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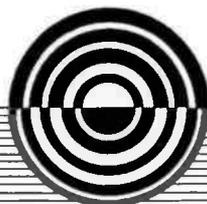
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WINGS OVER EUROPE

By Bull's-Eye

AN article has appeared in *The Forum*, reprinted in a condensed form in the current *Readers' Digest*, which reveals a startling sidelight on the comparative air forces of the European Powers.

The figures given are claimed to be based on information from reliable sources; representing carefully checked evidence from technical journals and from expert observers—some named and some anonymous—who have made personal investigations in Germany, Italy, France and England.

Evidently, all the published estimates referring to Germany have understated the facts.

At the time of the Munich Conference, the experts assured us that Germany had some 3,000 fighting planes.

According to the checked evidence referred to above, the actual facts are that: "At the time of the Czech crisis, Hitler had 12,000 military planes. To-day, this fleet is between 16,000 and 18,000 planes. Of these, 60 per cent. are fighting planes, 40 per cent. are for observation, transport, communication and training—the normal proportion in any air force." And to cap these astonishing figures, comes the information that the German air fleet is *better* than its rivals; newer, better-armed and faster. The head of the French Air Force, General Vuillemin, after a recent visit to Germany: "Germany is turning out the most powerful war planes in the world, with speed and raiding range and bomb-carrying capacity in excess of anything hitherto known."

In September, Germany had three times as many planes as Britain, ten times as many as France. Italy had as many planes as Britain and France together.

The disparity is steadily growing. Germany is building planes at the rate of 100 a month. *Output will rise 100 each month, as new factories are completed, until it reaches 1,600 a month before autumn.*

It is the ambition of Germany to store two reserve planes for every active first line plane. Already the reserve is better than 100 per cent. The planes are stored in 750 aerodromes, many underground.

The facts are now obtainable because the Nazis want them known, and visiting experts are rather bewildered at the cordiality with which they have been permitted to visit and study Germany's air establishments.

"Germany's crack pursuit plane is the Messerschmitt, a single-motor, single-seater, firing a 3/4-inch cannon through the hollow hub of the propeller and carrying two machine-guns. This plane won a world's speed record of 379 miles an hour, and the climbing record—from ground to 9,000 feet and back in 2 minutes 5 seconds. The British fighters are comparable in

many respects, but at present they have only a handful. Germany had 2,000 Messerschmitts in September, and they still are pouring out of six factories."

"The Messerschmitt plant," says Lawrence Bell, an American aeroplane contractor to the U.S. Government, and who has visited it, "is, like all the newer German aircraft factories, broken up into several buildings, set among evergreens, 1,000 feet apart and never in a straight line. A bomber could not get a row of them in one pass. (Compare this with British plants, acres under one roof—supertargets.) The roofs are painted green; no skylights are used; all windows are set at an angle that never will reflect moonlight. Each building, with its own power plant, is linked by radio to the others."

The German twin-engined bomber, the Heinkel III, is probably the fastest in Europe, capable of carrying a ton of bombs a thousand miles—or two tons for a shorter range.

Germany has 2,500 Heinkel IIIs.

The Heinkel factory, at Oranienburg, near Berlin, is less than two years old. It is boasted that it produced planes within six months after the ground was broken.

A well-known official of the U.S.A. T.W.A. organisation described this plant, after having inspected it, as "the finest aircraft factory in the world."

Another expert observer, Al Williams, comments on the bomb-proof, gas-proof shelters to accommodate underground all of the 8,000 workers. Each shelter has its own kitchen, dining room, sleeping rooms, shower baths and toilets.

Said S. Paul Johnston, another expert observer, "There are even underground offices where work can be carried on uninterruptedly during an air raid. I took the cots, the underground hospitals, the kitchens, in my stride, so to speak. What finally got me down, I think, was this: On every one of these neat underground desks, ready against the day, were three sharpened pencils in a tray . . . soft, medium and hard. The last touch!"

Comparing Great Britain and Germany's aircraft production rates, Lawrence Bell says: "The British have the Spitfire plane, which is as fast, probably, as the Messerschmitt, and comparable to it. Both planes were developed something like two years ago. Germany had built 2,000 Messerschmitts by August. In August I saw the sixth Spitfire come off the production line at Southampton."

If Hitler didn't tell Chamberlain that he was prepared to send over London 50 bombers an hour, each with two tons of

bombs, every hour for 24 hours a day—it wasn't because he could not do it.

And about bombs, this article reports that "Spain has been a test-tube experiment, that is all. For example, just eight of Germany's newest bombs have been dropped on Barcelona. Each killed everyone within an eighth of a mile, produced casualties a quarter of a mile away."

Speaking on March 1, Field-Marshal Goering said . . . "It is for us not only to maintain but to increase the advantage we undoubtedly have in the air and which even the foreign world admits. We must produce aeroplanes in numbers and quality which seem unimaginable, but which in the Reich of Adolf Hitler, in the Reich of authority, is possible if the co-operation of all quarters is purposeful and devoid of friction . . ."

Further high-lights in Field-Marshal Goering's speech were: ". . . The strength of Germany, particularly in the air, had in the fateful days of the past year imposed the utmost caution on those who wanted war . . . Peace cannot be wrested from the strong as it once was from the weak . . . Lately hardly a week has gone by when we have not been reminded by the base insults of some foreign politicians how often our political work and our efforts meet with enmity, unfounded politically or factually. The armament fever has swept over great states. Once upon a time, when Germany was without weapons, they contemptuously rejected the Führer's honourably-meant proposals for the limitation of armaments. How busy they are now making us Germans responsible for this enormous expenditure on arms!"

LET'S BE PRACTICAL

Every now and again there appear articles in the popular press warning people of the decline in the birth-rate among the white races.

Readers are warned of all sorts of dire consequences to the race and to civilisation if the trend goes on.

The futility, and even stupidity, of such articles can only be realised if you remember that women do not bear children in order to save either civilisation or the race.

The hostage that the majority give to fortune when they have children to-day is growing more risky and dangerous than ever.

Pensions of £2 a week at 50 would be a beginning of that security and freedom which would make the conditions of life more and more abundant.

COMMENTARY

"Bread for Energy"

IN an advertisement for bread the following letter is published from Mrs. E. Ashton, of 18, Manse Way, Swanley, Kent:

"I have 13 children between 1 and 17 years of age. My husband is 39 and I am 37. Here is a photograph of two of our children. As you see, they are the very picture of health and energy, which is not surprising, as amongst us we eat six loaves of bread every day of the week, and the children would eat still more bread if we could afford it." (Our italics.)

If anyone wants a combined indictment of the financial system, the "Keep Fit" campaign, and the advertising industry, this letter should fill the bill.

One does not have to be a dietician to know that bread is very far from being the ideal main food on which to bring up children (what about the Government's rival slogan "It's not luck—it's milk?") but that in "the garden of England" there should be families who cannot afford enough of even this, the cheap stand-by food of the very poor, is something that should make every Briton worthy of the name blush for shame.

Starvation Under the Flag

"Fifty native labourers employed in the cocoa plantations of Britain's Gold Coast colony died from starvation last year, and improvement of administration of native affairs is likely to be made."—*Reynolds*, March 5, 1939.

The latest medical report of the Gold Coast includes the following passage:

"The hold-up of the cocoa crop towards the end of the year to a very great extent deprived the immigrant labourer from the North, who generally reaches the cocoa areas in a poor physical condition and is often diseased, of his chance of employment."

Restriction, disease, starvation, death, it makes shameful reading. It is our proud boast that no slave can breathe on British soil. Now the ill-treated chattel has been replaced by the diseased and starving wage-slave. Progress?

Real Democracy

Miss Margery Wise, headmistress of Campbell Senior Girls' School, Barking, said at the Senior Schools' Conference at Morley College on February 26, 1939, that it was dangerous to tell children to do everything "for the sake of the school."

"I say you must do it for the good of the individual," she said. "If it is not for the individual's good, it is not for the good of the school."

"That is one of the essential differences between Fascism and democracy. When

we do everything for the sake of the school we are just bringing up possible Fascists."

Miss Wise, who lives up to her name, has epitomised the essential philosophy of Social Credit, which is that the State should serve the individual and not the individual the State. At this time of sham "National Service patriotism," it is as well to remember this basis of real democracy.

A Boost for the Big Five

The Big Five Joint Stock Banks should be grateful for the boost given them by George Soloveytschik in *Picture Post* for March 4, 1939.

The facts and figures are interesting, though the conclusions drawn are misleading.

For instance, in 1890 there were 104 banks in England and Wales and deposits totalled £368,663,000. In 1935 banks numbered 15 while deposits totalled £2,172,713,497. The writer refers to these wholesale amalgamations as "enormously advancing the financial strength of the country," whereas the obvious conclusion to a realistic mind is that the changes have resulted in an ever-increasing concentration of a huge and growing amount of money (and therefore power) in fewer and fewer hands. That this adds to the strength of the Big Five is obvious, but it definitely does not add to the strength of the country.

Proof of Poverty

If any proof is wanted of how little the enormous expansion of the banks has benefited the public, it is to be found in the figures Mr. Soloveytschik gives of the estimated average for the various types of account which is as follows:

Average balance of a current account £250
Average balance of a deposit account £300
Average balance of a savings bank account £25.

