I NEED not stress the dramatic importance of the issue which has been raised by the notification by His Majesty the King of his intention to marry Mrs. Simpson, on the one hand, and, upon the other, the reply of the British Cabinet that they would do nothing to facilitate the accomplishment of this wish.

The matter is one upon which sufficient emphasis has been placed by the press of the world to obviate any possible misunderstanding in the matter, and the reaction of the British public to the situation with which it has been confronted under such unparalleled circumstances is, like most important issues, almost too recent to argue reactions of the British public, sound.

It is for the King.

But it is in the nature of things that the extent and enormity of the issues which are involved in this crisis cannot be familiar to the general public. They are difficult to put simply and I have no conception of my temerity in attempting the task.

The more obvious issues are exhibitions of human frailty. The furious indignation of numbers of individuals in Court and other circles who feel that they have a better prescriptive right to the supposed advantages of the position from which an American lady will bar them, is one of the less vicious of these.

Although the press agents of the Cabinet, sensible that they must be "Democratic" at all costs, are careful to disclaim any question of rank or nationality as a basis for their objection, both of these as unexpressed causes of objection are present.

Circumstances, however, make it possible to raise a more subtle objection in the fact that His Majesty the King's choice has fallen upon a lady who, by the proper processes of law and without any suggestion of moral misconduct upon her part, has obtained two divorces.

That is to say, the claim is made that while divorce is legal, it is disreputable, and this disreputability is something which attaches to the institution and not to the circumstances that surround a particular case.

Now, to deal with this specific matter first before proceeding to much deeper issues which are involved it should be pointed out that it has hardly been suggested that the individual relationships of the King should be judged by a higher moral standard than those of the ordinary individual.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say that it is broadly hinted that no possible exception could be taken to the illicit relationship of the King with any individual so long as it was not recognised.

The crisis, therefore, upon its superficial grounds can be reduced to a contest between honesty and decency on the part of the King, and hypocrisy on the part of the Cabinet. It is frankness against Whiggism, Christianity against Fascism.

In the contest between the powers, which are undoubtedly, of the Throne, and the powers, which are immense, of the Cabinet, the intervention of the British public, which has been so eloquently eloquent, has been so powerful and so clearly understood by the Cabinet that it would have been provoked upon an issue of this character, fundamental as undoubtedly it is.

It must leap to the eye that this particular battleground has been chosen by an insolent and corrupt oligarchy which does not desire His Majesty King Edward VIII. to occupy the Throne of Great Britain, and that the real issues are much greater still. They are.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristics which impress one in regard to the individual whose succession to the Throne is a cause of such misgiving to the Cabinet are (1) his dislike of institutions, i.e., conventions, unless those have a realistic value, (2) his hardly concealed dissatisfaction with the management of the affairs of this country for the past twenty years, (3) the strong vein of combined romanticism and mysticism evidenced in his public utterances.

The American press has been quick to recognize, though, perhaps, not in so many words, that a Consort from the shackles of tradition would strengthen all his attributes and would tend to create in the office of the Sovereign a real, as apart from a merely conventional, Power, and it is openly stating that the Cabinet has decided at all costs to assert itself as the supreme power, brooking no contradiction and subject to no effective control in the British Empire.

It will not, of course, have escaped attention that the pronouncements of Mr. Baldwin and his co-companions were not made after reference to the House of Commons. The alleged representatives of the citizens of Great Britain have not been presented with a full account, which they may discuss but cannot alter.

The position, therefore, is that the attitude taken up by the Cabinet is an unsquared claim that all major policy of this country—and if a question involving the possible abdication of a popular Sovereign is not a question of major policy I do not know what it is—shall be determined by the Cabinet, because there is a very real sense in which the mere publication of a divergence between His Majesty and the Cabinet is itself a major decision of policy.

As I see it therefore, the issues involved in this question are, firstly, the lead by His Majesty the King in favour of personal responsibility and against the committee mind, and, secondly, the legality of Cabinet rule.

It is a trial of strength in which the individual, in the person of the King, is ranged against the anonymous forces of the Group in its most dangerous exponents.

Mr. Baldwin's attitude is that he is not acting as Mr. Baldwin; he is acting for some abstraction called the Government of the Dominions and of Great Britain. He is doing no such thing.

The Governments of Great Britain and the Dominions are functions of the peoples with whom they are concerned, and in matters of this kind Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Savage, Mr. Lyons, and the other officials of Dominion Governments, have no mandate whatever to deal with the question.

