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Armageddon**
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SOCIAL CREDIT

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

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938

Weekly Twopence

Bombs Kill Thousands In Wars Abroad, Millions Suffer In The War In Britain

DOUGLAS SAYS —

ANOTHER 6d. ON THE INCOME TAX... THREE-QUARTERS OF TAX PAYABLE IN JANUARY... MORE SACRIFICES BY THE LITTLE MAN... familiar headlines from the newspapers of the past week. But you don't have to pay more income tax to get more arms protection... You don't have to make these sacrifices... Consider these statements from the speeches and writings of Major Douglas:

Taxation is not primarily an economic device, it is a tyrannical device.

★

IF the stock and bonds which the banks, including the Bank of England, have appropriated in the last 50 years had been placed to the credit of the community, not only should we be free of taxation, but we should be drawing a substantial dividend.

★

IF you will look at the back of your tax demands, you will find that the total amount received from income tax, sur-tax, and death duties, is approximately equal to the amount required to pay the interest on the National Debt.

★

CONSIDER what is happening with regard to the individual. He is taxed at the present time 16 times as highly as he was 75 years ago... In spite of the immense actual and potential wealth, his economic security is considerably less than it was 75 years ago.

★

THE heavy taxation under which we suffer works directly to the advantage of financial houses which control the banking system.

★

THE power of taxation has grown into a form of oppression beside which the modest efforts of the robber barons of the Middle Ages must appear crude.

Merchant Navy Is 2,000 Ships Smaller Than In 1914

IN view of the present necessity for the nation to rearm, the fact that we have today 2,000 fewer ships in the British Merchant Service and 40,000 less men to man them than we had in 1914, while we have four million more people to feed, shows how treasonable and dangerous a policy is that of the financial institutions, which have insisted on the scrapping of the ships and the rationalisation of the shipping industry in a destructive way for years.

The lesson from this is that, if we do not, while there is yet time, secure control of these institutions for the peaceful ends desired by the common man, then the very lives of many of our people will ultimately be forfeited as a consequence of such a failure.

★

The Admiralty is proposing to take possession of about 2,000 acres of some of the best agricultural land in Monmouthshire for a munition factory, the site being about four miles from Chepstow.

The official reason for the choice of this particular site is that it will bring work to the "distressed areas"—but there is no distressed area for many miles around! Meanwhile we have less ships to bring us food through a blockade and less of our own land growing us food here.

ALL the newspapers are full of the rumours of war, and reports of wars. We read of victims of bombs and bullets set out in harrowing detail, representing events taking place always "somewhere else".

All this sensationalism serves to pull the wool over the eyes of our own people, who themselves form continually the target of a hostile power.

In plain words, there is, and has been for a long time, a war in Britain, the victims of which suffer just as cruelly as those who are wounded by bombs in China or Spain.

The victims of the war in our own land are those who die because they could not afford to pay for adequate food to eat, for instance, or adequate medical attention, or adequate housing, and for the freedom from the worry that financial destitution necessarily brings.

The power that wages war in Britain on us, the British people, is the financial power. Every attempt made by this power to inflict financial debt on the people as individuals, every attempt to deny access to the means of life by reducing the amount of money in private purses, is a hostile act of war.

Higher rates is one of the forms this war takes, with the rate collector as the instrument of the hostile force, and the ratepayers as the victims of the attack.

Rates and taxes levied on the people (in the light of present knowledge that is available in the true science of credit) is unjustifiable. Further, because it attacks the health and lives of individuals, it is an act of war. Here is a message to every rate and taxpayer in this country:

RESIST! RESIST! RESIST!

An association of people that suffers the physical injuries imposed by poverty, by the restriction of growing rates, of heavier taxes, of Municipal and National Debts, while capable of producing all it needs, is spell-bound by the devil.

The belief that a lot of silly figures are more important than the living bodies of men and women is a hoodoo spell, and when we actually refrain from insisting on the distribution of the real goods and services which nurture life and happiness, in favour of a lot of crooked figures, well, the wages of such a choice, because it is a sin, is death.

RESIST RESTRICTION. RESIST HIGHER RATES. RESIST TAXATION, and so release the liberty to live and enjoy peace, plenty and freedom in OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Islanders Win Fight Against Danish Oppressors

THREE thousand people in the tiny Faroes islands (midway between Iceland and the Shetlands) have forced their Danish governors to alter their dictatorship plans.

Laws were passed in Denmark for the nationalisation of one half of the land of the Faroes. Last year demonstrations against the laws were held in the islands. Three thousand signed a demand that the laws should not apply to the islands.

On Monday, March 21st, the Faroes heard news of victory in the official announcement:

"The Government has not found it possible to grant the sole concession for exploitation of the Island substrata to the Faroe Island Co., Ltd., in view, among other things, of the fact that many landowners have written to protest."

Behind this vague explanation is the story of a long contest in which the islanders have gained successively the mastery over their own representatives, and have then compelled the central Government also to yield to their demand.

Faroe people are now keenly awake to the possibilities of the democratic method, and there is promise of further developments.

M.H.

EVERYBODY'S POLICY

IN regard to the objective of policy, as applied to human affairs, I can say nothing to you which has not been better said by the great teachers of humanity, one of whom said, "I came that you might have life and have it more abundantly." So far as I am aware, no great teacher of humanity has ever announced that he came that we might have better trade or more employment, and I am wholly and irrevocably convinced that while we exalt a purely materialistic means into an end, we are doomed to destruction.—Major H. C. Douglas.

TYNE MOVES TO CHECK RATE RISE

GATESHEAD business and professional men are to organise a grouped protest against the threatened rise in rates, and are to instruct the Town Council, "politely but firmly," that there must be no increase.

Ratepayers' Associations in Newcastle held a combined meeting to take action against the proposed increase of city rates.

One of the prime movers, the Gateshead group, decided to call themselves the North Durham Ratepayers' Advisory Association.

Placards and window bills urging action and forms for ratepayers to be distributed immediately.

The Gateshead Ratepayers' Association has not yet been consulted, as it is felt that they belittled the move with regard to quinquennial assessments made by the same group recently and which was taken up nationally.

Last night, it was urged that social services would not suffer if there was no increase, and resentment was felt when it was stated that ratepayers' money was going on big interest on loan repayments.

"The councillors are our servants," stated Mr. W. L. Page. "Therefore, we must not petition them, but instruct them, politely but firmly, that there must be no increase in the rates. Such an instruction will not merely be ours, but the majority of the Gateshead ratepayers."

"We are not antagonistic to the Ratepayers' Association. We want to advise and help them," he added.

A test of public opinion had been taken in various classes of townspeople, and the result had been a 100 per cent. decision in favour of their being no increase.

Mr. Page's studios are being used as a centre for the distribution of forms and placards.

★

THE Newcastle meeting decided to issue forms, to be signed by ratepayers, as follows:

"We, the undersigned ratepayers and municipal voters, demand a reduction in rates, and we will vote against any councillor not in favour of this."

It was also decided to form a central committee, to unite the activities of all ratepayers and associations with regard to rating and assessment questions.

Leaflets to be distributed bear the heading: "The Rate Racket in Newcastle."

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

HELP TO SAVE BRITAIN

DEBT is the root cause of war. Abolish the debt system and the first step will have been taken towards peace and disarmament. If, for every pound he now pays towards social debt, each individual would contribute *one penny* towards exposing the debt system, the public would very soon command a fighting fund so large that no financial institution could survive the attack it would make possible. Better to *save* your country than to be forced to defend it. Become a regular contributor to Social Credit funds.

W. WILSON
(Assistant Director of Revenue)

Every Man Is Worth Two — In Association

POST ONE OF THESE FORMS TO-DAY

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM A I wish to become a Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd. I can afford to pay

£ : : a week
month
year

and enclose my first contribution.

Name

Address

Subscribers to Social Credit Funds under this plan who are also direct subscribers to the Social Credit newspaper are entitled to receive the Monthly Supplement.

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

FORM B I enclose the sum of £ : : as a special donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name

Address

Technique

IN the Medicine Man business of finance, we are used to the mumbo-jumbo phraseology constantly changing. A New York broker referred to "Dehydration of capitalisation" the other day.