Loan or overdraft account £750.

It is quite obvious that people with these pitiful little bundles of savings, while they may be above the poverty line from the point of view of their current command of food warmth and shelter, cannot possibly be above the poverty line from the point of view of security. Their "thrift" and sacrifice will not provide for their old age. It may tide them over a "rainy day," but if it rains for more than a year they will be drowned. They have escaped the pangs of hunger, but not the gnawing, nerve-wrecking pain of financial anxiety, or, as Maurice Colbourne has put it, "fear for tomorrow's dinner." Their small deposits are glaring proof of poverty, fear, and insecurity, a pathetic and hopeless attempt to escape from the nemesis of "Sound Finance."

Yet Mr. Soloveytschik gaily argues from the smallness of the deposits that "it would

be difficult to find any institution in which more people have a direct proprietary interest, or is more democratically owned and controlled." As though a man with £25 in the bank had the slightest say in banking policy!

Debt Mongering Service

Mr. Soloveytschik ends his pean of praise thus:

"And it is significant that despite all the political commotions and economic difficulties of recent years, or even of previous generations, the 'Big Five,' the people's banks of England (*sic*), emerge as solid as ever and as ready to serve the community as they have always done."

With the last phrase at any rate we can agree.

Bank Mechanisation

An interesting feature of the *Picture Post* article on the "Big Five" Banks is the reference to mechanisation.

"For many years now listing and adding machines have been in increasing use, but it is within the last ten years or so that machines have been introduced which undertake the work of ledger-posting and the preparation of statements of account to replace the old hand-written pass-books." The banks apparently proceeded cautiously at first on account of "the matter of absorbing staff displaced by the introduction of mechanisation."

Evidently, however, the debt-factories were so prosperous that they did not have to go in for wholesale sabotage of machinery like the bank-ruined cotton factories of Lancashire. It is interesting to see the banks introducing the very element which has rendered the present banking system inadequate and obsolete.

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COMEDY OF ERRORS

What Do We Really Want?

By Arthur Brenton

OLD TOM had been with the firm fifty years. Said the directors to each other: "It's time that this faithful old boy should take his ease, without loss of comfort, during the rest of his days; let us retire him on a really generous allowance." (Lest the credibility of this occurrence be doubted it may be mentioned that this firm had a profitable business, substantial reserves, and no overdraft. There are such firms.) No sooner decided than acted upon. There came the day when Old Tom was summoned to the board room, where he found himself faced by the directors and flanked by the staff. Whereupon he was praised for his service and informed that henceforth he was a man of leisure, and opulent leisure at that. Everybody was so kind that Old Tom mumbled out some words of thanks and gratification, which were duly applauded.

That evening he arrived home with a testimonial in one pocket and a purse in the other. These he fished out and deposited on the kitchen table just as Old Mary came in with the teapot. Kissing his long-haired mate, which is how he was accustomed to refer to his wife out of doors, he told her the good tidings and displayed the two exhibits in front of her surprised and glistening eyes. "Now, if that isn't good of the firm; aren't you delighted?" she exclaimed at last; "all your time to yourself and quite enough coming in to keep us safe and comfortable." After a pause Tom replied: "Well, old girl, seeing how pleased you are, of course I'm delighted." A little later, sipping his cup of tea in a meditative mood, he suddenly broke silence and took up the thread of the conversation. "Yes, old girl, yes, upon my word I do believe I'm pleased; but all the same I'm bound to say that if I had known it wasn't going to be a permanent job they were giving me I'd have never took it on."

There is all the difference between placing something at the disposal of a person who wants it and making a person take it who doesn't want it. Not long ago I read in some credit reform publication an article in which the writer, referring to Social Credit, observed as follows (my paraphrase): "It is not for supporters of Social Credit even to advocate the distribution of the National Dividend unless that is what the people want." Well, I have read plenty of comments suggesting that advocacy of the Dividend should be deferred until the people can be trusted not to misuse it; but this questioning of the idea that people want it is a new point of view altogether. I will grant this much, namely, that if you packed the

Albert Hall with a representative sample of "the people," and let loose on them a party of uplift-demagogues, you can undoubtedly get the audience to return an overwhelming vote against a proposition to give them anything for nothing—especially money for nothing. "Take no thought what ye shall eat . . ." could be counted upon to inflict an overwhelming defeat on: "Behold the lilies of the field . . ."—that is, in the Albert Hall, ten thousand strong (or weak?), where too many are gathered together for the spirit of wisdom to find a place in their midst. But if you could follow that majority when they came out and separated on their ways home; and if you could peep in at them the next night when none was under the observation of any other; then the betting is ten to one that you would see most of them filling in coupons for the Football Pools.

It is computed by paid statisticians that this season there are nine million adult citizens (nearly equivalent to one for every household in Britain) entering every week for this competition and staking close on one million pounds a week on their chances of sharing in the Dividend. Do these people want the Dividend? Well, there has been no recorded case where a winner has renounced his or her prize. The Pool Promoters do not force prizes on winners; they do not have to; they have found that every winner wants his winnings, or at least overcomes his or her repugnance to their acceptance with astounding ease. It tickles my fancy to imagine a demagogue interviewing a prize-winner and saying to him: "Friend, surely you are not going to draw this Dividend after the vote I saw you give when I addressed you in the Albert Hall?" There would be a wide choice of replies open to the successful investor. If modelled on the Pecksniff design he would probably point out as follows: "To be sure, sir, money for nothing is a demoralising thing—in the hands of others; in my hands, however, look at the power for good that it can be." If modelled on the Jingle design he would probably say: "Albert Hall? Entertainment—very good time—lifted above myself—'Philip drunk'—but here at home 'Philip sober'—strictly business—want the money—voilà—c'est tout—finish—good-night!"

Observe that these reactions would occur notwithstanding the fact that, unlike the Dividend advocated by upholders of Social Credit, the Pool Dividends go into the pockets of some investors out of the pockets of others. Of course, the winners

can say: "We risked losing our stakes just the same as those who have not won anything; and we all, winners and losers alike, knew the risk and chose to accept it. Moreover, we all, or nearly all, regard our stakes as money lost when we stake it, and so we do not stake more than we can afford to lose, like people do who gamble on the Stock Exchange."

Anyhow, to come to the main point, the popularity of the Football Pools is final evidence that the people want money. If it is not, then there is no final evidence that they want anything at all; and in that case any reformer who suggests waiting for such evidence before he sets about getting them any benefits (whether with or without their help or consent) is a defeatist, whether he knows it or not.

Other evidence, less cogent but just as significant, comes from California. I have received a copy of No. 9, Vol. I. of a journal bearing the title: *National Ham and Eggs*. It is the organ of the Retirement Life Pensions Association, of 1731 N. Highland Avenue, Hollywood, Cal., and costs 5 cents. Incorporated in its title are two slogans: "Life Begins at 50," and "\$30 Every Thursday." It consists of twelve pages 16 inches by 11 inches, filled with facts and comments about finance and economics. As readers are aware, a Measure as above indicated was put to the vote in California and lost. But they are unaware of the closeness of the voting. This is shown in a statistical table in the above journal which gives the figures for each "county." The totals of all the votes are as follow: For, 1,143,670; Against, 1,398,999. The editor's comment: "We don't think we lost," would appear to be justified, even if one disregards the allegation that he makes of election "irregularities" and "proven violations of the voting laws." The margin of victory was only one-tenth of the total votes cast, despite the fact that the bankers with their agencies of information and education came out in full force at the time of the voting.

It is probable, moreover, that the vote against this Pensions scheme was helped by some misunderstanding about whether retirement was to be compulsory or not. The psychology of "Old Tom," illustrated in the story previously related, has to be reckoned with. That this is recognised by the Association running the movement is suggested by their avoidance of the word "Pensions," and adoption of the less disturbing formula, "Retirement Life Payments." But even the word "Retirement" carries with it the atmosphere of

discontinuance of useful service, or, if you like, economic obsolescence. Repugnance to this is partly met by the slogan: "Life Begins at 50," but does not kill the idea which can be put into the phrase, "Usefulness Ends at 50." It would be an improvement if someone could think of a slogan which suggested the idea rather of the mobilisation than the demobilisation of the 50-year-olds—something that conferred upon them the prestige of Economic Reservists corresponding to military reservists. The title, National Auxiliary Servicemen might do; at least it would assist the sensitive 50-year-old to look upon himself as still fit for service, and to regard his retirement payment in the light of a retaining fee, especially if a subtle touch of diplomacy were brought in and one condition of payment were that the recipient must agree to hold himself in readiness to serve again in the standing economic army if called upon. Pure deception, of course; but then, deception is the essence of tact.