Their defeat upon it will be a tremendous and epoch-making victory for the individual and a crushing defeat for oppressive institutions.

It is a matter which goes to the fundamentals of the wider conception of Social Credit, and any influence that I may possess will be exerted to see that the issues are understood and that His Majesty the King is supported in a fight which concerns all of us.

C. H. Douglas

(Registered Copyright)
RUMOURS abound. They are practically tormenting the KING. The special edition made a record sale all over the country. A few of its historic subjects include:—

It Might Have Been Baldwin

THE King sent for his Prime Minister. "Look here," he said, "this may be a little awkward for you—I don’t know—but I have decided to see the possible serious embarrassments arising, but, believe me, I am most anxious not to cause you more trouble.

'Don’t mention it, Your Majesty; nothing could be a trouble that helped to make you happy. But first of all you must please allow me to offer you my sincere congratulations.

'Personally I am delighted to learn your decision, for, since you were so good as to let me know, Mrs. Bailey some weeks ago, I have come to hold you in very high regard. However, that is not the point. What matters is Your Majesty’s personal happiness and your right to order your private life as far as possible as you wish.

'Of course, one has to face the possibility that certain awkward points may arise; nevertheless, with your great popularity matters ought to be easy to manage. And in any case, if it is the wish of Her Majesty, I can arrange to have the matter adjusted.

'Well, naturally I have been thinking the whole thing over for some time, and it has occurred to me that there might be something in the possibility of a matrimonial marriage, or, if that proved too difficult, I am quite ready to consider abduction.'

'No, no, no," said the Prime Minister, "not for one moment. Nobody would dream of making you such a request. Besides, I have always seen that serious difficulties if the thing is handled properly. I am sure the press will unite in welcoming the news of your intention to marry, and if the papers present it in a common-sense light there should be no serious opposition at all.'

‘I, of course, will give a full and sympathetic explanation to Parliament, emphasizing the rights of the individual should an alteration be required, an institution. The plot is such that it could be transferred to any other subject.

RUMOURS abounded. They were practically tormenting the KING. The special edition made a record sale all over the country. A few of its historic subjects include:—

W. A. WILLOX

SIRLING HIS RESPONSIBILITY

M. ACKERMAN, the Prime Minister of Canada, in an Armistice broadcast on Sunday, said that if another war comes it will not arise because governments have been unequal to their tasks "but because the combined national efforts and daily lives have been inadequate."

The Western Producer, a farming paper, asked Mr. King to elaborate this, stating that the peoples of the world and the individual who cares for Canada desire peace.

A paper called ‘People of Canada’ continues, "in their individual capacities, it seems to us, done nothing and to express their will for peace.

There is a large group of people, a group that the government to see that this will of the people of Canada is transformed into a movement. ‘Simplicity’ is the keynote of a post-war period.

The country has to give up the usuriousness that is evident to the government and not the individual who cares for Canada, who can, under the right conditions, do the job to the satisfaction of the people.

War is the logical outcome of the fight for muscle power, in the midst of plenty of work we make certain war. This is the logical outcome of the fight for muscle power, in the midst of plenty of work we make certain war.

Smithsonian Institution

It was pointed out that the crux of the situation was whether the marriage should take place, but that the interests of the individual should be subordinated to an alteration, an institution.

RUMOURS abounded. They were practically tormenting the KING. The special edition made a record sale all over the country. A few of its historic subjects include:—

For one shilling

Sow the seed of Social Credit where it will sprout, with forceful and convincing propaganda leaflets

1. Waste
2. The Chosen Fast of God
3. Feeding Ravens
4. Families Need Money
5. Foreign Trade
6. Wasted Lives

24 (4 of each) leaflets together

Have sold to a firm of 34 (34) stamp slogans for is. post free from "Publicity," Social Credit, 163A Strand, W.C.2.

Send your, is. to—

RUMOURS abounded. They were practically tormenting the KING. The special edition made a record sale all over the country. A few of its historic subjects include:—

SoCIAL CREDI'T

December 11, 1936

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WORLD TO THE WISE

SOCIAL CREDIT

December 11, 1936

Page 2

WORLD CREDITORS RALLY TO THE KING

From Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Bulawayo Group loyally support His Majesty in all undertakings—Stewart.

From Melbourne, Victoria.

Makara known to a firm of 34 (34) stamp slogans for is. post free from "Publicity," Social Credit, 163A Strand, W.C.2.