Electricity for the Million

THE British Electrical Development Association has sent over 300,000,000 messages through the Press into the houses of the people, making known the diverse forms at their disposal for the improvement of the home and lightening of work there. So said Mr. J. Chuter Ede, M.P., president of the Association, at a luncheon in London recently. Since 1927 the number of consumers has risen from 2,000,000 to 8,500,000, with an increase of revenue from £40,000,000 to £70,000,000. If those 300,000,000 messages, mentioned by Mr. Ede, had contained what is to be found at the bottom of our back page, the people might by now be drawing the National Dividends to which they are entitled, so that *everyone* could be enjoying the benefits of electricity.

★ COMMENTARY

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

The Cross-roads

MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE, the dramatist, after distributing the prizes at Hele's School Speech Day in Exeter Civic Hall, said:

"I ask you to believe that you will do well in reading your newspaper to keep your wits cool, and not to let yourselves be swayed with enmity against any other people, no matter how preposterous they may seem, because you do not know anything more than your Government wants you to know.

"We are more and more coming under the control of bureaucrats. Officials everywhere are running our lives to an increasing degree, and unless we, the ordinary people in the street, somehow or other get control of these officials our lives will cease to be worth living"

To which we may add the words of Douglas, "the future of civilisation hangs on a reversal of the present domination of individuals by institutions."

Savage Europe

WE used to hear a great deal about the progress and enlightenment produced by civilisation and education. These refining influences are now proved to be absolutely futile in effecting any real change for the better in human nature.

"For an unbiased judge would be driven to the conclusion that Europe is a much more savage place than it has been for perhaps 1,000 years," said the Bishop of Chelmsford.

Human nature, on balance, has not deteriorated. Europe appears savage because policy is directed by a small and savage minority.

Cheese-paring in the Navy

IN the event of war, our Navy would be of vital importance; it would therefore seem only commonsense to remove any just cause of complaint among officers and men.

After many years of disappointment a scheme has at last been introduced to give Naval officers marriage allowances. But like so many schemes governed by Finance, it gives with one hand and takes away with the other. "Giving a dog a bit of its own tail" is how Lt.-Commander Tufnell described it in the House of Commons.

Men to Learn Women's Jobs

AT Whitby a Ministry of Labour expert told Ian Mackay, *News Chronicle* labour correspondent, that last year the Ministry was asked to find 13,000 temporary workers for hotels, boarding houses and restaurants in the holiday season, but in spite of the fact that most of the North-East area is "distressed," only 10,000 of these posts could be filled. To meet this situation, men were now being trained to do women's jobs.

"There is something radically wrong," says Mr. Mackay, "if miners and steelworkers have to be turned into waiters and dish-washers and even then be offered only three or four months' work in the year."

Milk Too Dear

THE Food Council's Annual Report points out that although the price of milk has risen less than the prices of other foodstuffs, the average price last year was the highest since 1922.

The Council received a report from the Manchester and Salford Women Citizens' Association which said: "Concessions, it seems, can be made to anyone except consumers in the home; a husband may get cheap milk at his work, but there is none for his wife or any children who remain at home. It is a reasonable contention that a better method would be to sell milk at a price everyone could afford."

Aviation Controlled By Figures, Not Facts

IN its published decisions on the Cadman Report on Civil Aviation, the Government said that what could be done to develop civil aviation must depend on the

amount of money the country was prepared to spend on it.

This is a typical example of putting the cart before the horse. Money is only a form of ticket, or loose-leaf accounting system, and has no more *reality*—or tangibility—than figures printed or written on paper.

Under a money system directed to its proper purpose of recording and accounting for *realities*—physical facts—it would be only the physical ability and desire of a country to develop aviation that would limit its development.

It is absurd to allow *figures* to control *facts*. Yet that is what we permit the Government to suggest.

'Unduly Large'

A LOCAL newspaper leader on the subject of Rising Rates says that "the chief necessity is to see that the debt burden is not allowed to grow unduly large. Increased rates at least suggest that liabilities are being met promptly and prudently."

"Unduly large" is good, but those who know the truth about finance know that if the National Debt of Great Britain amounted to just £1, and the local municipal debt amounted to 1s. 6d., they would both be "unduly large," because when we get justice, the credit of Great Britain which really belongs to the people of Great Britain will be credited to them, not debited to them, as now.

But there is a job of work to be done before the High Priests of Mammon can be brought to the process of figuring the facts honestly, of figuring the wealth of this nation correctly, and accounting it to the credit of those to whom it belongs, that is the people of this country.

More Evidence

THE Central Electricity Board purchased 819,000,000 units from the London Power Company last year.

Mr. George Balfour complains that the price paid was only one-half or one-third of what the board receives for its re-sale.

The Chairman of the London Electric Supply Corporation, one of the constituent companies of London Power, said that what it amounted to was that electricity consumers in London were subsidising consumers of the Central Electricity Board outside London.

Exactly. Whereas if consumers both in and out of London insisted that the Bank subsidised the output of the generating plants for the efficient and complete distribution thereof, they would escape the Bankers' present imposition of a shortage of purchasing power that sabotages wealth and which is

inherent in their policy of forcing Paul in London to meet part of the price Peter has to pay outside.

A total shortage of money is not remedied by a shuffling about of its parts.

Rates Up

LEAMINGTON'S rate for the ensuing year will be increased by 4d. When the estimates were adopted there was considerable opposition, but evidently not quite enough. One Councillor said increased rates were driving people away from the town, there was mention of 800 empty houses.

Did the people of Leamington want an increase?

If not, then they have only themselves to blame, and the same goes for the electorate of any place where rates have risen. Leaving town is no remedy.

Contrast

THE *TIMES* reported that after the "Way to Peace" debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, March 24, as the Speaker left the Chair two men and a woman in the front of the Strangers' Gallery began to shout, "Social Credit's the only remedy." Still shouting, they were immediately turned out by the attendants.

Strangely enough, under the report of this incident, *The Times* printed this item:

"Lord Apsley, who was heard with great difficulty in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, states that he did not refer to the misery in the depressed areas, but said that the misery which existed abroad could be cured if trade barriers could be pulled down."

Church Honours Bankers

THE *Financial Times* reports that two eminent members of the Morgan banking house, Mr. J. P. Morgan himself and Mr. T. W. Lamont (though neither, says the *Financial Times*, is a Catholic), were recipients last week of important Papal honours.

Both were made Knights of St. Gregory the Great, an honour which is granted to laymen irrespective of their denomination for distinguished service to the Catholic Church.

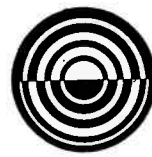
Economy?

THE L.M.S. is to discharge about 100 men from its Crewe locomotive works for "economy." There are about 6,000 men in the company's works at Crewe.

The G.W.R. is reverting to a five-day week at its works at Swindon, Caerphilly and Wolverhampton.

Mr. C. B. Collett, chief mechanical engineer, said: "The company's expenditure has been increasing so rapidly during the last few weeks that it has been found necessary to take immediate steps to curtail it."

What do the displaced men want, and what immediate steps are they taking to get it?



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

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The Policy of a Philosophy

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MRS. PALMER Clarifies The War For Truth in an Open Letter

Dear Kathleen,
AND so you received a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT by the same post which delivered another paper advocating the salvation of mankind by birth control! If you had never seen either of these publications before, I don't wonder that you were bewildered by the completely divergent views put forward, as different as light from darkness—one all negative, repressing and denying life; the other reaching forward, to a time of abundance and joy.

Everyone admits today that the state of most civilised countries is extremely unsatisfactory, that people are unhappy and out of harmony with their environment.

The question is whether we shall alter conditions to suit the people, or try to alter people to fit into unsatisfactory conditions.

The latter view is taken by that other paper you received, and so it advocates birth control as a remedy. I defy any healthy-minded man or woman to turn the pages without at least a feeling of distaste, concerned as such publications are with abortion, sterilisation and contraception, treated from the point of view of the would-be expert, and dealing with aspects of the subject which none of us should have to bother about at all, and which none of us would bother about if we could live the lives God intended.

The whole purpose of such purblind propaganda is based on the idea that the world cannot produce enough to provide everyone with a high standard of living, and therefore the most obvious remedy is to destroy people before they are born.