However, ideas conceived in London may prove all nonsense in Los Angeles; so this matter can be left without further discussion. The main point is that the vote for the retirement payments was a vote indicating that the people want money. This is a sound conclusion even if the whole vote was cast by younger people whose desire was to clear out the older ones in order to take on their jobs. The final objective is money just the same. It is quite true that a large number of people would be prepared to sacrifice some money to be spared the monotony of a retired life; but that is simply their reaction to a circumstance that is not permanent. The monotony of a retired life arises from two causes, both removable; one is that there too few retired people, of similar status, habits and outlook, to start building up a society of their own suitable to their circumstances; and the other is that their monetary allowances are far too small to permit them to undertake any collaborative activities of this sort. "I can only keep solvent by staying indoors," remarked a retired gentleman of my acquaintance the other day. I know another, but he is an exceptional case; his retirement allowance permits him to do himself fairly well, and one of the reasons is that he got a job in a bank when a youth and completed his time before bank directors watched halfpennies so carefully as they do now. That, and other reasons. Anyhow, for years past, every morning at 8 o'clock he takes his stand, wet or shine, at the point where he used to board his bus, and be joined thereon by friends proceeding to work, and just in order to hail these friends, pull their legs, and bid them *au revoir*. Then home to breakfast, toned up for the day by the jolly encounter. Yes, and so are they. If "Jack," as they know him, did not turn up to see them off, good gracious, there would be a slump

(Continued in next column)

Let Your Will Be Known While You're Alive

By T. L. Richardson

THE letters "M.P." can also stand for "Mess of Pottage," which Members of Parliament are not immune from selling in return for your vote.

If you would be true to others you must to yourself first be true.

The value of the individual's vote can only be measured in terms of life more abundant, and as the conscience of the voter awakens to this fact, both he and she will be less likely to part with their sanction (vote) for a mess of pottage expounded by careerist politicians, who

(Continued from previous column)

on 'Change for sure. In fact, Jack is a perfect advertisement of the virtues of a retiring allowance paid on a scale consistent with the recipient's need to eat, dress and behave as he was wont to do when in service. A pension of such meagre dimensions that it amounts to telling the recipient to go away and hide himself is something that the average person will avoid as long as he possibly can, however irksome the work at which he earns a living.

To come back to the main question. The proof of whether the people want money lies not in what they say, or refrain from saying, in each other's company, but in what they think and do in private. If the Pool Promoters were to publish the names and addresses of all their clients, what an eye-opener the resultant "roll of dishonour" (!) would be. That, by the way, is why Parliament is powerless to put an end to the "scandal" of a fifty-million-pound-a-year "gambling" institution. So, far from harbouring doubts about what the people want, the advocate of Social Credit can make no more potent appeal than by inspiring the people with confidence in the proposition that money can be placed at their disposal. What things they shall be advised to do in order to bring this about is a problem on which opinions differ, and must differ. But whatever those things may be it is essential that the Dividend as the objective shall occupy the central place in all propaganda.

Some years ago I overheard a man reciting to some friends a piece of doggerel apostrophising Money. I do not remember any of it but the last lines:

Money—Money
"Lousy with money";
Lousy without
Money.

How truly vulgar—and vulgarly true!

are really governed by financial ventriloquists who do not even need to appear on the platform, but nevertheless put the Blah-Blah on the programme.

The truth that banks create the means of payment out of nothing, and that all money is out on loan subject to going back to the banks at a greater ratio, prompts me to think that money is out on "bail."

"Yes, my boy," said Father Time, "I will lend you 60 seconds, provided you pay me back, understand 70 seconds per minute."

Little seeds of truth are beginning to spring up through the weeds continually sown by the bankers; a glance at the corners of the principal streets shows one that it has turned out nice again for the bankers' buildings, but behold, every one of those buildings is, to my way of thinking, a tombstone on the people's estate; but I have seen a little of the "light" through the medium of the SOCIAL CREDIT weekly, and the little seed which has appeared recently to spurt forth a branch known as the Pensions of £2 per Week at 50 will no doubt bring forth approval and support.

We are all invited to participate in spreading this seed, and as it gives us the opportunity of being true to ourselves and at the same time helps us to remove the beam from our own eyes, we should all join, for we cannot expect others to see clearly if we ourselves squabble over the numerous traps set by cunning tricksters who would have us continue to believe that money is harder to create than tram tickets.

The mental anguish which the present money system inflicts upon humanity would make sad reading, if it were not for the fact that time after time men have stepped out of the common rut of believing in the infallibility of abstractions, and have used their energy to demonstrate their beliefs; and each one of us is therefore faced with the problem "How best can I demonstrate my belief?" for faith without works is dead.

Regarding the Pensions at 50, it does open up the way to the personal demonstration of belief.

Surely no one could be guilty of believing that the great British Empire could not pay its shareholders (the people) a small trifle of £2 per week—I repeat, a small trifle—to those over 50 years of age?

How often we hear songs of dear Mother, how she tended her children, etc. Well, think it over, friends, the back page contains your chance of joining those who wish to be true to themselves and others.

ON THIS EARTH—

By Nicholas Mere

Verboten

THE newspapers may be pompous, solemn, prosy or dull about Mr. Montagu Norman. They may also be facetious or playful—make fun of Clarence Skinner, but they must never be allowed to load their fun with any serious ballast about the *making* of money. Just a pleasant speculation—what would happen if one daily newspaper told its readers daily for a year that money is made by writing figures in a book? This brings us to Timothy Shy in the *News Chronicle*. The writer may have his orders, and we suppose he stretches his licence as far as it will go in the following comment:—

Jawohl, Herr Taufzeuge

Mr. Montagu Norman's first broadcast (Empire Series, March 10) may contain a pleasant surprise for Empire mothers, a chap in close touch tells us.

The Governor's theme—he will broadcast incognito, as usual, under the name of "Miss O. Spofforth"—is "The City of London," but a few remarks on Mothercraft and the handling of babies may be subtly worked in at the end, correcting a foolish impression among Empire mothers that being a godfather (*Taufzeuge*) has something to do with international finance.

O, Mr. Shy, you could do a lot better than that if you fell out of your column into another paper that had said goodbye to the grinding of political teeth—I mean axes. Congratulations, all the same, and good luck to the day when you can call a spade a spade.

Great Minds at Work

Men and women who have faith in themselves will have it strengthened as the days of SO-CALLED TENSION continue. They will have it strengthened when they read and draw their own conclusions from Parliamentary debates. From *The Times*, March 2, we give the following extracts:

Sir J. Anderson.—It may well be that, though bombs may not penetrate a structure, concussion on a particular type of structure with a particular resonance, especially the monolithic type, might kill every one in it.

Effect on Public Moral

The Committee will realise that elementary fact, but it is one to which I have seen no allusion anywhere in the press. What is of importance in this matter, or would be in war, is not merely the total number of casualties, but the manner in which they occur. The killing

of a certain number of people in one place, especially if it were in a shelter recommended to people as a means of protection, would clearly have a different effect on public moral, on the faith of the people in the competence of the Government to protect them, than the same number of casualties occurring in different circumstances.

Mr. Marshall (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab.).—What about people being killed in the steel shelters?

Sir J. Anderson.—What about the effect on the public mind of people being killed in the street? Compare that with the effect on the public mind of a disaster in a coalmine or a factory or on a railway, and hon. members will see the bearing of the point I am making.

Mr. Marshall.—Suppose a mother and two or three children are killed in one of the steel shelters? Will that destroy the confidence of the whole country in them?

Sir J. Anderson.—How many mothers and young children, I wonder, might be killed in one of the big shelters? My argument ought to be considered as a whole. I am not trying to announce a final decision on the policy of deep shelters. I am not in a position to do so.

There seems to be a missing factor in the above; a helpful suggestion, now that matters have become too humorous to be taken seriously, would be the provision of lethal chambers—entrance free for those who can see even the Esquimaux refusing to accept from Europe the fruits of victory from the next Great War. It is understood, of course, that Europe will not know what to do with them, and will want to give them away.

A Paper-chase

Lord Horder is taking Sir Leonard Hill to task in connection with birth-control. The point of difference naturally does not concern the Social Crediter who can, with little trouble, explain:

1. Hornets' Nests.
2. A Wild Goose Chase.
3. Up a Gum Tree.
4. Nigger in the Pile.
5. Bees in Bonnets.
6. Common blind spot about Money.

Lord Horder states—I quote from *The Times*—"If the use of contraception has led to a decline of births it can only be because the majority of parents want fewer children, and the important point is to discover the causes of this and, if possible, to eliminate them."

One answer, of course, would be that people want fewer children because they don't want so many. The writer gives it as an estimate that there are at least 100,000 illegal abortions every year. The real

answer, of course, is that people will not accept life on the terms of the ticket makers—that is, money—made by a few, and without which men and women shall not live. So, my readers, do not be surprised that your neighbour, John Smith, knows little about money; there are people who have had superior opportunities to John Smith and know precious little about the stuff, the lack of which makes a paper-chase for Lord Horder. Without money, and without security, who will sit in judgment on those English men and women who refuse to give hostages to fortune? Another important bearing on the question will be found in the impertinence of those who want to know other people's business better than their own; this attitude is a denial of individualism, and a fungi growth to be treated with contempt. Its origin can be found in our wonderful money system and the itch to dominate people.

Business is Business

Mr. J. P. Morris, M.P. for North Salford, is to ask a question in the House of Commons. Here it is:

If he is aware that certain organs of the press in the past few years have continuously published alarming statements regarding the international situation which in many cases were grossly exaggerated and in others false, and that such publications have caused untold damage to many sections of the people.

Mr. Morris is a member of the London Stock Exchange, and one can only conclude that he is a very busy man representing the will of the people.

