put on the market for sale. These costs must be financed in some way or other. The rest follows automatically.

It must be clearly borne in mind that the figures given below are purely symbolical and are not intended to be an estimate of the present ratio of the shortage of purchasing power. It is only by simplifying the arithmetic and the mathematics that it is possible to get a clear conception of the problem involved.

Cancellation of National Dividend and Price Discount Credits.

Assumptions :		
Total Production	100	(1)
Labour costs in production	50	(2)
Price Discount	20	(3)
National Dividend	30	(4)

Sequence of Transactions :		
Costs incurred by industry	100	(1)
Wages, dividends, etc., received by consumers	50	(2)
Other credits received by consumers	50 (3) & (4)	(3) & (4)
Item (1) must have been financed by banks	100	(1)
Industry owes banks and collects	100 (2) & (3) & (4)	(2) & (3) & (4)
Industry repays bank loans	100	(1)
Banks cancel these in ordinary way	100	(1)
Money left over	Nil	

NOTE: For the sake of simplicity and so as clearly to show the principle, the above figures ignore accretion of capital assets. If that be taken into account as an assumption, then the final result would show an increase in money of not more than the cost values of that accretion.

H.R.P.

LECTURES and STUDIES

THE first examination for the Diploma of Associate has been concluded, and the papers are now in the hands of the Examiners, Messrs. L. D. Byrne, A. L. Gibson, A. Hamilton, McIntyre and Tudor Jones. There were 28 candidates.

Each candidate had twenty-four hours in which to consider and answer the following questions (reference to books and papers being permitted but no collusion):

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Diploma of Associate EXAMINATION
September, 1937

(All the questions should be attempted).

1. Assuming the existence of a state of transition from a "work state" to a "leisure state," what incidental circumstances would be likely to call for active intervention? In

each case mention what might be done.

2. Assuming the same state of transition, what, in your opinion, can be done to prevent reactionary individuals from sheltering behind institutions?

3. In the light of the same assumption as before, what significance have the phrases, (a) "safeguarding the depositor" and (b) "the sanctity of contracts" for you?

4. What do you think are the main dangers inherent in the existence of a "Social Credit" Government?

5. Taking the phrase "out-of-balance production" to mean relative excess (measured in terms of human satisfaction) in the production of some goods, with relative defect in the production of others, suggest how such a contingency might be dealt with.

Selling SOCIAL CREDIT ORDER FORM

To Social Credit (Publications Dept.),
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

I have decided to do my part to increase the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT. I enclose herewith four shillings for which please send me (post paid) 24 copies of the coming issue and I will hold myself responsible to effect the sale of these papers to others.

(Signed).....

Address to which papers are to be sent.....

NAME (PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS).....

ADDRESS.....

N.B.—Order forms should be mailed to arrive not later than Tuesday preceding date of issue.

FINANCE OF THE MONTH

SHARE PUSHERS

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

LAST month, I promised to deal more fully with the Departmental Committee's report on share-pushing. The difficulty which the Committee have had seems to have been not so much to put an end to the fraudulent sale of shares, but to cover over the suspicion which tends to arise to the effect that the whole investment business is fraudulent. They experience great difficulty in drawing a line between the share pusher and the stockbroker, and any hints that they could give to the public to protect them from the so-called share-pusher could be read as hints to the public to beware of what is called the legitimate broker.

Looking at the matter in another way, the present financial system depends for its continuance on a flow of investment, and it is only a step further to say that all investments cannot be successful. So that there must be some bad investments to allow the existence of good investments. In other words, a certain proportion of the public must lose their money in investments to keep things going. From this point of view the share-pusher is possibly useful to the financial system, both because he provides bad investments, and also because his function is to take away from the respectable investment dealers the odium for most of the loss. The powers-that-be are quite well aware that losses must be made, and it seems to me that it suits their book to be able to suggest that the losses arise by reason of unscrupulous individuals, rather than by reason of the system itself. (Compare the leading article "More Piracy" in *The Times* of September 24, which even invokes the encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" in support of its thesis).