And they adduce the statements of scarcity economists to prove it.

At a Social Credit Meeting once, a member of the audience, who evidently held these foolish views, asked a lot of silly questions and wound up by declaring, "I think the trouble is that there are far too many people in the world."

The speaker, who had listened very patiently, gently remarked, "Well, my dear sir, the remedy is in your own hands." I don't believe the questioner saw the point, but the audience did.

THE idea that the world cannot produce enough to feed a very much larger number than it does at present is, of course, a complete lie.

I say "lie" deliberately; it is not just a mistake; those in power know very well that far more can be produced, but they do not choose to have it so. They, therefore, spread it about that we must go short.

One of their arguments is that when we hear of food being destroyed, it nearly always happened outside Britain.

Of course. We are most discreet in our methods here. People are not allowed to know the waste that goes on. And the government keeps down surplus food by forbidding farmers to produce more than a certain quantity.

Instead of relying so much on newspaper economists, ask any farmer what he thinks about it. He'll soon tell you about the quotas, about the £100 fine if you grow too many potatoes, about the Milk Marketing Board which has driven the small dairy farmer from his farm, and ruined the English cheese industry. He knows how much milk and potatoes are fed to the pigs; he knows, too, that English farming has declined because it cannot compete with the cheap food sent here from abroad, not because the land is infertile, or because farmers have lost their skill.

It is to the advantage of the financiers that our farmers shall be undercut by foreign competition. They, therefore, advocate birth control of the delicious food that could be produced in this country for the use of our own people.

I challenge anyone to prove that we could not produce enough of the basic foods to feed the population of these islands.

But as things are, less food is produced each year by our farmers, while many of our people go short. We have unnecessary poverty in the midst of potential abundance.

THERE will always be poverty in the midst of plenty, whether the population should rise or fall, until we have all realised that it is money that is short, not goods. There is not the least doubt that if we all had 50 per cent. more money to spend, the production of this country would rise by the same figure within a very short period, provided that we ordered the Treasury to see that the finances

of the country were run for the benefit of the people, and not for a handful of international financiers.

Those who advocate birth control as a national policy are not only barking up the wrong tree, but are doing a lot of harm by putting other people off the scent.

You say you cannot agree with the fundamental proposition of Social Credit, that society will be most stable and harmonious when the resources of the country are most completely at the disposal of the individuals, so that they can continually choose as they want, and not as someone in authority may think good for them.

Your reason for disagreeing with this proposition is your great faith in the philosophy of Carlyle, who has said, "Man obeys those whom he esteems better than himself, wiser, braver, and will forever obey such, and be ready and delighted to do it."

I cannot for one moment admit that the fundamental proposition of Social Credit is incompatible with Carlyle's statement.

Surely it is quite plain that he means that the individual shall decide of his own free will to obey someone whom he knows to be better than himself.

He therefore chooses to obey, and he can only so choose when he is economically free, not as now, when he is compelled to obey someone in authority whether worthy of respect or not; simply because his livelihood depends upon it.

TRUE obedience, like true responsibility, cannot exist without freedom, and freedom cannot exist without Social Credit.

I wonder if you have ever come across this passage from Carlyle? It was written about a hundred years ago:—

"With unabated bounty the land of England blooms and grows; waving with yellow harvests; thick-studded with workshops, industrial implements, with fifteen million workers understood to be the strongest, the cunningest and the willingest our earth ever had; these men are here; the work they have done, the fruit they have released is here, abundant, exuberant on every hand of us; and, behold, some baleful fiat as of Enchantment has gone forth saying, 'Touch it not, ye workers, ye master workers, ye master idlers; none of you can touch it, no man of you shall be the better for it; this is enchanted fruit.'"

Even so long ago, you see, those with discernment knew that the fruits of their labour were kept from the workers, and since that time things have become far worse; we grow daily less free, and though our productive power is far greater, a much larger proportion of it is kept from us; finally, a larger number of our people are constantly unemployed, and are given to understand that because they are not needed in industry, they must not expect their rightful share of its produce.

We know now who has pronounced the baleful fiat of enchantment spoken of by Carlyle; they are the few men who control the financial system of the world, and who wield supreme power over our lives today, although their names are seldom printed in any newspaper.

ARE you going to be one of those who will willingly allow such men to run your life, leading you on through such anxious times as you have experienced through the last few weeks into a war the horrors of which are unimaginable?

If you are not willing to obey such people, whom I am quite sure you will not be able to esteem as better, wiser and braver than yourself, your only alternative is to study the policy for which this paper SOCIAL CREDIT stands, for it is the only one which is challenging the monopoly of the Money Power.

You enclosed in your letter a cutting from the *Daily Telegraph* which, you say, proves that things in Alberta are very unsatisfactory.

You must remember that from the International Money Power's point of view Alberta is certainly unsatisfactory; but from the point of view of Social Crediters we are very pleased with the progress we have made, among the clearest signs of which is the hysterically biassed propaganda published by the financial press from time to time.

We are fighting something which has been described as the Devil Incarnate, the father of lies, and there is no depth of infamy to which this evil thing will not stoop.

Yours sincerely,
B. M. PALMER

ALBERTA CLOSE-UP

A VISITOR'S VIEW

Letter from Audrey Richardson,
who stayed recently with Mr. and
Mrs. Byrne in Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Palmer,

YOU ask me to tell you something of my visit to Alberta. I will begin with the people I met. What I saw of them—snack bar assistants, shop assistants, hotel officials, traders, wives of M.L.A.'s I liked immensely. They seemed so alive and happy, chiefly because they were healthy.

I think the main fact that struck me was that when I came into contact with Albertans I had the sense that I was talking to pioneers, with their vital interest in life and how to live it.

I am of opinion that the people who live in small townships and lonely ranches are very much keener and more fully aware of Social Credit and all it entails than those who dwell in the large towns like Edmonton.

That is explained by the overwhelming debt with which the small township and farmers are burdened, and anything which will relieve that in the smallest way will be demanded unanimously.

In the large towns debt is there, but cleverly camouflaged, and thus personalities become more prominent.

The Albertan people, as a whole, primarily want freedom from debt, and, secondly, freedom to live as INDIVIDUALS.

They left the old country to escape debt, and to assert their individuality, and they have been driven further and further west to escape debt, until finally they find themselves up against the Rockies, in the richest province of Canada, and still in DEBT.

Wherever they go, the man with the little black bag is there before them, ready to lend, and thus make them his slaves, and at last a way has been opened up for them by Major Douglas, by simply expounding the facts of the present system of Government.

Immediately they demand what in three words is their "freedom in security," endless complications and setbacks are thrust upon them by their very real enemy, the controllers of purchasing power—the financiers.

Thus Alberta is the scene of a fight of vital importance—the people against the Banks—a fight which not only concerns the people of

Alberta, but every single person in the world today.

I cannot urge too strongly that every assistance, however small, should be given to those actually at the front, by writing letters of encouragement to Aberhart, Powell, or Byrne, by contributing to the expansion fund, and by spreading the news to everyone, not only in this country, but overseas.

I think few people realise what a colossal act of faith it is for Mr. and Mrs. Byrne to give up family and friends in order to settle in an entirely new country with their two children.

It was not easy to get accustomed to the climate, with its extremes of heat and cold; and it has entailed a tremendous amount of hard work, finding and settling into a house, meeting endless new people, cooking with strange food and housekeeping with strange coinage, and keeping the children fit and happy.

All these things may not sound very important, but believe me they are a full-time job. Mrs. Byrne coped with it all with the same calmness and cheerfulness with which her husband copes with his position as Social Credit adviser.

Edmonton is on the North Saskatchewan river, a river about the size of the Severn. It is, unfortunately, out of sight of the Rockies, so that one gets little relief from the flat, slightly undulating prairie that extends for miles all around.

There are no real woods, only small clumps of trees on the banks of the river. There are several coal mines and factories. All is overlooked by the Legislature Buildings and the Macdonald Hotel, the two really outstanding buildings in Edmonton.

The Legislature Building is known simply as the "Building," and there Byrne and the Social Credit Board have their offices.

Any letters to Powell or Byrne should be addressed to them at the Legislature Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

I hope this has conveyed to you something of what I saw.