From Hobart, Tasmania.

Tasmanian Social Credit loyalty supports His Majesty—Carew.

From Belfast.

Issue recognised as the King versus oligarchy. His Majesty assured the loyal support of Northern Irish Social Creditors.

From Jersey, C.I.

Please assure His Majesty the wholehearted support of all true democrats—Jersey Douglas Credit Movement.

From Cape Town.

Have telegraphed King supporting.

Robertson.

News has reached of many telegrams sent to His Majesty by Empire Social Creditors, and many more by those at home.
**EXCLUSIVE TO SOCIAL CREDIT**

*“Why Governments suddenly abandon causes which they have enthusiastically espoused—why Oppositions lend themselves to such manoeuvres... The game is not only farcical but perilous...”*

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**THE PARTY SYSTEM**

By Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton

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**EDUCERS' COMMENTS**

As M. Belloc and Mr. Chesterton properly foresee, the real issue is not merely the present prolongation of the Party System, but the advent of Social Credit. For the moment, the latter is only an instrument of the former, but the day is not distant when it will be the dominant force in parliamentary life. In this connection, the statements on policy and government are of great importance, and it is hoped that the London Times will give them the attention they deserve.

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**ÍT is hardly necessary here to argue the abstract question of democracy. All rational political systems that have ever been based on a government of the people have been based ultimately on the expression of the will of the people.**

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**HE object of this book is to support the tendency now everywhere apparent and finding expression, a tendency to express absolutely the will of the people, and to supplant the system under which Parliament, the governing institution of our country, has been render null.**

---

**HILAIRE BELLOC**

*“...to expose, ridicule, denounce, supplant...”*
Send Him Victorious

THE crisis is over? The crisis is just beginning. The issue transcends the one upon which the first crisis cut. It is a conflict between His Majesty and the Cabinet to make suitable proposals. This was what the Prime Minister meant when he was asked to propose, and the Parliament to accept and ratify, a permanent statutory appointment for the status of the lady whom the King desires to marry. The Constitution is to be amended in order that she may carry on in solitary prominence the brand of unfitness for the Queen's Throne. Can anyone in possession of his faculties imagine any Prime Minister moving, or any Parliament under-taking to support, a proposition so invidious and so distressing?

A more accurate version, as it will probably be translated, does not serve the purpose of the party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 5. No. 18. Friday, December 11, 1936

Mr. Baldwin in his view that it is impossible to form a man, not man for the State. The Prime Minister told the House of Commons that he had the assurance that H.M.'s Governments either here or in the Dominions would be prepared to introduce a Bill to change the present legal status of any lady whom the King might marry. The Dominions, with the exception of New Zealand, which has as yet made no announcement, are unanimously behind Mr. Baldwin in his view that it is impossible to authorize amorganatic marriage by special legislation.

The desirability of restraints in controversy, especially this controversy, is indisputable, and it is a pity that more restraint has not been exercised by The Telegraph and The Times. There is a solid body of convinced opinion that Mr. Baldwin's proposition could not be presented with so cruel a choice. - "The Times 24th December.

It was never suggested that the King should abdicate or that the prerogative of the country was destroyed.

What Mr. Baldwin has said should be sufficient for us and for everyone.

The irony of the fact that she is not fitted to be Queen.

The Prime Minster's Government are not prepared to introduce legislation. Moreover, the matter to be dealt with are of common concern to the Commonwealth as a whole, and such a change could not be effected without the assent of all the Dominions. I am satisfied, from inquiries I have made, that this assent would not be forthcoming.

THE ordinary privilege of being allowed to prepare and present to the Cabinet the new Constitutions. This foolish and deplorable product of mistaken opinion with regard to divorce, and this is one of the strict views on divorce, and this is one of the main factors influencing the Cabinet.

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"It is the King's duty to the empire to remarry as soon as possible, and to the Dominions, to keep the King on their rapidly succeeding mistresses, and the Ulster question and a political marriage without any pretense of love."

"It is no less hard to tolerate the foolish and deplorable product of mis-guided ingenuity must be cleared away once and for all." - "The Times," December 8.

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The present decision, which would put an end to the whole of the party, Social Credit or otherwise.

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SECRETS OF THE KING’S POPULARITY

Britain Shouts: After South Wales Don’t Let Down His “REBUTES TO THE GOVERNMENT”

A LL over Britain posters have been seen in the streets bearing the slogan: “AFTER SOUTH WALES DON’T LET THE KING DOWN.”