After Thought

Blow it! I could have called this *pensée ultérieure*, and gained a reputation for being a writer. It occurs to me that there is a connection between Mr. Morris' question and the Parliamentary debate mentioned above.

Weathercocks—

Penny Each

The *News Chronicle* publishes two photographs of Hitler, and in both he appears in evening dress. In both he also looks quite human, and in one he is actually smiling. Is it that all the mighty men in Europe, each having one stomach, and, according to Christopher Marlowe, only one neck each, are all hovering on the brink of mutual destruction, and somebody has to make a start at being decent? Or again, is it that the peoples of all important countries cannot be stam-

peded into war because, to be Irish, the bottom has fallen out of abstractions? Leigh Hunt wrote that truth sits upon the lips of dying men. If Parliament can only keep up the talk long enough (as reported above) the common man may stick his chest out and be proud to be a common man. If, also, the Financial System brings about a state where millions can only live by blowing each other to bits, the common man can again be proud in suggesting and then demanding that the system be changed—that is common-sense.

Eric—or Little by Little

In the House of Commons, where the will of the people exists with the other furniture, the following statement was made:

Mr. Edwards (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) said that if they took the profit out of war and preparation for war they would have started to abolish it.

If conscription of money precedes conscription of life, it will be worth while to be alive to see it. Since many Members of Parliament are chairmen and directors of numerous companies, it would appear that any ordinary Member of Parliament, doing his job for those who elected him, is like a lone sheep on a mountain. But if he could only bleat one tune about how money is made, he would be worth the remaining five hundred and ninety-nine. And then he would resolutely vote against every measure until money was made without delay for the benefit of all and not for a select few.

A PROFANE AFFAIR

"Social Credit is a profane affair which has not received the endorsement of the ecclesiastical authorities." Thus Cardinal Villaneuve in the Quebec Catholic newspaper *L'Action Catholique*. Yes; and Transubstantiation is a sacred affair which has not received the endorsement of scientific authorities

"Social Credit," continues the Cardinal, "is impracticable in a single Province and is ineffective and powerless to bring about social reform." Quite so. Social Credit is bound to be impracticable in places where the practice of it is forbidden. And it is bound to be powerless wherever it is not practised. Incidentally, Social Credit is not designed to bring about social reform, but economic sufficiency and security for individual citizens. These citizens might then themselves bring about social reforms, but maybe these social reforms would not square with the Cardinal's idea of "social reform." Is that why Social Credit has not received the endorsement by the ecclesiastical authorities? J.G.

MENTAL TONIC

by W.L.D.

Dr. Chas. Davies-Jones, brain expert, medical superintendent of the Isle of Wight County Mental Hospital is carrying out an experiment, so the *Sunday Express* tells us, with those patients who are allowed out on probation by giving them a few shillings weekly while they are away from the hospital. "The shillings jingling in their pockets," he says, "gives them a feeling of well-being and independence and acts as a mental medicine, just as tonics and restoratives do in physical illness."

It is not only mental patients that react to the knowledge of a little money in the pocket with a feeling of well-being and independence, nor does it need a mental expert to assure us that in a world where money gives access to all the needs of life, its possession bestows a feeling of well-being and independence.

All those of us who have experienced that feeling of "a little more and how much it is," can testify to its truth.

If the great mass of people who would like to have that feeling of independence which it would give would demand more money they could get it, for the goods to back it are there waiting to be sold, and more in plenty can be quickly made to replace those bought. This can only happen if money enough to buy them is distributed, but this will only be done if we get control of our representatives in Parliament and force them to do it, for there is another power that wants to keep money scarce to govern by it.

TIT-BITS

The *Daily Express* of February 28 discloses that the banks lent £844,000,000 in 1938. "Every bank loan creates a deposit." Question: Who owns industry now?

When Montagu Norman broadcasts there is one relevant thing of vital importance concerning his subject which won't be mentioned. Can you guess what it is?

On Monday last the House of Commons gave the Defence Loans Bill its third reading without a division. The measure doubles the Government's borrowing powers from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000. Nothing was said about the creating and lending powers of the Bank of England.

But the Chancellor made a misleading statement about "... savings, which, after all, formed the fund out of which the extra money must be found..." !!!

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Friday, March 10, 1939

THE VANGUARD

IN 1912, the majority of people in Britain had not seen an aeroplane. The pioneer builders of aircraft were regarded as cranks engaged in a ridiculously hopeless task.

The pioneer airmen, however, cared little for the opinions of the multitude; they were men with a vision in which they had faith. They were convinced that they could make their vision come true, and therefore to their faith they added practical labour and experiment. Had they stopped short of putting their theories to practical test and operation, nobody would ever have seen a real aeroplane.

In the early months of 1914, there were fewer than 2,000 men of all ranks in the Royal Flying Corps. They comprised a very "elect" body, especially in the rank and file, which represented many skilled trades and crafts.

Every man had faith in the conquest of the air; every one had "elected" to join this adventurous corps, and by so doing had distinguished himself—apart from his trade qualifications—as a practical man of faith and vision.

These men, especially the mechanics, were not afraid of new ideas; their discussions would have startled the orthodox had they heard them; their audacious address to difficult problems would have sounded just cranky nonsense, but events have since justified them.

In the spring of 1914, a very young wireless mechanic passed a remark one evening in the barrack-room at Farnborough that caused a roar of laughter even amongst his forward-thinking comrades. Yet all he said was that he believed that one day wireless would transmit the human voice. He said a man would speak as far away as America and we should be able to hear him clearly and distinctly as he spoke, without wires between!

These incidents in the history of our own time have a message of good cheer for all the scattered men and women of good faith who are fighting for Social Credit an any front.

They hold a lesson, too, that good faith and goodwill are not enough—the "works" must be added before the vision can be made to come true.

It is the last battle that counts in a war, and that is the one Social Credit is bound to win.

The men and women of Social Credit faith, who are *practical* in their faith, are those who will pioneer the way to freedom. Such men and women are not *satisfied* with just having the theoretical key to the political and economic deadlock. They will, and do, feel the urge to apply and turn the key.

They are the realists, the type that translates faith and vision into reality and living operation.

The opportunity now awaits every real Social Creditor to add his vote to a growing increment of power. A united will is, slowly but steadily, forming and growing, for a purpose that will augment the power of individuals and which aspires in faith and practical works to get representative government.

Every week sees this increment of association growing stronger in a realistic sense.

Eight more constituencies have been added to the roll of those who contain within them electors who have voted for Pensions at 50. This week Belfast North, Stockton-on-Tees, Hackney, Streatham, Walthamstow East, Twickenham, Bath and Epsom bear the honours.

Most readers of SOCIAL CREDIT have two sanctions that really count in the power problem with which the Movement is confronted.

In the political field, you have the *vote*. The money monopoly has no power to force you to vote for their framed-up programmes. If you do not vote, you are throwing away the *ONLY* positive political sanction you have.

In the economic field, you have the power to spend what money you have, where you choose and for what you want.

These two sanctions, united, are quite powerful enough to overcome the opposition that cheats and exploits the people out of their inheritance of freedom in security.

You have these sanctions immediately applicable against the forces of tyranny and oppression, and for a purpose immediately in line with every Social Credit objective. Why not use them at once?

Join up to-day in the fellowship of men and women who have already united to vote for what they want, and who have thereby forestalled the corruption of "party" politics.

The form is on the back page.

To Stiff-Necked Pharaohs

Time yet remains, for you to make amends,
For all the woes the blackened past contains,
For present rue, that man now with contends,
For loss of joy—for some few tardy gains—
Time yet remains.

Time yet remains, though patience said farewell,

To wordy mousers of unmeaning skeins,
That wound us fast in no uncertain hell,—
To you, whose actions this fair earth profane.

Time yet remains.

Take then the Time, or leave it if you please,

You shall be with us when your chaos reigns;

Chance, for your doom, can not be met with fees,—

Use well the breathing space that Chance retains,—

Time yet remains.

N.M.

Cart Before The Horse

Sir Walter R. Nugent, Chairman of the Great Southern Railway, Ireland, at the annual general meeting of the company in Dublin on March 3, said that the worldwide trade depression was the natural outcome of war, the fear of war, and the locking-up of what should be reproductive wealth in armaments.

No, Sir Walter, it is rather the other way round; and war itself is the outcome of the struggle between nations for markets to sell abroad what their own peoples cannot afford to buy. Therefore, remove the shortage of money in people's pockets and all this train of trouble will soon disappear.

CAPTAIN G. T. MACFARLANE

London Social Crediters in particular will learn with regret of the death on February 14, at his home in Northwood, of Captain G. T. Macfarlane, a well-liked and vigorous advocate of monetary reform, who strongly held the opinion that resolute leadership was the greatest need of this country at the present time. He devoted much of his indefatigable energy to gaining support for the return of the Duke of Windsor as Parliamentary leader of a Britain united as only the Duke could unite it. Captain Macfarlane's breezy personality will be greatly missed by his many friends.

A Vision That Can Come True

By Dorothy Beamish

THOSE who delighted in "Kim" in their youth will no doubt remember that the little Hindu apprentice of Lurgan Sahib, the Healer of Sick Pearls, tried to poison his master and Kim with white arsenic because he was jealous of the Irish boy. When detected he is overcome with remorse and promises that he will do anything in the world for Lurgan Sahib if he will forgive him, even—act of supreme sacrifice—"look into the ink-pool."