Yours sincerely,
AUDREY C. RICHARDSON.

SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

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

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

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|--|--|
| ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas. First published 1918) 3s. 6d. | THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION (2nd Edition 1934). (Demonstrates that governments are controlled by international finance, with a commentary on world politics) 3s. 6d. |
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Be Firm

THE rearmament programme is at least proving the practicability of the Social Credit proposals—that is, so far as its financial technique goes.

Propagandists everywhere will remember how the proposition of issuing National Dividends used to draw forth the question, "Yes, but—where is the MONEY to come from?"

The attempt to answer this question correctly always met with incredulity, for the fact that banks create money by just writing or printing figures on paper had always been consistently concealed, suppressed, and latterly denied by all the organs of publicity and education.

Everybody knows now that for rearmament purposes £1,500,000,000 has apparently come from nowhere, and that the Prime Minister has recently announced that, though £1,500,000,000 won't be enough, the rearmament plans will be put through all the same.

Where did the MONEY come from?

THE money has been created by the printing of figures on bank paper, and the circulation of those figures is releasing our capacity to produce armaments.

If the money can be created like this to finance munition factories, it can be created to distribute the goods we now restrict and destroy.

If the money can be created by the financial institutions to put us, the people of this country, all in debt to those institutions, it can be created to put us, the people of this country, in credit to ourselves.

We can, if we will, demand a policy to enable us to consume the goods and services we produce.

We can, if we choose, have complete freedom to consume our collective produce and services, and remain clear of debt during and after the process.

The creation of the £1,500,000,000 and the progress of the rearmament programme proves this.

When the Social Credit propagandist said a few years ago that banks create money at no cost to themselves, that sounded incredible; but events have now shown it as obviously true.

THERE is a lesson here for every taxpayer, for every ratepayer, for every peace lover, for every consumer. Rates are being put up everywhere. You will be told this is necessary, because of the social services you enjoy. It is a fact that social services have to be financed, but when you are told, as you will be, that lower rates means that your local social services must be curtailed or retarded, you are being told a LIE.

When you are told that the only way of financing social services is by collecting money from your pockets, you are being told a LIE.

If the Government had to wait to collect from your pockets the money to finance rearmaments, we could never re-arm. That is the TRUTH.

Rearming is proceeding, and is being paid for as it proceeds, without its financial cost either being borrowed from the public or levied as taxes. This is the TRUTH.

NOT only can it be done, but it is being done. True, we are being put into financial debt for the future, but this is only a bankers' trick quite opposed to all natural law, for we cannot eat the food today that we are going to grow in ten years' time.

We need not abstain from the enjoyment of any goods or services that we, as an association of people, are able collectively to produce.

LOWER RATES and MORE AND BETTER LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICES is a reasonable and practical demand to make. Financial experts know this, but they pretend otherwise.

It is the responsibility of every true democrat not only to make his own will known, but also to make it effective on public representatives. Start with rates and local councillors.

The Cliveden Set

IT is difficult to convey to anyone unfamiliar with the atmosphere of Conservative London the extent to which this sort of thing (induced paralysis of our foreign policy by an exaggerated fear of Bolshevism) plays a dominant rôle.

It is a pity, of course, about British sailors being killed by the Japanese; but are not the Japanese saving China from Bolshevism? It is a pity that Mussolini should be able to cock snooks at the British Navy all over the Mediterranean, but would not the alternative to Mussolini be a "red" Italy? And so on and so on and so on *ad absurdum* and *infinitum*.

That is the true background of Anglo-German relations. That is the final key to the paradox of Anglo-German affairs.

For instance: The British are frightened by German rearmament. Yet it was one of the leading figures in the British steel industry (Sir Arthur Balfour) who a few years ago—in 1933—told an audience of British steel men that Germany would have to rearm and the British steel industry would have to assist her to do it.

A YEAR or so later when the British were beginning to consider how on earth to raise the money to pay for armaments against possible German attack, it was the Bank of England which was engaged in facilitating large credits from the City of London to Germany which, as the *Financial News* pointed out at the time, were proving of major value in the speeding up of the German rearmament programme.

During the first year of Nazi aerial rearmament, Lord Londonderry, close friend of General Goering, ardent admirer of Nazism, in the interests of "Anglo-German goodwill" quietly suppressed (even apparently from the rest of the Cabinet) the main facts of it as gathered by the trained agents of the Air Ministry, and it was left to the *Chicago Daily News* to print the news of the menacing location of German aerodromes near Germany's west coast.

On that occasion—even before the news appeared in print—a number of younger men in the Air Ministry, certainly not unconservative politically, themselves collected all the relevant facts, some of them from other friends, some of them from illicit flying week-ends over western Germany, and in the

end smuggled to the Cabinet an exceedingly startling "expert report."

That the head of the most vital of the British defence departments should, for political "reasons," be pursuing one policy towards Germany while half the officials of the department were coolly pursuing another, is only one characteristic example of a phenomenon which keeps on reproducing itself with increasing sharpness in Anglo-German relations.

THE visit of Lord Halifax to Berchtesgaden and everything that went with it is the latest and to date most important manifestation of a tendency which has now developed to the point of a dangerous disease. Within approximately the past eighteen months, the attitude towards Germany exemplified, in the instances I have just given, by the Bank of England and Lord Londonderry, crystallised in what has very recently come to be known as the "Cliveden Set." Two months ago nobody mentioned the Cliveden Set as such. Today they are openly discussed in newspapers, attacked in the House of Commons.

Cliveden is the Thames Valley country residence of Viscountess (Nancy) Astor, sometime of Virginia and now wife of Viscount Astor, owner of the weekly Sunday newspaper *The Observer*. Her brother-in-law, Major the Honourable John Jacob Astor, owns the controlling interest in the *London Times*. Both are profoundly influenced, directly or indirectly, by the enormously energetic and sprightly Lady Astor.

In a country where so much of the most important politics is played at week-ends in large country houses, Cliveden, by reason of the passionate political interest of its hostess, and the enormous power which her family wealth and newspaper connections represent, has been one of the most politically important of British country houses.

Week-end parties at Cliveden were making or marring the careers of politicians long before the Anglo-German issue came to dominate as it does today the whole of the British political scene.

It seems to have been approximately in the spring of 1936 that Cliveden began to be the centre of a policy and an intrigue which have since brought it to the position where it is freely and bitterly referred to by the opponents of that policy in Whitehall as "Britain's second Foreign Office."

MOST prominent and active of the personalities associated with Cliveden are: Lady Astor, Lord Astor, Major Astor, Lord Lothian, Lord Londonderry, chief of the Conservative Party organisation; Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, editor of *The Times*; Mr. Barrington Ward, one of his principal assistants there and a close protégé of Lady Astor; Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin; Lord Halifax himself, and a whole string of satellites, many of them simply politicians on the make, including several youngish men who owe their careers and their positions on the verge of the Cabinet to Cliveden backing.

The Aga Khan occupies a somewhat eccentric position close to the Cliveden Set.

The Cabinet Ministers most closely associated with the set are Sir Samuel Hoare, the present Home Secretary, and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Active dislike of the French, fear and hatred of all "popular" movements, a consequent admiration for the "defensive" possibilities of Hitlerism, and mixed with that a fear amounting to panic of a possible German attack upon Britain are the principal common characteristics of the members of the set. Their attitude towards the Soviet Union needs no description.

IT would be hard to exaggerate the ramifications of the power and influence represented by the Cliveden Set in politics, newspapers and the City. *The Times* alone is a weapon of a power, still greater, despite many changes and a circulation of only 197,000, than that wielded by any other single newspaper in Europe.

The policies decided upon at week-end gatherings at Cliveden are by no means doomed to blush unseen or unheard. They are apt to make themselves as effectively felt, and sometimes much more effectively felt, than the policies more orthodoxly hammered out in the rooms of the Foreign Office.

It was at Cliveden that the visit of Lord Halifax to Germany was decided—a decision accompanied by an extraordinary correspondence in *The Times*, culminating in a leading article virtually demanding favourable consideration for German imperialist aims in Europe, and demanding that the negotiations to that end should be carried out by the methods of secret diplomacy.