The majority of the people are feeling that the crisis that has arisen over the announcement of the King’s intention to marry Miss Simpson, an actress, is not associated with a desire to obscure the King’s widely known sympathy with the human misery he has observed in the distressed areas, coupled with a determination to get something done to relieve or abolish it.

“Something must be done.”
“Something will be done.”

These were phrases he used recently in his tour in South Wales. His desire to see the “open letter” distributed in the streets by the unemployed created a great impression.

It is well known amongst the people that His Majesty often steps off the scheduled route made for him during his public appearance, and he has frequently looked where officialdom has not wanted him to look.

Miners Have Not Forgotten

When, as Prince of Wales, he toured the distressed area around Durham, some years ago, the schedule was held up for two hours while he entered miners’ cottages, saw their pay tickets, took a good look at the many sides of the conditions under which they lived. On that occasion, he expressed himself in very forcible but obviously sincere language.

The miners haven’t forgotten that. They believe he tried to do something then to better their condition, but that he was stopped.

It was when he was Prince of Wales that the cry was:

“There is no scarcity of commodities; it is, I feel, at the consumption point that failure has occurred. . . .”

“If all the employable labour were employed for a reasonable amount of hours per week, the world would have at its disposal a volume of commodities and services that would enable the entire population to live on a higher level of comfort and well-being than it has ever been contemplated by the richest dreams of the social reformer.”

Here we have words the like of which had never been uttered by a King before in history!

In Glasgow Slums

Again, when looking over the “Queen Mary” in Glasgow, he not only went over parts of the ship where men were still working (where he wasn’t supposed to go) much to the delight of the workers themselves. But afterwards—when expressing his appreciation of such a marvellous engineering job—he asked how they reconciled such a feat with the known facts of the existence of slums and poverty in Glasgow.

All these incidents, with many others similar, were widely reported at the time, and this explains his popularity among the people.

These same incidents explain why there are some who would prefer his popularity to rest on other bases.

“Rebuke to the Government”

The Daily Telegraph of December 4 reported that “the only newspaper in Germany today which made any reference to the constitutional development in Britain was the Muenchner Zeitung, which was condemned by the police later. In a long dispatch the London correspondent stated that the crisis had a long history and was due to three main causes:

1. The friendly relations of the King with Mrs. Simpson, and his intention to marry her.
2. The recent visit of the King to the distressed areas of South Wales recently as an open rebuke to the unemployment policy of the Government.
3. The speech made by the Bishop of Bradford on Tuesday.

In the same issue the Daily Telegraph says:

“In particular, London correspondents of most Vienna newspapers say that Mr. Baldwin regarded the King’s visit to the distressed areas of South Wales recently as an open rebuke to the unemployment policy of the Government.”

Inspired Leaders

Another surprising incident was the undated report in the Evening Standard of December 4 of the first attacks on the King after the Bishop of Bradford’s speech.

“For,” says the Standard, “newspapers in such a diversity of towns as Bradford, Nottingham, Darlington and (Continued at foot of column 4)'

Everyone sends Greetings at Christmas

Greetings

To everyone, including everyone. Fest. Prz. Sprendler Co. Ltd., (affiliated to the Societé) sending not less than one dozen, 12 m. or 20 m.

MESSAGES of goodwill and friendship. How pleasant they are to receive. How easy to send. But, if you can, why not send those beautiful Christmas Cards, designed and words written by Miss De Castro, one of our very active supporters, to send to twelve of your best friends.

To save disappointment apply early to SOCIAL CREDIT, 16A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Every Christmas there is a dearth in the shops, and a great variety of pretty cards are sold. A card, however, means money—money that can be used to buy the necessities of life for those who cannot buy them.

Speech delivered by Mr. W. L. Bardsley, Secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, at a joint meeting of the London Social Credit and the West Riding of the National Dividend Club, Dennison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, on December 5.

A COARSE and dirty thing now lies before us. It is war. We are witnessing now, and we shall surely soon be participating in the opening campaign of the greatest struggle in history.

It is the struggle between man and the devil, between truth and lies, between love and fear, between free- dom and slavery.

Focus of the Devil

All the forces of the devil are at this very moment being concentrated upon one tormented man.

The King of England is first of all a man. By the accident of birth he is placed in an immensely powerful position. It is his mission, in flesh and blood, of the Responsible Individual.