He can see the future in the ink-pool and tell his master of things that are going to happen—but to do so evidently fills him with fear and horror, and he can think of nothing to say that will so convince Lurgan of his devotion as that he is ready to use his clairvoyant powers in this way.

The ink-well contains visions for us, too, if we would but look, but not horrifying ones. Visions of sick people made whole, the wretched and despairing made happy and confident, the poverty-stricken losing their dingy rags and standing forth in multi-coloured, soft and beautiful raiment fit for kings and queens to wear; the vision of squalid slums pulled down and lovely satisfaction-giving homes built up in their stead, of people pouring out from musty and dusty warehouses and workshops into the green and sunlit world, with fear and care banished from their hearts for ever, able to look each other in the eyes in friendship, no longer furtively, fearing and feared because of the hideous and unnatural rivalry of getting a living, free men and women at last.

These things are in the future, soon to become the present; in the ink-well is to be found the secret and the key.

For money comes out of the ink-well; it is made by writing figures in a ledger.

For many years the financiers denied that this was so and poured ridicule and scorn on those who said that they created credit out of nothing but a little paper and ink, but now they are constrained to admit it and do admit it in their journal *Branch Banking* and in other places.

They refer to what is without a doubt the most colossal and heartless swindle that has ever been perpetrated, with what seems to some of us to be unfitting levity.

"There is no more unprofitable subject under the sun than to argue bank-

ing or credit points because there are enough substantial quotations in existence to prove to the uninitiated that banks do create credit without restraint. . . . There's the good old Encyclopaedia Britannica, several of Mr. McKenna's speeches, and so on."

Now that their secret is leaking out they are falling back on the excuse that their manipulation of credit is in the best interests of the community; that they know how, when and where it is expedient to grant or to withhold it, their finger is on the pulse of the market and they can be relied on to divert the flow of credit where it is needed.

But there is one place where they are determined it shall not flow, and that is where it is most earnestly needed at the present time, i.e., into the pockets of consumers.

Viscount Astor, in his report on agriculture, after dealing exhaustively with its problems and dilating on the difficulty of preventing surpluses without "deliberately refraining from the use of modern scientific methods," refers in passing to the possibility of consumer credit, but comes to the sad conclusion that "the relief to a glutted market would only be trifling" and that, anyway, there are "serious financial difficulties in the way."

With what incredible speed those serious financial difficulties would disappear if we, the people, whose existence

as a community is the sole reason why there is any production and finance, were suddenly to resolve to be masters in our own house and gave orders that a national balance sheet should be published and that we expected to receive dividends on our shares in Great Britain, Limited.

There is a striking picture by Goya, the great Spanish artist, in which four learned and exceedingly crafty-looking elders in long robes with scrolls in their hands, gaze with a sort of furtive curiosity in which fear and contempt are mingled, at a huge, mammoth-like creature, so enormous and ponderous that it could annihilate them all with two or three swift strides.

One interpretation of the meaning is that the mammoth represents the peoples of the earth, and the four crafty elders the few who rule them by guile and who scorn them, but inwardly fear them, knowing that their might, did they exercise it, would be irresistible.

As soon as the people discover how to use their strength in the right way, that is, all together in demanding results, instead of wasting it in endless argument and debate about methods, i.e., Socialism, Liberalism, Fascism, Communism, or any other ism that divides men into jangling factions, they will win.

The visions in the ink-well will become present-day realities, the rule of fear and want will be ended and peace will reign on the earth.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS

Mr. Ernest Marrison, of Murray Road, Sheffield, was employed in the fruiterer's shop of Mr. John Bell, Dixon Lane, Sheffield, at £3 10s. a week. He was away ill for the last sixteen weeks of 1937.

He received no wages during this period, but when he returned to the shop Mr. Bell dismissed him and gave him £3 10s. in lieu of a week's notice.

In Sheffield County Court Mr. Marrison claimed for £56 for wages lost during his illness. The claim was dismissed; so Mr. Marrison took his case to the Court of Appeal.

Added to Wages

The county court judge ruled that Mr. Marrison received his sick benefit from the National Health Insurance Scheme during his illness as an alternative to his wages.

The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, holding that wages continued payable during incapacity until the contract of service was terminated by notice.

Lord Justice Scott declared that benefits

from the National Health Insurance Act were intended to be an addition to wages, to improve the lot of the working man.

Lords Justices Finlay and du Parcq concurred in this finding, and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

This is one of the most important verdicts yet given respecting National Health Insurance. It entitles a man to go on drawing 15s. a week benefit in addition to his wages if he is not dismissed; a woman, if unmarried or a widow, 12s. in addition to wages, and a married woman 10s. in addition to wages until dismissed.

It is estimated that more than half the insured 20,000,000 may be directly affected by this ruling.

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The Wrecking Of An Empire

By F. Bunce

PART II.

THE AFRICAN

In the Protectorates

IN Bechuanaland *taxation* is the cause of the break-up of family organisation. —(Dr. Schapera's Report.)

The South African Government is pressing for transfer to the Union of three British Protectorates — Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. The Union's policy of "no equality for the black man" is a source of great misgiving in certain British circles, yet South Africans urge that, in the Protectorates, diseases are rife and agricultural and other conditions are dismally primitive. They attribute this to *lack of proper financial provision* by the Home Government, and say that resident British officials are in despair.—(From an article by A. Gordon Bagnall, in *Daily Telegraph*.)

Under the Union

On July 1st, 1937, 60,000 male natives of Johannesburg were liable to arrest for *failure to pay their poll tax* for that year. —(*African World*.)

In the House of Assembly, March, 1937, Mr. du Toit maintained that many of their natives were on the verge of starvation for want of the maize which they were exporting at a ridiculously low figure, and that this constituted a damning indictment of their economic system. — (SOCIAL CREDIT.)

In Rhodesia

"The self-governing Rhodesians have . . . adopted wholesale the Union doctrine of 'segregation' . . . Dr. Huggins . . . has now set to work to translate it into practice. 'Maize pools' and other 'white' measures are well known. Even in this year of vaunted budget surplus (due to goldmining) there has been *no compensating grant for the development of the 'Reserves'* . . . No reserve native may enter a 'white' town (i.e., any town) or its commonage, even to sell his produce or to buy goods . . . without written authority . . ."—(Professor W. M. Macmillan, in *Manchester Guardian*.)

In Nyasaland

A report drawn up by a Government Committee appointed, in 1935, to inquire into the *exodus of natives* from the Nyasaland Protectorate, states that this exodus "has brought misery and poverty to hundreds and thousands of families." It estimates that the number of natives abroad is 120,000—a quarter of the male population . . . On an average 25 to 30 per cent. of these never return. Many die in the mines of Southern Rhodesia.

Poverty is the main reason for their non-return.

They go to earn money "for their various obligations in Nyasaland" . . . "From the point of view of immediate necessity, we may place first (among these obligations) *the need of the native for cash wherewith to pay his hut or poll tax.*"

"Taxation absorbed the whole of the wages and the entire amount paid for the crops for a whole year, leaving not a penny piece for the natives to live on and compelling them to find £4,379 *outside their tribal area.*" — (Extracts from the Committee's report given by J. Desborough and Arthur Welford in SOCIAL CREDIT, 1935-36.)

"Radical changes in the administration of Nyasaland are recommended in a report . . . by Sir Robert Bell, who was appointed . . . to inquire into the *financial position* and further development of the Protectorate.

"It is stated that while ordinary expenditure is met out of revenue, there are additional charges . . . which will amount to £310,000. These charges have been met in previous years . . . by borrowing from the Imperial Treasury. In 1939 there will be £975,600 *6 per cent.* first mortgage debentures outstanding, on which interest will amount to £58,536 . . . Proposals for the development of the Protectorate include the introduction of *secondary education for the Africans*, and the establishment of a *land bank* on the Southern Rhodesian model." — (*Daily Telegraph*, December, 1938.)

In Kenya

Archdeacon Burns, representing native interests in the legislature, suggested that women were being held as hostages for *the payment of taxes.* This gave rise to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into allegations of abuse and hardship in the collection of taxes from the natives. The report mentions, as one of the causes of difficulty in collecting taxes, the "abandonment of the conception of family responsibility."

From Kenya's budget: Estimated yield from native taxes, £540,000; expenditure on native services, £284,000; apparent balance for debt services, £256,000, or nearly half the tax yield.—(From article by Arthur Welford.)

The British Government proposes to *define the area of native reserves* and the European area by Orders in Council.

"By the proposed Orders in Council, the natives will have an average of rather less than 12 acres each . . . Each European will have . . . an average of 2,720 acres. . . . It is further necessary to remember that whereas most of the land to be set aside for European settlement is of

reasonably good quality . . . much of the land included in the native reserves is less capable of sustaining human population, some parts of it being badly affected by tse-tse fly, and other parts being practically waterless."—(Letter signed L. S. B. Leakey, in *Daily Telegraph*.)

"The main proposal of the Morris Carter Commission of 1934, embodying the wholly new principle of a European 'reserve' in the Highlands, is so bad that it threatens . . . to concentrate on itself all the criticism . . . For Africans it is virtual exclusion, *except so far as they can be useful to white landowners.*" — (Professor Macmillan, to *Manchester Guardian*.)