Lord Londonderry and Lord Lothian flew to and fro between London and Berlin, arranging, with the close co-operation of General Goering and the British Ambassador, the preliminaries of the trip.

From an article in the "*Western Farm Leader*," the facts for which we gather were supplied by Mr. Claud Cockburn.

DOUGLAS SAYS—

TO say that all men have to work in industry at trade union rates for trade union hours before it is possible for all men to eat, is flagrantly untrue, and becomes less true every day, *except as a policy*.
—Newcastle-on-Tyne, March, 1937.

* * *

THE expert . . . is, in the widest sense of the word, a producer; and the nature of things places a producer always in the position of a taker of orders in regard to objective, while being a giver of orders in regard to method.—The Alberta Experiment.

* * *

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

* * *

I AM very strongly of opinion that the day of Party Government is done. It has served its purpose of assuring the financial powers of a majority, by the simple process of financing both sides.—SOCIAL CREDIT, February 1, 1935.

* * *

THE problem of a satisfactory economic society is essentially a dividend problem, and not a wage problem.—*The Rotarian*, April, 1935

I SHOULD define idolatry as the practice of taking some object or virtue, and without understanding or even trying to understand its true nature, investing it with attributes which do not belong to it. It is, I think, a characteristic of immature intelligence and at first sight would not appear to be a serious matter. But it is, in fact, the very devil.—Warning Democracy.

* * *

DICTATORSHIPS either of the proletariat or the banker are abominable and in essence similar. Both are slavery more or less concealed and both almost equally distort and pervert industrial and economic work, or employment into the chief object of existence in order that the slavery they desire may be perpetuated by one means or another.—"*Fig Tree*," No. 1.

* * *

THE British population, men, women and children, are at the present time (1933) taxed to the fig re of sixteen pounds seven shillings per head (or about sixty-five pounds per family), which is nearly three times the taxation per head of any other country in the world.—"*Social Credit*," page 148.

* * *

THE modern financial control of the country acknowledges no obligation except to itself.—*Oxford*, November, 1934.

* * *

THE place of the expert is in functional activity, and not in the formulation of general policy. He should be on tap, not on top.—*The Alberta Experiment*.

Every week we give you news of 'local objectives'—pressure by people acting in association to get what they want from local councils and other bodies who should serve them.

S. NORWOOD SAYS 'KEEP THE BATHS'

A MEMORIAL signed by over 3,000 residents was presented to the Croydon Borough Council by a South Norwood deputation introduced by Councillor H. G. Lumsden.

Mr. C. J. Belsham, president of the South Norwood Chamber of Commerce, said the deputation consisted of members of the South Norwood Chamber of Commerce, by whom the memorial was sponsored, the Croydon Labour Party, Elm Park Estate Association, South Norwood Electors' Association, Woodside Ratepayers' Association and the Woodside Swimming Club.

The memorial was signed by 3,032 householders and residents in the proximity of South Norwood Baths. It was for the retention of the baths in Birchanger Road in their present position and for their reconditioning and modernisation to present-day requirements.

No general canvassing had taken place to obtain signatures and they submitted that the fact that more than three thousand had signed the petition and the fact that it had the support of influential local bodies mentioned was a clear indication that the people of the district required the baths.

They would draw the attention of the Council to the following facts: 1. The baths were centrally situated and they looked upon them as an important amenity in that part of the Borough. They wished to preserve the amenities they had, both for the benefit of present residents and to attract people to the district. 2. The baths were used by the children of eight schools. 3. The slipper baths were necessary as almost all the houses in the immediate vicinity were without bathrooms. 4. The baths were well used and the loss on them was less than that on other baths in the Borough.

With regard to modernisation it was generally conceded that considerable improvement was required, and the deputation presented suggestions the cost of which would be considerably less than the erection of baths elsewhere. They felt confident that if they were improved the revenue would increase and justify the expense.

But the point is that the South Norwood residents have instructed their representatives not to close the baths, and the representatives were elected to fulfil the will of their electors.

THE RATES POSTPONEMENT BILL IS PASSING . . .

AT the date of writing the Rating and Valuation (Postponement of Valuations) Bill has been read for the third time in the House of Commons and has passed to the House of Lords.

The Bill provides that the coming into operation of the third new valuation lists shall be postponed until 1941.

In moving the second reading, Sir Kingsley Wood said that he was considering the manner in which the allegations of hardship referred to by the Central Valuation Committee should be investigated. Before reaching any conclusion, he would consult the various associations of Local Authorities on the matter.

Sir Kingsley Wood added that the right would be preserved to make amendments in the assessments in the current lists where found to be necessary. We are reminded ironically of the man who built a Bomb Proof Shelter in his garden—on the advice of the Government—and then found that his assessments had increased . . .

The Opposition had little to say to the Bill—it agreed in the main, although one speaker pointed out that the Minister of Health would be morally obliged to recompense local authorities for the expenditure that had been incurred. The Minister of

Health did not agree to this . . . but it is a point for the ratepayers in the districts concerned to note, and to press for if they wish for it.

At a joint meeting of the five Home County Ratepayers' Federations, Councillor G. A. Appleton made the position clear as regards Sir Kingsley Wood's first point.

He explained that the Government's "postponement" announcement on February 17 was not a postponement of the new valuation, as largely believed, but of "the coming into operation of that Valuation until April, 1941," a very different matter.

The postponement had been announced on the ground of alleged hardship to ratepayers caused by an avalanche of protests from ratepayers all over the country.

The Home Counties' Council had been among the first to perceive, and organise protests against, the evident intention of the Central Valuation Committee, and it was a purpose of that meeting to see to it that the two years' postponement was utilised effectively.

In other words, unless ratepayers ACT within that time assessments will still go up.

The solution put forward by the meeting was not so straightforward: they passed a resolution demanding an inquiry by the

Government into the present system of local taxation.

RATEPAYERS do not want an inquiry, they want to pay less in local taxation without decrease in Social Services. They know it is possible—they know that high rates are largely due to the amount paid by Local Authorities in loan charges in respect of money borrowed, mostly from banks and other financial institutions; and they know that money lent by banks is created costlessly.

They have already expressed what they want definitely and clearly in the action that has been in progress throughout the country during the last six months.

They do not want inquiries, which only confuse the issue. They want lower rates and assessments, without decrease in Social Services, and they will instruct their representatives to secure this result, as Belfast ratepayers and Sheffield ratepayers did.

The Local Authorities represent the ratepayers, and it is for them to transmit this definite demand to Sir Kingsley Wood; it is for the Members of Parliament to ensure that the Minister of Health does carry out the ratepayers' wishes in the matter.

Householders Protest About New Road

THE following letter has been signed by practically all the householders along the Lorton-Buttermere road in the townships of Brackenthwaite and Buttermere (Cumberland). A resolution on the same lines was unanimously passed by the Parish Council of these townships at a meeting held on March 7:

"To the Chairman of the Highways Committee, Cumberland County Council.

Sir,—We, ratepayers in the Valley of Buttermere, wish to express our disapproval of the proposed expenditure of £17,300 on one mile of the road between the junction with the Scalehill Road and Lanthwaite Gate. There are many narrow places on the Buttermere-Lorton Road. These we would like to see widened so that cars could pass

each other with reasonable convenience. Only work, however, which is necessary should be done, both on account of economy and also that the natural beauty, for which our dale is world-famous, may be preserved as much as possible.

The expenditure of £17,300 on a single mile of road is, we consider, in excess of what is required on that mile; and it will not rectify the narrow places in other parts of the road. We fear that in the near future it will be taken as a precedent and an excuse for spending further and still larger sums in making high speed motor roads throughout our valley. This would mean more money taken out of the pockets of the already burdened ratepayers. Such a road we do not think would be beneficial to us."

STOCKTON FORMS NEW ASSOCIATION

RATES ARE GOING UP IN—

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Hammersmith: 12s. 11d., an increase of 1s. 1d.

Woolwich: 14s. 1d., an increase of 9d.

Hampstead: 11s. 6d., an increase of 8d.

Tottenham: An increase of 9d., from 12s. 7d. to 13s. 4d.

Action Needed Here

Open-Air Meetings at Hereford

FOLLOWING a crowded meeting of Hereford ratepayers at the Town Hall, when a resolution was passed that councillors should be instructed to allow no rise in rates, further open-air and hall meetings have been held and a canvass of the city is now in progress.