Many of the worries and frustrations of the common man are not for him. For practical purpose he has no money troubles. Food, warmth and shelter are placed automatically at his disposal.

Mark these words. Food, warmth and shelter should long ago have been placed automatically at the disposal of every man, woman and child in a continuous and unceasing modern world of abundance.

The lession the King of England is now learning, and is therefore teaching us is this: Food, warmth and shelter are not enough.

Food, warmth and shelter we must have. They are available and we must make them ours. But when we have them, it will not be enough.

Fight for Liberty

Our King is demonstrating to us, he is fighting for Liberty. He is fighting for the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This is a symbol, and aspect of this fight is symbolic, for the devil and his servants on earth know the power of symbols. They took the King off the budget’s money. That was a symbolic gesture of hate. A symbolic threat to the principle of sovereignty by international finance.

The Times, the mouthpiece of the Bank of England, which has been attaching the blame reported in the Evening Standard of December 4 of the first attacks on the King after the Bishop of Bradford’s speech.

“For,” says the Standard, “newspapers in such a diversity of towns as Bradford, Nottingham, Darlington and (Continued at foot of column 4)'

Hammer, Hammer . . .

The attack which is being massed against the King is directed against the King because he has dared to defy the system which feeds their power.

But they intend to strike the King at his tenderest spot. Hammer, hammer, hammer, the powers that be, the imperialist institutions are ranged against him.

His love and his freedom are to be made the subjects of rule by committee.

In this way they intend to break him because he has dared to defy the system which feeds their power.

We have each of us our part to play. That too is symbolic—for these inhuman monsters have no part to play. It is your part to play. That is the message you to this event. Cast out the powers that be.

There is one thing, and one thing only the devil fears. It is individual initiative wisely directed.

We at the Social Credit Secretariat are trying to direct this struggle in the fight for Liberty—that we may live in more abun-

Tactics are your individual responsibility. Keep your head cool and go ahead always, and be not afraid.

(Continued from column 4)

“All the committees are automatically ranged against him:

“Without your support His Majesty the King in any effort he has made—or is trying to make—to ABOLISH POVERTY FROM THE DISTRESSED DOMINIONS and COLONIES—SOUTH WALES, DURHAM, OR ANY OTHER PART OF BRITAIN, against any tactic, institution, or power that may be ranged against such objective.”

Birmingham published leading articles which were identical word for word.

Certain it is that it was with the knowledge of the fact that a revolution will be passed by a meeting of the King’s loyal sub-

“That Capt. W. F. Strickland, as our representative in Parliament, be informed of the united will of this mass meeting of his constituents, and that we hereby instruct him to support His Majesty the King in any effort he has made—or is trying to make—to ABOLISHPOVERTY FROM THE DISTRESSED DOMINIONS and COLONIES—SOUTH WALES, DURHAM, OR ANY OTHER PART OF BRITAIN, against any tactic, institution, or power that may be ranged against such objective.”

George Hickling.

To Every Reader

We mean to make known to everyone the contents of this issue.

SOCIAL CREDIT December 11, 1936
Ban Babies: My Plan For Permanent Prosperity

By Dr. Eugene Paide-Paifer
HAMELIN UNIV. (U.K.W.)

IN reply to Dr. P. Shaw

Professor Pshaw's Plan for work machines and the prevention of breathing (see Social Credit, Nov. 11, 1936) is an extremely important one, but we must very carefully deal with his proposal. It is essentially a male plan dealing with work machines and women and not people.

What is needed is a complete plan of education and humanity of the feminine mind, which instinctively knows with biological certainty that before we can put anything right we must deal with all the things.

All these mysterious plans for making more work are seen to be quite unnecessary when we realise that the root of the trouble is that we are too many people. There are far too many people.

Professor Pshaw's idea of giving work and wages to everybody is, of course, generous in the extreme, and I am sure does his kind purpose. But it isn't the right solution.

After all, if all the people in colleges are just a bit out of touch with the biological realities of life.

I am sure Professor Pshaw does not realise how people would take advantage of the services of work and wages to bring more children into the world.

On and On and Up and Up

A is it not enough to have dreadful plagues of wheat, cotton, fish, meat, milk, etc., all going bad on our hands, we should have a surplus of children to fight for, and the more wages were paid out the more children there would be, and the more work and wages would bring to more children into the world.