A Government Committee has investigated *Labour Conditions* in Kenya. The Archdeacon of Kavirondo, Rev. W. E. Owen, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, December, 1938, alleges:

That the sanctioning of *child labour* (from the age of ten years) *subject to harsh penal sanctions*, was enacted, by a Kenya measure, for the first time in the history of the Empire.

That in consequence of lack of sufficient care for the moral welfare of the child outside working hours, children were subjected to a temptation greater than some could resist, and, in particular, some gave way to drink.

That it was harsh to subject children to the application of penal sanctions . . . to *enforce labour contracts.*

He states that rates of pay range between 1¼d. and just under 3d. a day; that there is no workman's compensation legislation in force in any industry except mining; that employers repudiate responsibility for repatriating children to their

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homes when contracts are fulfilled; that children of twelve are induced to accept employment 500 miles, it may be, from their homes; that conditions of sexual immorality obtain in centres of employment which create a problem for the medical profession.

Is the Native Permanently Backward?

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated from Nairobi, January 15, 1939, Dr. H. L. Gordon falls foul of Lord Hailey for assuming, in his work, "An African Survey" — "rightly regarded as the last word on Africa"—that the "backwardness" of the African is not an established scientific fact. "This new assumption," he says, "that African backwardness is, after all, not a fact, conjures up a startling picture stultifying everything embraced in our national ideal of trusteeship . . ."

Lord Hailey replies (February 11): "Dr. Gordon claims not only that this 'backwardness' must be accepted as a fact, but that to question it would stultify our claim to exercise trusteeship over the African. Our claim is not, however, based on an assumption of lack of mental capacity in the African; it is based on the fact that the standards of life and the social institutions of the African are 'backward,' as viewed in the light of those prevailing in Europe, and should be brought more closely into conformity with them . . . there is no evidence which could be generally accepted by scientists as proving that the African brain is inferior to that of the European . . ."

INHIBITIONS!

The *Financial Times* publishes an article under the headlines "German Rail Transport Difficulties — Acute Shortage of Freight Cars—Facing Crisis." The following extract will prove interesting as showing significant straws in the wind, especially those sentences we have italicised:

The rolling stock of the railroads destined to carry this rapidly increasing volume of traffic proved utterly inadequate. Moreover, the number of freight cars was even permitted to drop from 660,750 in 1929 to 593,000 by the middle of 1938. Granted, neither the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland nor the fortification of the western frontier could be foreseen and discounted by those responsible for the administration of the "Reichsbahn."

Yet the explanation of their failure to make provision in time for the rapidly increasing traffic may be found in part in the fact that they were mostly technicians and managers of the old school who regarded economy as a virtue. On the other hand, the generals and the promoters of the Four Year Plan were free of all inhibitions in their lavish expenditure on armaments and extravagant industrial schemes.

Rich Farm Land As Tank Range

War Office "Lunacy" in Wales

THE following appeared as a letter in the *Daily Telegraph* of February 22: Sir,—The War Office's decision, announced last week, to buy 6,000 acres on the south coast of Pembrokeshire for a tank range, is a piece of sheer lunacy, and for the following four reasons:

First, destruction of food supplies. The proposed tank range will be about five miles long, and will cover a site now occupied by 12 farms. The 6,000 acres involved are among the richest farming lands in West Wales. They produce heavy crops of sugar beet, wheat, barley, oats and early potatoes. The pasture feeds fine beef and milking cattle.

The War Office's proposal will sterilise the whole of this rich food-growing area. Nor is this the first or only example of a destruction of home supplies. Sir Thomas Inskip was reported a year ago as having stated that about 30,000 acres of farming land had been taken over for defence purposes in the three years preceding February, 1938.

That number must now have vastly increased. For a country which hopes to be partly self-supporting in an emergency, our policy of sterilising food-growing land is suicidal. Surely, the protection of our food supplies is one of the chief objects of our armaments? Is it sane to destroy that which you are seeking means to protect?

Threat to Coast Beauty

Secondly, expense to the taxpayer. The probable cost of the land has not been disclosed. It has been estimated in the press at £250,000. The cost must necessarily be high, owing to the heavy compensation which will justly be payable to the dispossessed farmers and owners. Is it not a wicked waste to buy expensive farming land for tanks to exercise over? Is this a proper use of the tax-payers' money?

Thirdly, destruction of natural beauty. The proposed range will cover five miles of the finest cliff and bay scenery in the country. This coast is quite unbuilt on and is open to the public. It contains the most beautiful little sandy bays. It is a famous

breeding ground for rare land birds, like the chough and buzzard, and for sea birds.

For some time the Pembrokeshire Regional Planning Committee has been working for the zoning of the Pembrokeshire Coast as an open space. I believe that Lord Cawdor, the owner of part if not of the whole of the coast now to be despoiled, had generously agreed to his coast property being zoned free of all compensation. This would have been permanently unbuilt on, and open to the public. This area has been suggested as a site of a National Park. And this is the very area now selected as a tank range!

Cheaper Alternative Sites

Fourthly, there are alternative sites. The War Office states that after reconnoitring 25 sites it decided upon Pembrokeshire. Can it really be true that the best farming land in a mild climate is the only ground on which tanks can effectively practise? Is it a wise policy to train under the perfect conditions of a well-drained soil and a level terrain, never likely to be found on active service?

There are in South Wales alone vast expanses of open moor on the hills, or burrows on the sea coast, just as solitary as the Pembrokeshire coast, which could be bought at one-tenth of the price, and which would form equally good, or better, training grounds, without destroying either food-lands or natural beauty.

The War Office's *ipse dixit* should not be accepted without cross-examination. The opinions even of experts are better when examined by common sense.

THE INCREMENT OF CO-OPERATION

There are several districts where a supply of Pensions at 50 leaflets would just now prove a very valuable help to the essential publicity that must precede the forming of local Associations.

There are cases where men and women will contribute services in addressing meetings or distributing leaflets, but who cannot finance the purchase of the quantities required. On the other hand, there are readers who, for various reasons, cannot take an active part in the work, but who may be able and willing to donate leaflets to the workers. All such are requested to send in the price of the quantity of leaflets they wish to donate, and we will arrange they are distributed where there are signs they would do most good.

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On The Canadian Front

By Harry B. Knox

No. 6.

EIGHTH SESSION OF ALBERTA SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT UNDER WAY; HERRIDGE TO BREAK SILENCE AT OTTAWA.

C. H. Tadc, new Social Credit member for Athabaska, was introduced on the opening day of the eighth session of the eighth legislative assembly of the province of Alberta, February 9.

The Speech from the Throne, read by Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen, forecast legislation for the cancellation of "certain old agricultural advances still existing as a charge against the farm lands in the Province" would be submitted.

The speech added that development of the oil industry in Alberta had progressed rapidly and that, as a result of the increased development, the British Admiralty had interested itself in the Turner Valley oilfield.

During the past year, the speech recorded, the government of Alberta had provided treasury branch service for the people of Alberta. Since that service was inseparably bound up with the development of Alberta resources and industries, it would seem desirable to extend branches and agencies until a *network* is established. In the same connection, establishment of a special marketing board was also forecast.

It may be mentioned, in passing, that the establishment in Alberta of branches of the Provincial Treasury Department, under which provision was made for current and savings accounts and through which are issued non-negotiable transfer vouchers, has attracted considerable speculation throughout Canada, especially in financial quarters.

What seems to be perplexing the Money Manipulators is whether or not the Provincial Treasury branches are to provide the machinery for the introduction of Social Credit under new legislation in the province of Alberta; constitutionally, the branches are within the law—hence the consternation!

The Alberta government are considering seriously a bill to provide pensions for school teachers; if passed, it will be the first Province-wide teachers' pension scheme in the Dominion of Canada.

Further progressive policies for improvement of the livestock industry, poultry and bee industries, and the fur-raising industry were announced in the Alberta legislature, in addition to further consideration of production and marketing problems. The Government also announced that it had completed arrangements whereby it would be able to provide at a reasonable price a vaccine for the prevention of sleeping sickness among

horses—a recent scourge in Western Canada.

Hard-surfacing of arterial highways and further extension of the road-building policy in rural districts by means of tax arrears and cash assistance to municipalities and improvements districts was also forecast.

Alberta is now the only Province in Canada engaged in road-building and improvement on anything approaching a large scale.

• • •

Hon. W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister to Washington, and brother-in-law of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, has announced that he will break his long silence with regard to his plans for the future in the furtherance of monetary reform in Canada.

In a recent speech, Mr. Herridge declared that all over Canada a movement had come into being demanding new methods of dealing with the economic injustices of the present system. A letter signed by J. S. MacFarlane, active in Ottawa labour circles, commenting upon the speech, appeared on the editorial page

of the *Ottawa Citizen*, staunch supporter of the Alberta government.

The letter was addressed to Mr. Herridge; the writer was in full agreement with the former Canadian Minister on the need for reform and put forward the suggestion that the time had come for Mr. Herridge to state what *he* proposed to do about it.

Mr. MacFarlane went further; he arranged a meeting at which Mr. Herridge might state, in a more definite manner than he has so far done, his plans for the accomplishment of his various ideas on reform.