About 98 per cent. of the people readily sign a demand for no increase in rates.

The demand will be presented to the Council on April 5.

"The decline of Classical Civilisation was, beyond all else, due to a failure in the sphere of practical democracy."

R. L. Northridge in "The Fig Tree" Sept. 1937.

In taxing anyone but a banker, we are merely increasing the value of the bankers' monopoly of money-making.

Major C. H. Douglas

SHEFFIELD—WHAT NEXT?

FIGURES for Sheffield in 1937 showed that about 38 per cent. of the rates went on loan interest charges.

Are Sheffielders going to stand for this when financial credit could be provided by banks for a single payment of ½ per cent. instead of the present exorbitant charges?

PRESTON SANDWICH BOARD PARADE

PRESTON Property Owners' and Ratepayers' Association decided to protest against Preston Finance Committee's recommendation to increase the rates from 13s. 8d. to 15s.

It was decided that men shall parade with sandwich boards indicating the effect of the increase on property owners and tenants, and inviting the public to a protest meeting.

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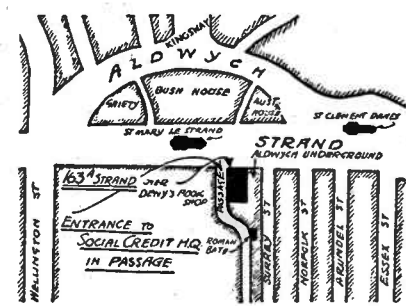
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THE PRINCIPLES OF ASSOCIATION

by Miles Hyatt

And if thy brother sin against thee, go and show him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he hear thee not, take with thee one or two more, that at the mouth of two witnesses or three every word may be established. And if he refuse to hear them, tell it unto the church: and if he refuse to hear the church also let him be unto thee as the Gentile and the publican. Verily I say unto you, what things soever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and what things soever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them. Matt. xviii., 15-20

SO far we have dealt with passages in which Christ is mainly concerned to establish the sovereignty of the individual, to expose the forces which are bent on crushing that sovereignty, and to insist that the present here-and-now and not some future life is the sphere of our action.

Take care of life on earth, we might put it, and life in heaven will take care of itself. Indeed, the passage above, "what things soever ye shall bind . . ." repeats the same message. And how often, too, we find the words, "on earth."

But the means to individual sovereignty (as also the means of its frustration) lie in the association of individuals together for their common purposes. And as association can so easily defeat its own ends, it needs the most careful defining.

Christ begins and ends with the personal responsibility of each individual concerned.

Someone has wronged you. Don't intrigue against him. Go and see him. Don't hide behind a committee, but make him and yourself responsible for setting the matter right. If he will not respond to this essential first step, call in the assistance of others.

Finally, appeal to the association, the church, that is the common action of all other individuals, who will then have power to outlaw the offender if necessary.

Each individual has a policy for himself. There is no reason why he should not gain his objective, but Christ points the way to a sure method of success. Let him find the basis of agreement in policy with another individual, and—the statement is explicit—anything the two of them ask they shall receive.

Two or three gathered together in His name (and by that is meant, among other things, that they should have an understanding of the principles for which Christ stood and be engaged in following them out) become "the church," the true association through which individuals may get what they want.

It may be difficult to-day to find any church by name which is actually following out these principles. Indeed, it has been left to an engineer, conducting an independent examination into the complicated horror of modern life, to restate them and inspire men anew to establish our social life upon them.

The fundamentals of Social Credit are every one of them in the Gospels. Had men listened, understood and followed them two thousand years ago, Major Douglas need not have written a line.

Production and Wages in Germany

HERR REINHARDT, speaking at the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg on September 12, said that industrial production had risen £2,784 million in 1932 to £5,200 million in 1936, an increase of approximately 87 per cent.

What of wages? These, he said, had risen by more than 5 per cent. as a result of the prolongation of the industrial working time from 6.91 to 7.59 hours daily.

Fable . . .

They Shall Inherit The Earth . . .

by Charles Jones

ONCE upon a time there was a Country in which there dwelt a discontented Field Marshal, an ambitious Politician, a Man of Big Business, a powerful Banker, and a Quiet Man, all of whom belonged to the League of Nations Union, and in their hearts desired peace.

On the other hand, it must be understood that if there were a War the soldier would shed his discontent (for a Field Marshal without a Field is as thwarted in his profession as a lawyer without a brief), the Politician would find much scope for his ambition, the Man of Big Business would ride high profits like the jockey of prosperity, and the Banker—oh, yes, the Banker would increase his power by tying them all in knots of debt. But the Quiet Man would be disquieted.

So there was a War.

The Country engaged in a holy War with a Foreign Land in which there dwelt a discontented Field Marshal, an ambitious Politician, a Man of Big Business, and a Quiet Man, the Banker being a cosmopolitan with a House each side of the Tariff Walls with which the two territories were surrounded.

It was a bitter war in which the sins of each side were multiplied so fast that the papers were enlarged to contain the enormity of them, and radio towers were built to declare them often enough to ensure belief, and many Bishops on either side went to lunch with the Politicians and besought the brave to defend God's right by destroying each other. And they did so.

The earth was soured with their corpses, and the Field Marshals wept at their work, and spurred themselves through sleepless nights to end it all in honourable victory.

*

NOW it happened after a while, that by an act of God which struck like lightning through the Ballot, the Politician, as they say, fell; and the Quiet Man became Prime Minister in the Country. And in the Foreign Land the Quiet Man, also by some inscrutable chance, became President.

Secretly, these two met in a neutral tavern, and without telling the papers or consulting the Banker, they made a pact. Following this unorthodox behaviour each returned to

his desk to labour for salvation from the War by wiles which should match the cause of it.

So it transpired that edicts went forth that all soldiers should be charged with the cost of their equipment, transport, and food; that every bullet they fired and every shell discharged should be put down to their account; and that depreciation charges for guns, aeroplanes, warships and so on were to be levied upon the individuals of the fighting forces through their Pay Offices and recovered from their pay.

At home, taxes were exacted from the people to pay the soldiery. These soldiers' salaries, as they were soon called, became so high in view of the obligations of the fighters to buy their gear, that the taxation system broke down.

The Banker would not lend for the purpose because he hated the idea of financing consumption in any case, and found it awkward to discuss the question of "security" with both belligerents at once.

It thus happened that the two armies faced each other one May morning with stacks and stacks of shells, lines of gleaming artillery, any number of new poisons, millions of bullets and rows of machine guns, and were unable to fire a shot because not a soldier had the price of a bullet on him, nor a penny to his credit.

The Field Marshal rang up the Base, hoping to loose off at least one Howitzer, only to be told that he was overdrawn on Cox's.

Then, in the ensuing silence, the voice of the Quiet Man was heard on the air saying that there seemed to be something wrong with the arrangements by which things can be bought. He made a cryptic statement that the Government had explored an avenue without taking the usual side-turnings and discovered that the nation could not possibly buy for consumption all the armaments it could produce.

He added that the country was already terribly in debt, so would the army please come home whilst it was put right.

*

HAVING nothing else to do, both armies went home, prepared to picnic as heroes. But they found that they could not eat for the same reason as they could not fight. There were stacks and stacks of food, much

as there were stacks of shells, but they hadn't the price of a loaf or a herring between them.

So the Quiet Man went to the microphone again and said that as the Banker had accidentally stumbled on a bomb and been lost they would make their own money, and they would make as much as was necessary to buy the food and clothing and thingummy-jigs they had on hand, and that if everybody would quietly get to work much as they used to, but not too much, they would keep on fitting money into the scheme of things so that they could just buy up and use whatever they made. He warned the public not to carelessly tear up any pound notes, as the new money they had thought of was very similar to tram tickets.

And, he added, would the Man of Big Business please keep in his place, or go for a ride in his car or something, because what was going on was important.

So it was arranged just like that and everybody forgot to go back to the War because they were all engaged in minding their own business, and War, as everybody knows, is almost as uncomfortable as the circumstances which cause it.

*

THE people of the Country indeed were soon exchanging comforts instead of discomforts with those of the Foreign Land, and refusing nothing. It was like a birthday of nations, with tables spread, a seat for everyone, and no scrapping for the cakes anywhere.