One other aspect of the matter is, if the share-pushers swindle mem-

bers of the public what do they do with the proceeds? Obviously, they will not invest their gains in the kind of shares which they sell to the deluded public, and it seems possible that the share-pushers gains are invested in the better class of stocks and shares, including gilt-edged. It seems possible then that the share-pushers perform still another function in transferring into gilt edge securities money from those members of the public who are not attracted by the smaller return offered by such securities, but prefer to have a bigger gamble.

Muscling In.

One of the features of present-day business and, in particular, the retail trade, is the tendency for all the different shops to muscle in on their neighbour's trade. The logical end of such a movement is that each shop would become simply a general store. In the financial world, the same process seems to be taking place, and the banks are muscling in on the stockbroker. Certainly it has proved advisable for people to buy stocks and shares through their banker rather than through a stockbroker whose financial position was possibly unknown. But it seems to be the case now that the banks themselves are doing considerable business not only on their own account but on behalf of their customers in the nature of buying and selling Stock Exchange securities. Some two years ago, I happened to be engaged on a law suit between a bank and one of its stockbroker clients. Although the bank was a Scots bank, and although it had a great many Scots stockbrokers as its clients giving it business, it turned out in evidence that the bank made its purchases for itself and for clients not through Scots stockbrokers, but through London. By this means, one half of the commission was saved to the bank, but, of course not to the customer, and the Scots stockbrokers, of course, felt a bit sore about it. This is just an illustration of the soullessness, I think, of finance, and if in this admittedly small illustration the banker goes out of his way to put business past his own clients, on what bigger scale does the London financial house go out of its way to ignore the very country it is situated in in favour of other countries?

Bang Goes Saxpence!

As everybody is aware, the Scots banks issue their own notes, and, south of the border, if the unfortunate Scotsman has forgotten to exchange his notes for Bank of England ones, he finds after he gets south of Kendal that he is charged 6d. on the Scots note. Now the Scots banks have all got branches in London,

and a canny Scot might think that if he had, say, a Bank of Scotland note and wanted to avoid paying 6d. on it, that he could take it to the branch of the Bank of Scotland in London and get 20 shillings for it. But alas! it is not the case. The branch in London actually charges 6d. for changing its own notes.

Albertans, please take note of this, it has its bearing on the banker's gag that "of course this Social Credit money won't be accepted outside Alberta."

Coal or Investments?

In the monthly notes from my stockbroker he advises buying ordinary stock units of William Cory and Son, Ltd. He says the Company's business is that of coal contractors, steamship owners and lightermen. The balance-sheet, he points out, shows an ordinary issued capital amounting to £2,850,000, and on the asset side Government securities to the value of £4,220,000. Certain things puzzle me here. First of all, is this a Coal Company, or an Investment Company? Secondly, as the Company paid a dividend of 20 per cent. last year, on what capital would it earn this 20 per cent.? If we take its issued capital as being entirely invested in the Government securities, the return here would be about 4 per cent. On what capital was the other 16 per cent. earned? If there are many Companies in this position, then it is easy to see how the security market is kept going.

Dear Mr. Bloodsucker

A TAXPAYER in the North of England, facing his annual ordeal before the British Inquisition, asked the Inquisitor how he might avail himself of the right claimed by the Alberta Bondholders' Association to know "what the Government wanted the information for before they gave it." The Inspector of Taxes for his area wrote: "The point of your footnote to your letter is not understood." The culprit replied:

It is as far from my intention to suggest that you are to blame for not understanding my question as it is to confess that the fault lies with me.

While it would certainly be to your interest as an individual to be able to understand such questions as these, in my opinion, I quite understand that it is not required of you as an effective agent of the Bank of England employed for its purposes by His Majesty's Treasury.

Permit me, therefore, to explain that "The Times" for July 23 reported that the Chairman of the Alberta Bondholders' Association advised its members that they should not give certain information required by the Government of the Province of Alberta (which, as you doubtless know, is a province within the British Empire) until they first ascertained from the Premier, or from someone adequately representing him, the ultimate intention of the Government in asking for it.

Since it was inconceivable to me that any taxpayer within the Empire should be in a superior position to an English taxpayer in regard to the exactions demanded of him, I asked for information as to how I might claim the right claimed by the Alberta bondholders.