You tell me that the trouble is of the great population and humanity of the feminine mind, which instinctively knows with biological certainty that before we can put anything right we must deal with all the things.

There are still very many who believe implicitly and fervently in the right to speak their minds. There are the Conservatives who have been convinced that the Liberal Government is only prevented from dragging the nation through spoliation to destruction by the noble paternalism of the Conservative Opposition.

There is another kind of enthusiasm who help to keep the Party System going. This is the man who earnestly desires something, that he has in his mind is that he is doing his duty to what he feels in the nation through spoliation to destruction. But the problem is that the people are not, of course, based, have already set in operation, because many economists, impractical, because it is already in operation, children they cannot afford to be.

At the same time, the present trouble is due to the moral and biological understanding of the...
Mr. W. HARDY WICKWARR is the author of an admirably neat account of the history of the Social Services ("The Social Services," Cobden-Sanderson, 10s. 6d.).

Mr. Wickwar's proposal for the future of the Social Services tend to simplistically.

Until now the function of the Social Services has been to provide a safety net on certain conditions, a minimum share of health, education, work, and bread that is necessary to determine that minimum.

In the absence of freedom and security it is likely that the place of the Social Services (if they are still necessary) will be in advising and helping (but not compelling) individuals to get what they wish of the activities within its scope; that is as a sort of information agency to show the alternatives from which to choose, whether for education, private, professional medical advice, or for other contingencies which might occur.

Elizabeth Edwards

Pilgrim Politicians

THAT Members of Parliament are a body of men who can apply be described as the "Legion of the Lost," is made perfectly clear in John Stanclay's new book, "Films of Cloud" (Chapman & Hall, 3s. 6d.). To read the history of Parliament's proceedings since 1910 to the present day as Mr. Stanclay describes it is exorbitantly funny.

It's a scam.

All the so-called great political leaders are mercilessly scraped of the silly vanity and solemn, pomposity, azimuthing in which they love to strut and pose before the public.

They are shown up in a brilliant searchlight of facts for the wealth of the world (20 years ago), the cost of living (wages, prices, wealth, wages), the state of the world (wages, prices, wealth, wages), the state of the world (wages, prices, wealth, wages), the state of the world (wages, prices, wealth, wages), the state of the world (wages, prices, wealth, wages), the state of the world (wages, prices, wealth, wages).

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in so far that the question of differen- tiating between the deserving and the undeserving poor arose.

This proved a tricky business, and one completely at variance with the prime object of poor law relief, that is to relieve poverty.

For the only criterion by which to judge the deservingness of the poor proved to be whether they had previously received relief or had "endeavoured to provide for themselves.

In 1908 this particular discussion was ended by legislation, which introduced a non-contributory pension of 5s. a week (after- wards increased to 7s. 6d.). At first pavers were not eligible for this, but later became so if not actually resident in a workhouse.

In the same year the receipt of unmoneys and support in nescence gave rise to an acute question of the education of the poor, to which the Ministry of Education (although the Ministry of Education has not used its powers of compul- sion to the full, and this tends to perpetuate that common and grave disadvantage.)

The most subtle and most vast revolution in the Social Services is the elaboration of work, for its own sake and with reference to the question, which has arisen because some participation in the rapid development of the material and social services of the country is the only title to the goods of the world.

The second and opposing tendency is the emergence since the beginning of the industrial revolution of a progressively stronger demand for security. Before the industrial age, charity was not needed as a provision for the same reason that people the title to the goods of the world.

But in the early nineteenth century if a man lost his work in the factories, when he had offended his master by not turning out organ or organised philanthropy or on poor relief.

For charity, even of the organised type, he had to do, and for good law reason it was set to work for any employer who would contribute a small amount to the parish, a common burden which required the standard of living of the self-supporting labourer.

DURING the century matters in number and in its membership—men were not anxious to face the world.

But at the end of the century, the growing number of permanent unemployed showed the strain that was being put on these resources, and from there the state was forced to help largely in the provision against un- employment of work.

We now take our unemployment benefit from the world, mostly because we contributed to the world, but also because we have realized in part the right of the man to the products of his labour to which he had a right.

Mr. Wickwar's proposals for the future of the Social Services tend to simplistically.