The Field Marshal got the sack, and now contentedly runs a pretty line in pouter pigeons in a field of his own somewhere.

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HOW TO DICTATE TO A DICTATOR

WHAT is the difference between a Nazi, a Fascist, and a Communist? What is the difference between Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin?

The common man, of whatever nationality, wants his daily bread, wants to live, and to let live. If these, his fundamental desires, were fulfilled—as they so readily could be in a world where abundance is such that restriction and destruction of production is widely practised—if the common man had access to the material things he needs and wants, the terms Nazi, Fascist, and Communist would be seen to be nothing more than labels.

But what of the Hitlers, the Mussolinis, and the Stalins? Well, if the common people had their greatest desire fulfilled, if they could just live and let live instead of always having to fight one another for jobs to produce incomes, there would not be anyone to listen to the dictation of the "Dictators."

At the present time, however, the Dictators—just like the so-called "Democratic Governments"—hold that the common man and the common woman are mere pawns in a game to benefit what is called "the State." All the Dictators—and all the so-called "Democratic Governments"—have this same policy, they aim at the same result; they are all agreed; there is no fundamental difference between them—just as there is no fundamental difference between the policy, the aim, of the common man and woman.

But the aim of Governments (whether Dictatorships or not) is opposed to the aim of THE PEOPLES. Yet Governments have no right to govern unless they do so in the interests of their people. And it is therefore necessary that THE PEOPLE should dictate to their Governments, as they could, for by sheer weight of numbers they have supreme strength, always provided they agree to unite for one aim and object.

You and I are THE PEOPLE. It is therefore YOUR business and MY business and responsibility to tell our Governments what we want.

Do we know exactly how to set about doing so? Turn to the form at the foot of the back page: that points the way.

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

Announcements & Meetings

All London Residents and Visitors are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station). Open meetings.

Thursday, April 7, 8 p.m., Meeting for informal discussion on present-day problems.

Wednesday, April 6, 8 p.m., Mr. Feather.

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

Belfast D.S.C. Group. Public discussion circles every Thursday evening, 7.45. Monthly group meetings first Tuesday of every month confined to members. Come plenty and come often. There is always work to be done for the cause, especially on distribution of "The Voice of Ulster."

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

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

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

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

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A weekly business meeting is held on Wednesdays at 82, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Information given to workers and enquirers. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

Colchester S.C. Association. A Conference of Social Crediters will be held at the Red Lion Hotel, Colchester, on Sunday, April 3, at 11 a.m. Apply, A. T. Shippey, 47, Head Street, Colchester, or J. A. White, Thoroughfare, Ipswich.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Public lectures at the University on Friday, April 8, at 8 p.m. Lecturer: Mr. R. Oakley. Subject: "Our Aims and the OPPOSITION." Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

GROUP NOTICE

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Weekly business meetings will be held on Thursday evenings at Lockhart's Café, Nun Street, at 7.45 p.m. Enquiries: Mr. E. Burton, Sec., 61, Bideford Gardens, Monkseaton, Northumberland.

North Kensington Social Credit Association. Will all those willing to help in a Local Objective Campaign, please communicate with Hon. Sec., E. Liddell Armitage, 43, Blenheim Crescent, N. Kensington, W.11?

N.W. London. Contacts meet at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone for particulars, HEN. 3151.

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

Portsmouth D.S.C. Group. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

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, Friday, April 1, at 8 p.m., in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. Discussion on Rates Question. All visitors welcome.

Tyneside Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

Wallsend Group. Those willing to assist in Lower Rates Campaign please communicate with G. M. Musson, 23, Queen's Crescent, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

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

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, April 5, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

ANYONE living in the Hornsey Borough interested in the Rates Campaign, communicate with D. M. Powell, 8, Highgate Avenue, N.6.

READING

WILL all Social Crediters living near or around Reading please take note that SOCIAL CREDIT is sold there between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, opposite Woolworths, Broad Street? Helpers welcomed.

SHADOWS OF ARMAGEDDON

THERE are only two questions in everybody's mind at this moment: how long can we avoid keeping out of war; and what sort of position shall we be in when the storm bursts?

Answers to the first question range between the month and three years. As to the second, the outlook is not very encouraging.

One of the factors which is likely to affect the next war deeply is our self-sufficiency, or otherwise, in food; for we can no longer count on holding the Straits of Gibraltar, and we are likely to suffer from an intensive submarine campaign.

Now ever since the Armistice, Finance has treated home farming with the utmost scorn, with the result that a million acres have gone out of cultivation and hundreds of farmers have gone bankrupt.

At the present moment, supplies of meat produced in Great Britain and Ireland available for London are only sufficient to provide Londoners with a weekly ration per head of 3½ oz. of beef, 2½ oz. of mutton and lamb, and just over 2½ oz. of pork, according to the 1937 report of the City of London Central Markets Committee.

We are hopelessly dependent upon external supplies of food, nor are we in a position to increase our supplies rapidly.

"If war broke out tomorrow," says Sir John Russell, director of the Experimental Station at Rothamsted, "it would be at least 12 months before we could produce

much additional food and at least two years before war-time food production could be in full swing."

Living on our present food diet, he said, the land available for growing food in Great Britain can supply no more than 20,000,000 people. In spite of all efforts there is a drift from the country into the towns, and until this is checked, he said, it is useless to speak of organising agriculture.

"Wages and conditions of the agricultural workers will have to be tremendously improved before we can attempt to organise

by
G.W.L. DAY

agriculture in peace time to be ready for the emergencies of war."

Thus, in the event of war, we shall be thrown back on to our merchant service to save us from starvation. How are we off for ships? For the last ten years we have been busily scrapping ships, not because there were too many of them, but to meet the demands of Finance. Now, at last, we are beginning to realise the stupidity of it.

"The number of British merchant ships has decreased since the war by 2,000," says Viscount Runciman. "I wonder whether the seriousness of that is realised by those in high places?"

Another factor which may be of considerable importance is supplies of wood. During the last war large tracts of forest were used

up. The report of a Forestry Commission issued a short time ago tells a gloomy tale of neglect and callous disregard.

The de-forested areas have not been replanted, and a large proportion of privately-owned forest land has been so much neglected that it is not much use for timber-producing purposes. Once again, Finance is at the bottom of it.

Still another factor which may vitally affect the course of war is the over-growth of London. Whether in peace time or war, there is no advantage to anyone in the fantastic size of the Metropolis.

On the contrary, the bigger it grows, the greater becomes the strain on its inner areas, on the transport system, on the municipal services, and on the nerves of those who live and work in it.

As to its disadvantages in war time, it offers such a sitting target to enemy bombers that it seriously weakens our whole military position.

It would be easy to give many more examples of the way in which the whole trend of policy since 1918 has been to weaken and confound us both for peace and for war; and these forces which produce such malignant results are the self-same forces which frog-march us towards the brink of the abyss. They weaken us for war and then push us into it.

It is safe to say that in all countries there is a rising feeling of resentfulness against these forces. But unhappily as yet the people are unorganised and the Voice of the People is stifled.

Sir John Boyd Orr Talks About

A FOOD AND HEALTH POLICY

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, medical man and scientist, author of the famous report "Food, Health and Income," and Director of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, reported in a recent interview, said:

"The advance of science in the last 25 years has been tremendous. We have the power now to produce everything we want in abundance. . . I am specially interested in food—and health. The whole thing boils down to this. The new science of nutrition has shown that a great deal, possibly the greater part, of the ill-health and poor physique of the present day is due to poor diet.

"If the diet of everybody in this country were brought up to the level which the International Committee appointed by the League of Nations said is necessary for health, the next generation would be a race more physically fit than we are.

"The foodstuffs of special value for health are at present expensive, and prices are kept up by restriction creating artificial scarcity. These foodstuffs are milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

"Milk is by far the most important. Indeed, a sufficient supply of it would make good about 90 per cent. of the present deficiencies in poor diets. In countries where health and physique are improving fastest, the consumption of milk is highest. Those countries do not include our own.

"Consumption of these foodstuffs needed for health varies directly with purchasing power. Those with higher purchasing power buy most; those with lower purchasing power buy least, the poorest hardly any at all. So far as milk is concerned we need an average consumption per head of about double present consumption.