The official answer with which you are likely to supply me, namely, that the Budget for the year is a statement of the purposes underlying the demands made by Inland Revenue Officers for information, tends against your personal interest in another way, since it tends to inhibit your own resistance to extortion and extortionate in its effect.

The Budget is not a statement which embodies such information as is desired by the bondholders of Alberta; nor is it the information I desire; nor is it true in substance; and so it is dishonest and extortionate in its effect.

The purport of the annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that he requires certain sums of money from taxpayers for certain works sanctioned by taxpayers. He doesn't. He requires certain moneys from taxpayers for the remuneration of the creators of credit to finance short- (and long-) term loans. This is a very different matter, since my money, as a taxpayer, is hard-earned, and so is yours. The credits, the remuneration of which is demanded, are not hard-earned. They are voluntary.

I do not think, therefore, that I overstep the rights of a subject in asking again how I may possess myself of the same right as is claimed, within the Empire, by other taxpayers.

Whatever parts of this explanation you may deem unnecessary of reference to your superior officers, may I suggest that the main purport of my question should be referred to them? I do this as one intelligent individual to another, both of them victims of a false system, and neither predatory or inimical in intention.

Men Make Policies

SOME Social Crediters, it appears, think that SOCIAL CREDIT is getting too much like *John Bull*, i.e., that it attacks persons instead of systems and institutions only. Several have spoken to me recently, bringing this charge against it.

In each case I endeavoured to point out that, under the circumstances, this was necessary, quoting Major Douglas who has said, if my memory serves me, that "individuals must be held responsible for the systems they operate," and that one cannot fight burglary, only burglars.

As SOCIAL CREDIT exists for the purpose of exposing and overthrowing the false democracy we have at present, and establishing true democracy in its place, it is inevitable that it should make certain individuals the target of its censure, and that there should, perhaps seem to be an undue amount of scorn and satire in its pages. But I submit that scorn and satire have their place and time as well as the gentler qualities. Did not Christ once say, "O generation of vipers, who hath warned ye to flee from the wrath to come?"

The enemy's tactics are infinitely subtle, and the spread of certain ideas not perhaps entirely fortuitous, e.g., that one must never be "unkind" or attribute wrong motives to anyone; that persons are never to be blamed for their actions because "it is the system that's wrong." It is not difficult to see that if we all followed this teaching, those persons who are operating the financial system for anti-social ends, would be very happy as they could always shelter behind "the system" which, however much it might be hated and criticised, could never be altered until some person or persons altered it.

I hope Social Crediters will extend some of the charity they accord their enemies to their friends also, and that they will realise that SOCIAL CREDIT, while working to make goodwill and brotherhood realities, is compelled sometimes to appear in the light of a critic of persons.

SAGITTARIUS.

Read "Men Make Policies" by Major C. H. Douglas which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT on May 15, 1936.—[Ed.]

SPEAKERS' PANEL

THE increasing applications from groups and organisations require additional speakers for the approved panel now established, and those affiliated members of the movement who feel themselves competent to address meetings, and who have not already enrolled, are invited to communicate with the Assistant Director.

Affiliated groups and other organisations requiring speakers will be supplied from the panel. Applications for speakers from non-affiliated groups will receive consideration in the light of local circumstances, but it should be distinctly understood that the affiliated groups will receive priority.

Notes for speakers, and other information, is in course of preparation and will be circulated to applicants in the course of the next week.

E. J. PANKHURST,
Assistant Director.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE recent tour has shown that Social Crediters are grasping and applying the tactics designed by Major Douglas to awake the people to a proper sense of mastery over their institutions.

Visits were made to Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Bradford, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle, Glasgow, Stranraer, Coleraine, and Belfast, and meetings were attended by members from many other centres.

Everywhere there was news of objectives being tackled or in view, and great interest and enthusiasm was expressed at this way of showing people what Social Credit is, by helping them to use it.

Some of these objectives have been referred to in SOCIAL CREDIT, but in other cases—some of considerable weight and pressure—are not mentioned as their sponsors do not wish it.

Mr. Hickling and myself wish to thank everyone concerned for the excellent arrangements, and our hosts in all the different towns for their kindness and hospitality.