Mr. Herridge replied accepting the invitation.

Latest item is that the meeting will be held either late in February or early in March. Your correspondent will watch for it, and will forward the details as soon as they are officially known.

FOR YOUR SPEAKERS' NOTE-BOOK: The Social Credit province of Alberta is stated to rate as the highest educational centre in the Dominion of Canada. Its education standard, per capita, is the most advanced of any province.

Reprinted from "The Bridlington Free Press," Wednesday, March 1, 1939.

PENSIONS AT FIFTY?

Solution of Present-Day Problems

HOPE OF A NEW CANDIDATE FOR BUCKROSE

THE view that pensions of £2 per week at 50 years of age would solve problems that were confronting the country at the present time, was expressed by Mr. W. Dunkley, of Bridlington, when speaking at a meeting in connection with the British Pensions at 50 Association, in the Temperance Institute on Monday night.

It was also stated that it was hoped to get sufficient support in order to put up a candidate in Buckrose—at the next election preferably.

Mr. Dunkley said he hoped the result of that meeting would show them clearly that it was not impossible, but was very probable indeed, to give pensions at 50 of £2 per week. He would go further than that and say pensions at 50 were the only solution to the problems which confronted the country at the present time.

At the moment in this country there were 4½ million people with less than 4s. per week to spend on food, and there were a further nine million in this country with less than 6s. per week for food. Yet two years ago the minimum figure was given as 5s. 11d. per week for one person for food. To-day that figure would be about 6s. 4d. or 6s. 5d. Did not that show there was something radically wrong? Alongside

that they had the iniquitous circumstance of food waste. Millions and millions of pounds of foodstuffs were deliberately destroyed in the United Kingdom every year.

Purchasing Power

The present positions in America and this country to-day would be worse if it were not for the rearmament programmes. The real reason for the present circumstances was that the British people lacked the necessary purchasing power in order to buy or absorb the goods that were produced in their own country. They were faced with the lack of purchasing power in the hands of their own people. To provide people with pensions at 50 would release prosperity, reduce unemployment and would do away altogether with iniquitous things such as the Means Test and relief

of every description. In other words, they would provide the people of this country with the prosperity which was their due.

Their just dues were their own welfare. The creative capacity of the British people was far greater than any other people on the earth, but the creative capacity of the British people was not being used for the people themselves, but by the financiers for their own ends.

Not Inflation

Continuing, the speaker said if it were possible to create debt against them, it was also possible to create a credit to them in the same manner. They could increase their capacity of production six times over and not reach the limit. They should let inventions come into the market and let them have production, and then they could safely say that pensions at 50 was a practical solution, because they had the backing of the British people. It was not inflation. If they were issuing to the people debt-free money it could not possibly be inflation. He wanted them to realise the effects of that free credit to them. It was not as if it had been given to them as a gratuity. It was their due and their right as a shareholder in the great firm of "Great Britain, Ltd." People might say that the scheme could not possibly work. Not only could the scheme work, but he would go further than that and say that unless a scheme like that was put into operation there was no possible hope for the welfare of the British people being improved. They would always be bound down by the dictator of finance. Was it not ridiculous that they had got to obey the Bank of England? The dictatorship of finance was the only reason why they had 13½ millions living on the verge of the poverty line or suffering from malnutrition.

The sooner they broke from that dictatorship and made up their minds that something must be done, the better it would be for the welfare of the British people.

Pensions at 50 would solve the problem of unemployment for all those who wanted a job under 50. It would put a stop to waste, and it would create in the minds of the people something they had never had since the war. It would create a state of mind where they did not fear the future. If they could remove the fear of the future by means of pensions at 50 it would be worth something. Was it not worth something to save 5,000 lives every year? Each year over 5,000 people in that country committed suicide for poverty reasons alone.

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?"

By G.W.L. Day

1s.

FROM PUBLICATIONS DEPT.,
163A, STRAND, W.C.2

Restriction Policy Indefensible

Sir John Orr on Health and Agriculture

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, Director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and a member of the Ministry of Health Advisory Committee on Nutrition, who was the guest recently of the Economic Reform Club, at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, spoke on health and agriculture.

Mr. Vincent C. Vickers, formerly a director of the Bank of England, presided, supported by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Lord Sempill, Lord Horder, Lord and Lady Northbourne, Lord Meston, the Bishop of Southwark, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P., and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Commissioner D. C. Lamb, and Mr. J. Steed.

Of marketing schemes, which produced an artificial scarcity, Sir John said, they benefited the producer at the expense of the consumer. Milk production was now profitable, but the retail price of milk was higher here than in most countries. Wheat was growing more profitable, but the subsidy for the wheat farmer was paid by a tax on flour, which in the present year would amount to about 3d. per 4lb. loaf.

Results of Planned Scarcity

He pointed out that such indirect taxes on food were all right for the wealthier people, but in the case of the poor it meant a higher proportion of the total income spent on food. The most unfortunate feature of the policy was a restriction of the amount of food allowed to come on the market. It was suggested that there may have to be further restrictions on imports of beef and mutton. Therefore some were to be deprived of mutton and the rest were to pay a high price for it.

Most people now realised that this economic planning for scarcity had been unsuccessful.

The recent demonstration of the unemployed, asking for food or work, and the threat of the farmers to march to London, to call attention to their plight, showed that our agricultural and public health measures had not dealt with the fundamental cause of malnutrition due to poverty, and of the depression in agriculture.

Sir John said that a policy of restriction might be justified as a temporary emergency measure, like throwing the cargo overboard to lighten the ship in a storm. As a permanent measure applied to food it was indefensible.

It retarded the improvement in national health and physique.

It prevented the expansion of agriculture and allied industries, and it tended to stabilise the present stagnation of trade with resulting unemployment and poverty.

It also tended to foster class hatred against a system which seemed to be run in the interests of the favoured few.

"The time has come to abandon this policy," he said, "which is fraught with danger to the whole economic and social structure. The basis of human nature is health, and the first essential for health is an adequate diet. If the nation is to enjoy an adequate diet we must increase the production or imports of animal products, fruit, and vegetables, and the retail price of these must be brought within the reach of the poor."

The Crux of the Problem

Foodstuffs could not be produced unless the farmer was guaranteed a price big enough to induce him to increase production. The crux of the whole problem was money to bridge the gulf between what the farmer needed and what the poor could pay.

"The money must be found where the money is," he declared, "or, if that process is going to be too painful for those who have the money our financial experts must devise ways and means of adjusting the volume of money to our potential wealth. We need the food. We have the land to produce it. We have two million unemployed wanting work. If we say we cannot produce the food which the nation needs because we cannot find the money, what we are really saying is that we cannot produce it under the present economic and financial system."

A New Gospel

"An announcement that it has become the policy of the Government to ensure that a diet fully adequate for health is to be made available for every member of the community, and that farmers are to be offered a price which will induce them to produce the additional food needed, would be a new gospel for the poor and an assurance of prosperity for agriculture," concluded Sir John.

Lord Horder, proposing the health of Sir John Boyd Orr, said: "We talk of colonising other lands, but our own land, so far as the countryside is concerned, cries aloud for colonisation. I suggest that we are losing a great deal more than skilled craftsmanship. We are losing health and physique. Our race is fast becoming town-bred and town fed."

PENSIONS OR WAR

By W. A. Willox

HOW THE DANGER OF WAR CAN BE AVERTED AND LIFE MADE BETTER AND HAPPIER FOR ALL

A PHRASE often used nowadays is "Guns or Butter." In Germany, where it originated, it is used to imply that the people must expect to go short of some of the ordinary comforts of life while they are making a supreme effort to rearm.

In this country the phrase has no meaning, because all the efforts we have been and are making to rearm have not caused any shortage in food, clothing, shelter or even luxuries.

On the contrary, our rulers are still worried because of the very abundance of these things, and one may read in the newspapers any day of the various attempts being made to restrict the production of goods and services, and even to destroy what has been produced already.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, announced a few days ago that the Government was going to borrow £350,000,000 to pay for more intensive rearmament, he did not tell us we should have to go short of any of the things we now enjoy. In fact, the more we spend on armaments and A.R.P. and other defensive works, the better off we are.

The reason, of course, is that all the huge sums of money being spent on "guns" are paid out to people who work to make them; the money is "borrowed" (from the banks) by the Government to pay the manufacturers of "guns," so that they may pay the wages of their workers.

Thus the people benefit by the extra work, which means more incomes—more money for people to spend. And while there are goods to be bought in the shops, or buses and trains and picture houses with plenty of seats for sale, everyone is better off—not worse—when more money is being paid out in wages.

Even with all the extra money thus being paid, it is not nearly enough to pay for all the good goods—the "consumable" goods—that are being or could be produced. That, really, is behind all the fuss about exports: we produce so much more than we have the money to pay for, that we must find *export markets*—we must find other parts of the world where the people can afford the goods we ourselves cannot afford, however much we may want them.

But in seeking these overseas markets, we cannot take in exchange the things that are produced in those countries; because, of course, if we have not got enough money to buy the things we want and can produce at home, we cannot buy the equivalent things from abroad.