"The well-to-do consume sufficient milk. The average working-class family cannot afford sufficient at present retail price. Giving a third of a pint of milk at half price to school children and supplying dried milk free or at reduced rates to mothers and infants only touches the fringe of the problem.

"To bring consumption to the required level, milk would need to be made available to the poor at 1d. or 1½d. a pint, instead of the present average price of 3¼d. a pint.

"If the State were legislating for the welfare of the people—and I am thinking now of all the people in the long run, not only of the undernourished—the first objective would be to see that a sufficient amount of the right kinds of food was within the purchasing power of the whole community.

"That seems obvious. Yet we have not such a national policy, and never have had it. Food policy up to now, except for a time during the World War, has been, and is, primarily in the interest—and I think the short-sighted interest—of producers and traders.

"If the opposite policy, of sufficient of the right kinds of food for all, were pursued, we should need not only twice the amount of milk produced now, but also much larger quantities of eggs, fruits and vegetables. We should need, that is, an agricultural policy of greatly increased production at home.

"If the Government put the welfare of the nation instead of vested interests first, everything else would come right.

"The fact that health and physique, especially of the young, are improving more rapidly in Germany, and elsewhere, than in the United Kingdom is causing some uneasiness.

"We may move slowly in this country, but changes require a well-informed public opinion."

ANOTHER WAY IS KNOWN

IN an article published recently in a widely circulating newspaper in Great Britain, the statement was made last Sunday referring to the coming Budget "that somehow or other Sir John Simon has got to find the money to foot the bill.

"There are only two ways in which he can do it. The one is by taxation, the other is by borrowing."

This is an instance of a direct lie being widely propagated, and shows the justification and necessity for legislation in this country similar to that which was passed in Alberta called the Accurate News and Information Act, and which has been disallowed by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The League of Nations is not yet powerful enough to disallow in our own country Acts passed by the British Parliament referring to accurate and inaccurate information printed and published in Britain.

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News From The Albertan Front — by R.A.D.

ABERHART AND DISALLOWANCE

'Court Refused To Hear Social Credit Principles, Barred Acts Because They Were Steps To Social Credit'

IN an address at Edmonton on March 6, Premier Aberhart said: "I was told that in connection with the three acts referred to the Supreme Court that their constitutionality was to be decided upon the acts themselves and not on any conditions or circumstances apart from them.

"We presented no argument elucidating Social Credit principles. We were informed that this was not necessary, nor was it acceptable.

"You can therefore quite understand my surprise and disappointment when I get an outline of the decision, to find that the whole basis of the decision is based on an act not disallowed by the Governor-General in Council nor refused assent by the Lieutenant-Governor and which had not been referred.

"I am told that having found the Social Credit Act, which was not referred to them for a decision, unconstitutional, and as they claim that each of the other Acts was connected in some way with the Social Credit Act in our motives or purpose to carry out a certain policy, yet they had refused to have any evidence presented along this line. . .

"That is the matter that I cannot understand. I have been asking a few pertinent questions about this since hearing the decision.

"Why did the Supreme Court refuse to hear evidence on the Social Credit philosophy, if it was going to base its decision on that philosophy of the act by that name?"

"Again, with regard to the Bank Taxation Bill, why were we not allowed to present it as a question of fact as well as of law if the judgment was to be based upon the fact of whether the banks were financially able to pay the tax or not?"

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE MUST PREVAIL IF YOU PERSIST IN YOUR DEMANDS."

DISCRIMINATION?

AN Albertan correspondent, in a letter published March 1, says: "Then we have the leaflet criticising Social Credit by C. W. Peterson (editor of the Farm and Ranch Review) polluting the Province through our Post Offices. We Social Crediters were forbidden to use the Post Offices for this purpose. Why the discrimination? Are our Post Offices controlled by finance, too?"

Hardest-Worked Legislature

The Albertan leader of March 1 says: "But it will be admitted that in a house where the Government party is all but eleven of the whole membership, what with caucuses in and out of session, to say nothing of special sessions, this has up to now been the hardest-worked legislature in Canada."

Statistics Bill

THE Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, is sponsoring a Bill for obtaining information relating to any business, trade, industry or occupation.

Boycott

SIR FREDERICK MARQUIS, managing director of Lewis's general store, said at a public dinner in Leicester: "I will scour every market in the world before I will do anything to contribute to the economic well-being of a country that is content to have a man at its head who deliberately, maliciously and cruelly persecutes one of the oldest races in the world."

The Times reports that immediately German troops marched into Austria, Lewis's recalled their buyers from both countries.

Sir Frederick Marquis is also a director of two big insurance companies, and acted as secretary of the Leather Control Board during the war. Age 55.

The Liberator

50 cents a year from Social Credit League of British Columbia 636, Burrard Street Vancouver British Columbia Social Credit Bulletin

'PARTY' OR PRESSURE POLITICS?

LORD SANDERSON has resigned from the Labour Party. The following statement gives his reasons:—

Lord Sanderson has decided with much regret to leave the Labour Party. He states that he cannot work for a Party whose foreign policy involves so much hatred of other Powers, which is prepared to go to war on behalf of collective security (whatever that may mean), and whose attainment of office he would therefore regard as a menace to the peace of the world. Lady Sanderson has also resigned her membership of the Party.

Security begins and ends with individuals, there can be no collective security until individuals are secure. We shall be on the way to get what we want when we start to replace the label of "Party" with the reality of active "pressure" from the people in politics.

INDUSTRY MARCHES ON

THE Hon. E. C. Manning, in a broadcast address at Edmonton, March 3, said: "Our own people should be the first to benefit by the industrialisation of this province, not merely as labourers engaged in the work of production but also as the consumers of the finished products.

"It is our contention that such is only possible by the payment to every citizen of a monthly dividend of debt-free credit in order that the total amount of purchasing power in the hands of our consumers will be made to equal the value of the entire output of the industry."

Demands To See Copy Of Constitution

IN a letter to "The Albertan" published March 5, Mr. C. Sorensen says: "The question, has Canada a constitution or not? has been much the talk among people the last year. It seems rather queer to me that a question of such sort can arise.

"The thought of why such a document as a constitution should be hidden from the people has often come to my mind.

"So may I suggest that we, the people of Canada, demand of our Federal Government to post a copy of our constitution on our B.N.A. Act—if such a thing exists, at every Post Office in the Dominion. I think that we are entitled to that much as citizens."

Science Marches On

ONE of the most important textile discoveries affecting the rayon industry is a new staple fibre produced by Courtaulds with a dyeing affinity and properties exactly like those of wool. For years scientists have been striving to produce a fibre with these properties, and after intensive research an official announcement of the discovery has been made by Mr. C. M. Whittaker, manager of Courtaulds' dyeworks at Droylsden. The new staple fibre is called "Rayolana."

When this new material is produced in quantity, shepherds will have more leisure, wool merchants will not have to go to the office every day, and all connected with the sheep-rearing and wool industries will be relieved of much of their work.

This will all be possible while the whole world actually becomes richer. But not until National Dividends are issued to enable us all to profit by the discoveries of science.

ALBERTA FACTS

EVERY week approximately £100 in back wages is secured by The Bureau of Industrial Relations for workers of both sexes in Alberta.

Under the minimum wage laws introduced by the Aberhart Government, workers are protected more fully than in any other North American State.

Fair wages, reasonable hours and positively NO Dictatorship or Bureaucracy are the tenets of this progressive department and "a Square Deal for All Workers" is the motto.

SUGAR production in Alberta from Sugar Beet is sufficient to meet the needs of the people of Alberta and half the people of Saskatchewan.

THE totals for Alberta's Oil Production for 1936 and 1937 were 1,320,442 and 2,796,908 barrels respectively, giving an increase of 1,476,466 barrels over the 1936 output.

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This well printed house organ is privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, and contains technical and internal matters of special interest to "Douglas Cadets." Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

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We Will Abolish Poverty

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

- 1 I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary
2 I want before anything else poverty abolished
3 I demand too that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them
4 These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value nor increase taxes or prices
5 In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail

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

- 6 So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this
7 If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails

Signed

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