There is no doubt that the news from Alberta has sharpened interest in our Cause, and action there will be keenly watched in this and other countries. The first steps we are learning to take will be excellent training for the bigger opportunity which is coming, and may come at any moment. A little ACTION is worth an age of STUDY.

Hewlett Edwards

SUCCESSFUL advertisers exploit the psychological make-up of their prospective customers.

First they find a title which must be short, and attract attention—favourable attention. Hence the popularity of Social Credit titles such as "Poverty amidst Plenty," "The Veil of Finance."

In the present state of public awareness, the words "Social Credit" do not always fulfil the requisite need. The time is coming when this will not be the case; meanwhile we want people to attend our meetings.

There is only a fraction of the people who can be induced to attend meetings. The bulk of mankind for one reason or another are not meeting-conscious.

Although the press is useful as a medium to attract attendance, only a small percentage of the readers are susceptible to advertisements appeal.

We have perforce to angle for those folk who are meeting-con-

GET THE MEETING GOERS

scious. Obviously to find the best meeting-goers, the simplest way is to go to meetings. That is where they will be.

But we are up against a difficulty here. Assuming the meeting is on PSYCHOLOGY the hall will be

filled with people susceptible to the appeal of PSYCHOLOGY, either because they are in sympathy or in antipathy.

To distribute leaflets carrying orthodox Social Credit copy to such would have a weak response. In

The Missing Ingredient in PSYCHOLOGY Revealed!

8 p.m. Thursday
at the Whatnot Hall
Park Street

Hear a new aspect of the case

Questions Admission Free

ALL WELCOME

The Fallacy of SOCIALISM Exposed

8 p.m. Thursday
at the Whatnot Hall
Park Street

Hear a new aspect of the case

Questions Admission Free

ALL WELCOME

what way can be adjust our "copy" to meet our prospects' susceptibilities? Social Credit is not in opposition to PSYCHOLOGY, neither is it in its favour. Knowing the hall will be peopled with prospects that are, by virtue of their presence, susceptible to the appeal of the word PSYCHOLOGY, how can we exploit their own title?

Here is a simple way in which I suggest that this can be done.

Leaflets can be printed or roneod bearing a short message in either style illustrated, and the words in capitals can be altered to suit the occasion, which may be a meeting of Communists, Fascists, the Ratepayers Association, Conservatives, Architects, or anything which people will go to a meeting about.

These leaflets can be distributed to the meeting-goers as they are leaving the meeting. They have been tested and found effective.

D. JACKSON

Democracy Begins at Home

By A. O. Cooper

The Cardiff Social Credit Association is making an experiment in Democratic Organisation based on Major Douglas's statement of principles for "action on or through an organisation." This article explains the experiment.

I. Policy

POLICY, if it is to be effective, must be based on a sound philosophy, and the policy of true democracy is based on the philosophy that human beings in association possess the power to produce an intended result.

It is of primary importance that each individual member of any democratic organisation should

recognise this philosophy as fundamental, and, if desirous of continuing his membership, should practically demonstrate his belief in action by working in association.

"A hair divides the false and true," and it would be absolutely false to say that an association organised on the basis of this philosophy was dictatorial and undemocratic, or that the individual members were compelled to do this or that.

The character of an association either attracts or repels, and where it attracts the individual feels that he is within a free environment, although recognising his voluntary obligation to his associates.

II. Administration

An industrial or business organisa-

tion operating on orthodox pyramidal lines places the administrator (the banker) in control of policy, and as such he is the "boss" in a very real sense, whereas in a democratic organisation the individual is the boss and determines policy and the administrator is the "obedient servant."

This is a subtle distinction and if the obedient servant (the administrator) is to have an opportunity of producing the intended result, then there can be no interference with his methods, and the master (the individual) must co-operate by working in association with him.

The consequence of this democratic arrangement is that the respective terms master and servant cease to have any meaning, because all are working in association for an agreed result.

Each individual in the administrative chain is no more or no less important than any other link.

III. Sanction

It was pointed out in the original memorandum that the only possible sanction available to a democratic organisation, working in voluntary agreement, was moral suasion, and it is well to bear in mind that a sanction can be either a reward or a punishment. It should be operated primarily as a reward, that is, to give the benefits of association. From the negative aspect, elements of discord finding themselves in an uncongenial environment, and not in harmony with their colleagues, quietly demobilise themselves.