FUNDs URGENTLY WANTED

The present crisis has entailed heavy extra expense. Donations will be most welcome to the Director of Rooms Limited, 163a Strand, London, W.C.2.
FINANCIAL FREEDOM OF THE FREE STATE
Commission Will Recommend State Bank, says Irish Press

BUT MONEY CONTROL WILL REMAIN AT PRESENT

T

I is like asking a committee of butchers to report on the desirability of eating meat," was the comment of a wit when Mr. (now Lord) Snowden announced the membership of the Macmillan Committee on Banking in 1939.

The same comment is applicable to the Irish Banking Commission, whose findings are an equally foregone conclusion.

It is nearly two years since Mr. de Valera appointed this Commission, under pressure from his followers, who suspect without reason—that the Irish Free State, long as its financial system was controlled by the Bank of England, was free only in name.

Like similar bodies, such as the Commission on Banking now sitting in Australia, this Commission is supposed to be representative of interests in the community.

Actually, however, the section most strongly represented—the financial area, those who had not forgotten all also a fraction of one per cent. of the populations.

One of the most important members of the Commission, Professor E. E. (Cogen- be) Gregory, who previously sat on that same bright Macmillan Committee, which recommended the State Bank, sat on the Commission Standard four months before Britain finally went off gold! also stood an secretary of the Norwegian authorities in New Zealand, whose recommendations brought misery with a snap.

The Horse Theory

Another is Mr. Per Jacobson, Economic Adviser to the Bank of International Settlements. With the horse theory to fame is that he originated what may be described as the horse pharmaceutical phrase of trade depressions. Mr. Jacobson figures as dogmatist of the special benefit of the Irish people, who are fond of horses.

Briefly, the horse theory is the world depression due to the shriekage of the world's horse population. Mr. Jacobson, with a desire to soothe his Irish hosts, sings—

"But when horses study Stopes, Down crash profits, plans and hopes."

The Commission having sat for nearly two years, those who had not forgotten all also a fraction of one per cent. of the populations, such was the region of the Irish thing to wonder if it would ever hatch at all.

They have now been reassured, for there has been an outburst of cackling from Mr. de Valera's Press, which brought out a special financial supplement largely devoted to the Commission's report. It was described as an inspired forecast of the Commission's recommendations.

This forecast suggests that the report will be thoroughly orthodox and that the Commission, if it went public opinion will be the setting up of a central bank "taunted in the State."

This bank, the writer suggests, "the Commission will end the long discussion on party politics and of financial interests as human ingenuity can conceive."

The success of the Commission's endeavours is in the case of "party politics" can be taken for granted; as for "financial interests," the in the case of "party politics" can be taken for granted; as for "financial interests," the in the case of "party politics" can be taken for granted; as for "financial interests," the in the case of "party politics" can be taken for granted; as for "financial interests," the in the case of "party politics" can be taken for granted; as for "financial interests," the

A Minority Report

A correspondent suggests that there may be possibly a second report by a minority consisting of a British and certain members of the Commission.

They, it is thought, have delayed the issue of the report by failure to agree with the recommendations of the Commission, due, it is suggested, to a sudden realisation of their responsibilities to the Irish people.

Well, better late than never, but they will be extremely foolish if they make any technical recommendations as in competition with the financial experts.

They had much better admit their ignorance of the technicalities of banking and finance and content themselves with the simple fact that they are responsible for the present state of affairs, that is, for the failure to distribute the plenty now available, and demanding that those in charge of it be made responsible for amending it to permit of the abolition of poverty.

Failing such a united demand, the Free State will fail to stand up on the control as before, if, incidentally, is not English but international. M.W.

The Dean of Canterbury, Director of Revenue to the Social Credit Secre.

"THE MACHINE IS THE PEOPLE'S INHERITANCE"

Dean's Speech at Southampton

A Great Robbery

A great social injustice was preventing the distribution of food and preventing the full use of leisure, so abundantly possible, and desirable for cultural development.

The machine of production was the sole beneficiary of a system of cooperative inheritance of all. And all would therefore be shareholders in the output.

Until that fundamental justice was established, it would be impossible for any state of social righteousness which could be the foundation stone of property.

A National Dividend

I am asking that a dividend that is today not produced may be produced and shared.

"I think the every man and woman from birth to death shall share in the great heritage of wealth, and goods, which is their birthright."

The injustice and crime of poverty in a rich land would continue, however, until the people ascertained their sovereign rights and demanded its immediate cession.

It was the duty of all Christian people to demand through Parliament that the bankers and economists should work out the necessary technical details of a scheme which would stop the dreadful restriction and slow grinding of production and enable the full output of industry to be enjoyed and shared by all.

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