The whole trouble is due to the fact

that we in this country have not got enough money to spend. You and I, if we had more cash in our pockets could buy more of the things we want, and so ease the difficulties of the manufacturers and farmers by providing them with the markets they so sorely need.

Thus, the more we are paid for making "guns," the more "butter" we can afford to buy.

There is another—perhaps even more urgent—aspect of the matter at present. Because we are rearming at such a rate, Germany and certain other countries are frightened that we may use our new strength to attack them. And, of course, the opposite also holds good: Because Germany and certain other countries are building up their military strength, we are terrified lest they should attack us.

Thus fear seizes the world as the bombs and the guns pile up. It is no use our telling Germany that we have no intention of making war on her, any more than it is any good Germany telling us that she is a real friend. How can either country feel sure and secure when it sees the feverish preparations for war?

• • •

What can be done? What *must* be done to stop this mad fever of war preparation—to make it unnecessary by removing the fear that lies behind it?

There is only one thing to do about it, and that is to enjoy life more while we can! Yes, to enjoy living while we have the privilege of life!

What a hope!

Well, let us see.

The very first and most important thing necessary to enable us to have a better time—to enjoy life and so, by being happy, to give pleasure to others, to add to the total sum of human happiness—the very first thing we need is more money to spend. Other things we may want, too, but that comes first.

Think what it would mean! Think what would happen supposing we all had even an extra ten shillings a week to spend.

Think. . . .!

To you and to me it would mean that perhaps a load of worry would be lifted off our shoulders. We could have a real good, filling, toothsome dinner for the family on Sunday. Or perhaps we could go and visit that old friend who lives so far off that we can never scrape up enough money to pay the fare. Or we might get some new and badly-needed clothes; or increase the order for milk and butter and eggs; or go to the theatre; or have the bedrooms re-furnished; or do a

hundred other things we are always wanting to do but cannot.

Oh, that extra ten bob a week! What a difference to life it would make! Who would worry about the Germans, or the Czechs, or the Ukrainians (whoever they may be), or any other of these foreigners, if only we could live a little more comfortably, a little more happily, in England?

And that is not all—not nearly all—for, by having more money to spend, even an extra 10s. a week, we would bring prosperity to the shopkeepers, and to all who to-day are so worried because they cannot get us to buy what they have to sell.

The railways' cry for a "square deal" would fade away, because there would be enough traffic for both railways and roads. The manufacturers of cotton and boots and machinery and locomotives would not have to fight their present foreign competitors for shrinking markets abroad: there would be new markets for them at home to supply. Most of us would be wanting new clothes more often, as well as all the other things we can't afford now and for the making of which machinery is required. And the railways would be able to buy new engines and trains and tracks for their increased traffic, because their revenues would go up by leaps and bounds.

Then, if this great good happened to us—so that we no longer had to bother about foreign markets except to solve the foreigners' own problem by taking some of their goods in exchange for any surplus we might still have—then the feelings of fear and suspicion we have for Germany and Italy would vanish; just as their fear and suspicion of us, if they saw us happy and minding our own business, would disappear.

The shadow of war would begin to dissipate, until before long all the nations were living comfortably and happily as good and friendly neighbours.

• • •

What a change from the present state of things it would be!

The fear of war gone!

The worry of poverty gone!

Enough to eat; enough to wear; some comfortable leisure; excursions into the spring countryside; better holidays; life altogether beginning to be worth living.

Too good to be true?

Not a bit of it. All we need to do is to pull ourselves together a little, realise that this is not a mere dream but a practical possibility—something we can have just as soon as we want it hard enough to demand it.

• • •

It will probably have to come by instalments. Pensions for everyone of 50 or over—£2 a week, say—would be a good,

sensible way to begin—and quite practical. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer can lay his hands on £350,000,000 for "guns" without increasing taxation, he can even more easily get the much smaller sum that would be necessary to pay £2 a week to the people in this country who are 50 or over.

The Chancellor is the people's chief accountant—he is the people's servant and must do as we tell him. The first step to giving him the order to pay out pensions at 50 is to join the Pensions at 50 Association. Numbers are the most important thing to begin with—so join the Association to-day.

Don't put it off till to-morrow. The times are too dangerous for delay. Fill in the form on the back page and post it with a shilling, and so do your bit towards real peace and prosperity.

And get everyone else who would like people over 50 to have pensions at 50 to join, too.

Correspondence

The Only Enemy

Stripped of all trappings, the coming war is a war against Social Credit; nothing but.

Social Credit is the only remedy; then to those whom it attacks Social Credit is the only enemy.

A.R.P., national service, and organisation, the so-called "moral rearmament," as well as colossal physical rearmament, with "borrowing up to the hilt" are primarily for the defeat of Social Credit.

The 50 m. respirators (plus 3 m. special contraptions for babes), the 500 m. sandbags, with steel shelters galore, are "defensive" measures against the threat of Social Credit. Social Credit is the only enemy of those who will start the war. Think it over and tell the world.

London, S.W.

T.A.

Youth—Take Note!

People below the "Pensions at 50" age are directly interested in this question, and that interest can possibly be harnessed to action if their own position and their eventual benefit be emphasised.

Millions of them have parents who are growing older, who have no income but what they earn, and who have no future prospect but the woefully inadequate present-day old-age pension.

The prospect of a comfortable old-age for their parents should be sufficient to interest many of the younger folk, especially those who are already married; but the knowledge that they themselves will be relieved of the necessity of supporting their parents out of their own inadequate means will be a powerful incentive to action if this point is brought home clearly and forcibly.

Yours truly,

Birmingham.

C.Y.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

F. H. SHARPE: *The article you mention was not obviously Social Credit, but it illuminated a common type of snobbery which forms a thick barbed-wire entanglement screening and helping the power opposed to Social Credit.*

T. A. WAND: *Yes, there is a conspiracy of suppression operating in the press concerning Sir Oswald Mosley and his speeches and meetings. We don't presume to know the exact reason ourselves; it would be interesting and probably illuminating if those who are operating the gag gave their reason.*

R. B. CLARK: *The radio is not so free as you think it is. What do you think centralised control was clamped on it for?*

WILLIAM BOWERS: *There is just as much suppression in Britain as in Germany. The methods differ, that's all. In both cases the object is the same, namely, to curtail the freedom of the majority of individuals. In Britain it is done in the name of "sound finance," in Germany in the name of "the State" and the stark necessity its rulers found themselves in when attempting to govern Germany from Berlin instead of having it governed from Basle.*

W. H. ROGERS: *You are probably wasting time and effort. It is natural to try and convert public figures such as you name—the trouble is, if any such happens to "discover" Social Credit, they soon have a choice thrust upon them, either to forget it and be promoted (we could give you instances if it weren't for the libel laws), or suffer suppression to the point of extinction in public affairs.*

S. HOLLICK: *What you say about a river is true, but it's a trap all the same; a river can turn hundreds of water mills at the same time. But the word "river" is an abstract "generic" term; it is the "water" that is the reality, and the same water in any part of a river does NOT turn several mills at the same time.*

C. J. LOCK: *It is useless to abuse public men or even financiers; the whole trouble about the matter is the confusion between delegating power and having it repre-*

sented. In brass tuck language this means every constituency must nominate and control its own Member instead of as now, allowing him to be controlled by people, factions, and financiers located elsewhere.

F. GUTTERIDGE: *There is no such thing as the "National" interest, or even "public" interest. By using these "abstract" terms you open yourself up to betrayal. There is more corruption whitewashed today under the phrase "It would not be in the public interest to disclose the facts" than ever has been known in history.*

Who is the "nation"? Who is the "public"? Answer, "Nobody!" If you mean at any time the interest of the majority of individuals, always say so; it will frustrate the clever Medicine Men, and save you from many a fall.

T. A. CRISP: *If you know the answer to the power problem why not apply it? Now please do not write in and explain what is obstructing or stopping you, for if you've got the answer you have already overcome all obstructions.*

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

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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.

COVENTRY PENSIONS AT 50 ASSOCIATION. Enquiries to 22 Allesley Old Road, Coventry.

DARLINGTON. Residents' enquiries welcomed through Mr. J. W. Jennings, 1, Bracken Road.

DERBY S.C. Association. Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next meeting, March 21. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

THE Liverpool Social Credit Forum, an autonomous local group, is prepared to arrange for speakers to address meetings on Social Credit and will welcome enquiries regarding other activities in the Social Credit Crusade. Address communications to F. H. Auger, "Malvern," Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

LONDON RESIDENTS AND VISITORS are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station).

NOTICES

MEETINGS FOR WOMEN at the Social Credit Centre. Every Thursday at 5.30 p.m. Simple Tea 6d.

A ROUND OF NEW BOOKS! The Westminster Book Club (open to town and country members). For details of this interesting plan, apply to the Hon. Sec. of the Club, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

SWINDON Social Credit Group have arranged six fortnightly lectures to be given by Mr. Robinson, of the London Social Credit Club, commencing February 14, at 32, Victoria Road, Swindon, at 7.30 p.m.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS and District. Will Social Crediters please get in touch immediately with W.L.W., Cor Lactum, Hastings Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells?

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.

WALLASEY Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

For NEW READERS

Read about Social Credit and then see how much more interesting your daily paper becomes.

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UNTO THIS LAST

By the Dean of Canterbury

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