IV. The Mechanism

Organisation is "an orderly arrangement of affairs," and the mechanism exists to centralise the details of the action required by the various departments so as to arrange in an orderly manner, how the various activities can be carried out with the minimum of human effort and with the maximum efficiency.

In a group running on the lines described in "Democratic Organisation" in last July's *Supplement*, the group departmental officers mentioned are appointed internally by the group, and they do not supersede the official group supervisors, who have the major responsibilities.

Both supervisors and group departmental officers take individual responsibility for their own particular work. Where an organisation exists merely in skeleton form the danger arises of "short-circuiting," because it might appear a quicker method of obtaining a minor result. It would, however, be fatal to the organisation because it would be a departure from the basic philosophy on which democratic organisation has been established.

THE TAX SNOWBALL

By Arthur Welford

TAXATION in the present day is a burden scarcely to be borne, and it tends always to increase relatively to the receipt of national income. This relative increase is shown in the following figures, taken from "National Income and Outlay," Colin Clark.

Year	National Income	Taxation	Proportion
1688	£49,200,000	£2,000,000	4% approx.
1913/14	?	£85,000,000	3.8%
		£177,000,000	
1935/6	£4,530,000,000	£437,000,000	11%
		£586,000,000	9.8%
		£1,023,000,000	23%

In the Emergency Budget speech of 1931 the Chancellor stated that a third of the national income was taken in rates and taxes.

Direct taxation of wage earners—contributions to Health and Unemployment Insurance—has risen sixfold during the period 1913/1935, and is now 2.4% of their incomes.

The introduction of machine-power production should have released mankind from grinding toil and from taxation out of money income. On the contrary, income tax was introduced in 1798 at the beginning of the industrial era, and was firmly established in 1842 when machine-power industry was getting well into its stride.

Unfortunately, this new and beneficent means of increased happiness to men was left under the control of a money system which ruled it, a system which had not advanced with the new applications of science and invention to industry; indeed the general principles of that money system were understood in China in the seventh century and are applied even in present-day credit finance.

If toil and taxation be held to be the fault of machines driven by power then the remedy is obvious: destroy them and even forbid the use of a stick as a lever, for that is the principle upon which mechanical power is founded. On the other hand, the abstract idea of credit creation and destruction, the system which finances industry, might be made to reflect facts, to irrigate production and consumption as, when and where it is required to do so, without checking it or hindering its distribution. Taxation out of money income would then be seen for what it is, confiscation for the sake of upholding an outworn money system.

LOCAL NEWS AND VIEWS

We pledge ourselves :-

1. To end Poverty in the midst of Plenty.
2. To remove the chief causes of war, civil strife and the vicious competition for trade so rife to-day.
3. To secure for men, women and children that economic security and freedom which civilisation has made possible for all.
4. To abolish onerous taxation, which is unnecessary.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Douglas Social Credit Association, SOUTHAMPTON, on the first anniversary number of its Monthly Bulletin of Local News and Views.

This is a small and very neatly and efficiently produced four-page bulletin, well printed in clear type, easy to read and not overloaded. It gives the impression of being produced by people who know their job.

The heading to this article is reproduced from the front page of the bulletin, and inside are brief notes of the local doings, with the latest news of the movement.

The editor is to be congratulated on maintaining a full page of paid advertisements at the back.

At the Northumberland Miners' Gala at Morpeth on July 17, members of the NEWCASTLE Group distributed over 3,000 back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT amongst the crowds. In addition, several hundreds were distributed to the shops in the town, so that SOCIAL CREDIT became one of the topics of the day.

On the following Saturday, a Miners' Gala was held at Durham, when the same tactics were repeated. Amongst the helpers should be mentioned Messrs. Barratt, Norman, Tovell and Kent, and the Misses Turner and Houston. Mrs. Clark-

A short account of your own group's activities should be here from time to time. Other people like to know what you are doing, so send in your report to the Editor of the Supplement.

son also did some good work at Durham, and Messrs. McIver and Norman held meetings on the racecourse at Durham before the miners' leaders began their harangues.

Practically every shop in the two main streets of GATESHEAD was given a copy of the last few weeks' issues of SOCIAL CREDIT. The shops are chosen as they are the centres of discussion and it is thought in consequence to be the best means of spreading the news.

In LIVERPOOL they are giving SOCIAL CREDITS to passengers on the London trains on Sunday mornings.

The BATH G.W.R. bookstall, writes Mr. C. S. Walker, has consistently sold half a dozen copies of SOCIAL CREDIT, so I have now put my guarantee up to nine copies per week. Mr. Hutt, with a similar agreement at the L.M.S. bookstall, has not been quite so successful so far, but the L.M.S. is not such a busy station as the G.W.R. in Bath.

In SOUTHSEA they started on August 6 with their first open-air meeting. They had no difficulty in securing an attentive audience in the cool of the evening from among the many visitors. They hope as a result that the message will be carried far when the holiday is over.

THE BRIGHTON CONFERENCE

THE Week-end Conference at Brighton was well attended in spite of the most tempting weather on a precious autumn Saturday and Monday. On Saturday afternoon when Alderman Black took the chair, Miss de Castro and Mr. Willox spoke on two aspects of Social Credit.

Miss de Castro briefly explained the meaning of Social Credit for the benefit of complete strangers and went on to stress the importance of the women's vote in the pressure politics which are the true Democratic weapon, the majority of the population being women.

Mr. Willox dealt with the philosophy of Social Credit and later, in the evening, spoke to a large audience on Alberta, its real wealth, its united demand, and the efforts of its Government to carry out the overwhelming mandate of the electors. At both meetings the speakers were occupied in replying to a steady bombardment of questions.

On Sunday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Rigby at Hassocks, Col.

Wylde and Miss de Castro spoke on Social Credit to a small but very interested group of beginners.

Col. Wylde gave a brief but very comprehensive review of the Social Credit Movement and its objective; while Miss de Castro spoke on its ethical implication. The meeting lasted till after 6 p.m.

At a special meeting for women on Monday, Miss de Castro spoke again on the power of women in the Electoral Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty, and recommended selling the paper in the streets, sandwich board parades, and other definite action.

In the outcome several ladies decided to start an Action Group in addition to the existing Brighton Group. The Mayoress of Brighton was in the chair.

On Monday evening a public meeting was addressed by Mr. George Hickling on "Freedom or Democracy." The general effort of the Conference was well worth while, and good results were indicated.

Affiliations and Disaffiliations

DURING 1936 and 1937 new Social Credit groups have been forming steadily and have affiliated, particularly in recent months; there is no doubt that the general feeling of the vast majority of the movement is solidly behind Major Douglas, and further, there has been tremendous impetus and increase of strength this year; recent developments in Canada, New Zealand and Tasmania, having proved again that Douglas is right—and more, that he has never yet been wrong.

At the same time there have been instances during the period 1936-1937 where those controlling certain affiliated groups have been convinced that they have a better Social Credit policy than that of Major Douglas. After a long period of negotiations with the controllers of the groups in question it has appeared that they were determined to go their own way regardless of Douglas policy.

They are, of course, free to follow their own lines of action, but it had to be made clear that Major Douglas cannot take responsibility for so-called "Social Credit" policies which vary considerably from his own idea of Social Credit as originator; and the responsibility for confusing the issue (and thereby helping the bankers) does not lie with him.

Accordingly it became necessary recently to suspend the affiliation of the following groups, on account of the policy of those in control:

- The Birmingham Central Douglas Social Credit Group.
- The Ipswich Douglas Social Credit Association.
- The North-West London Social Credit Association.
- The Blackburn Douglas Social Credit Association.

In Birmingham, London (North-West area) and Blackburn, fresh Groups have been formed this year (separate from the above-mentioned disaffiliated Groups), which are actively following the real Douglas Social Credit policy.

Christmas Cards



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

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

Shine star, on rich and poor
Lighten the darkest way,
Till comes that brighter day
Prophets have long foretold.

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

SPECIAL PRICE TO AFFILIATED GROUPS

1s. 9d. a dozen.