**SOCIALLY CREDIT, February 12, 1937**

**SPECIAL REPORT**

### For Political and Economic Democracy

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**Vol. 6, No. 1**

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1937**

**Weekly Twopence**

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**000,000 For Nothing To Jerks' But Jerk Starvation**

**ANTWER TO GOVT. BALLYHOO**

**UNDETERRED by the storm of criticism from the medical profession which greeted the Government’s effort to side-track the malnutrition scandal with a physical jerks campaign, it has issued a White Paper dealing with physical training and recreation.**

**Famous athletes and sportsmen are to administer a fund of £1,000,000 to provide adequate opportunities of physical recreation for young persons and adults whose lives are normally passed in offices and workshops.**

They will constitute two national advisory councils, one for England and Wales, and one for Scotland, and will set up Grants Com- mittees to give local efforts a share of the funds.

Plans include the extension and improvement of existing facilities for physical train- ing and recreation, such as gymnasia, swimming, skating, skating rinks, tennis courts, and community centers.

Owing to the difficulties of enforcement, and of agreement as to the definition of the ages between which it is to be applied, of the extent of the obligation to be imposed, and of the nature of the training to be under- gone, compulsory attendance at training centres has been rejected in favour of a voluntary system.

**WILL YOU SEND A SHILLING?**

WE, the undersigned, think that “SOCIALLY CREDIT” is not adopted sufficiently to the general public and are writing to all readers of this journal that we begin a publicity campaign in London.

The film switches over to the Zoo, where the secretary, Professor Julian Huxley, says: “Come back when you have got more flesh on you,” said the doctor. But the answer comes back, “Can’t get more food; I’m on the dole.”

The film goes on to the B.B.C., where the Secretary of State for Air urges physical fitness. “We have made a mistake in not taking a larger part in the physical fitness campaign,” he said. “The Government fully appreciates the vital importance of physical training of a more or less formal character, they consider that a scheme of physical training would enable the public to take a proper interest in the sports and games, and encourage them to take part in such physical activities as they may have at their disposal.”

In addition to the lump sum, sums amounting to £1,000,000 a year will be pro- vided by the Government for working expenses.

The B.B.C. is to be asked later to cooperate in helping those who are unable to attend classes or community sports by making use of “Radio Drill Sergeant” to conduct morning and evening drills over the radio.

All these preparations are harmless enough—their complete success would be assured if attendance at the centre were rewarded by a gratitude sufficiently to buy the food and clothing that half the population cannot afford to buy, and for which our agriculturalists and industrialists cannot find a market.

That is the point, and as an answer to the physical jerks ballyhoo a film has just been released which everyone should see.

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**THE FULL STORY**

“We are not concerned with propaganda. Our aim is to tell the truth,” said the pro- ducer of this film, “The March of Time,” in an interview. “If the truth is horrible, we see it has had better be given a showing up.”

“We went out to tell the story of Britain’s new Get Fit campaign, and we found that what the people need is food, not physical jerks. The film proves this to be true.”

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**NEWCASTLE CITY HALL**

Tuesday, March 9th, at 8.00 p.m.

**MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS**

**Will address a Public Meeting**

SECURITY

(INSTITUTIONAL & PERSONAL)

In the Chair

The Rt. Hon.

THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE

Tickets 2s., 1s. and 6d.

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The debate on the Physical Jerks White Paper exposed the distinguished nature of the merchant marine, and even the British Government spokesmen loudly protested that, with the country on the eve of a new regimentation due to ensure that money be bought and made available at a profit, that is a trap sentence. It might mean this: "If we keep the production, we increase the cost, but that is not enough." It is a trap sentence. That is the assumption of orthodox economics which lies at the root of the world's trouble. Now read our leading article this week, for by their fruits ye shall know them.

Sue Gates

Pills for Nutrition

He found that owing to unemployment and low wages, expectant mothers could not afford to buy milk, and that the only way to end the growing scandal of starvation was to establish the Women's Institutes who have recently made some inquiries into the consumption of women's milk. He also made special inquiries into the consumption of women's milk, and found that the amount sold is practically nil. The French trades unions now ask for a further increase in wages. State budget shows such a huge surplus they are going to be taxed just as heavily as the individual.

The French trade union leaders think the money power is going to be taxed just as heavily as the individual.

Fire—and "Prosperity"

ANY a bad sales, says the proverb, it paid out of a good fire. Last year, for example, the London Fire Brigade attended 4,735 fires—40 fewer than in 1932. The press was startled by the report of the Fire Brigade Committee a graph showing how the number of suicides and bankruptcies varies with the fluctuations of the Bank of England.

In a similar connection between the number of fires and the Bank's policy. Certainly, one of the best ways of improving the community is to give an increase in the money power is going to be taxed just as heavily as the individual.

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Mrs. Palmer Exposes—The Milk Scandal

The Oracle

A DOLF HITLER's speech to the Reichstag was, by common consent, a windy affair, and a weak affair, but it has not Signifying nothing. One sentence from it has been much commented upon: it contains a challenge to the money power. "If I increase the production, I increase the cost, but that is not enough." It is a trap sentence. That is the assumption of orthodox economics which lies at the root of the world's trouble. Now read our leading article this week, for by their fruits ye shall know them.

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735 Die Through Poverty In Richest City

The day before these ludicrous proceedings, more serious and the human side of Birmingham's corporate life was being described by Dr. H. Wilkins, the Art School Medical Officer of the city, addressing the Birmingham Rotary Club. Although Birmingham is now the most prosperous city in England," according to Dr. Wilkins, "there is still an enormous amount of poverty and distress which is not touched by the unemployment of the industrial cycle.

Prosperity, by raising prices, has brought greater hardships to many of the very poor. Raising wages only further increased prices.

Malnutrition

All efforts to abolish the destruction and improve the standard of physique of the community are frustrated by the fact that the money was not dealt with. All families depending wholly on the father's wages as an unskilled labourer were earning less than 25s. a week. Dr. Wilkins declared that in 1934 there were 665,000 children who were feeding children to whom may not be wanted as the children may not be wanted as children.

We are reputed to be a City of 1,200,000, and it is unlikely that the Committee should select a souvenier which could not be made locally.

Alderman Green said the earthenware mugs were offered at 6s. 6d. a dozen, less 2s. per cent, and with free delivery to schools and institutions.

Unattainable meal mugs were quoted at 4s. 6d. per dozen.

The criticism that the price included delivery (which was somewhat doubtful) it would have involved an extra cost of 10s. per case.

TO THE EDITOR

I am asked by Mr. McDowell, may I point out that my article (Challenge to the Catholic Church) had clearly only one object that it was intended to correct the attitude of the Catholic Church as expressed in the pastoral letter which I quoted, and said, "You can't expect the Government to care for the children when they were children:"

The expenditure which has landed the city before the poor was done back again. Alderman Grey as "necessary but unnecessary."
The was his task of telling his fellow coun-

THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT

An Interim Survey

By Major C. H. Douglas

Will be published in March by Eyre and Spottiswoode.

The book on this most stirring and momentous piece of recent history will appear in the next issue (March) of THE FIG TREE.

TO Face Debt Problem

"SPENDING MUST BE CURBED"

Bewildered Aldermen discussed finance for over two hours at a Birmingham City Council meeting last week. They are face to face with the same result of a crazy financial system which affects every town in Britain.

Total municipal indebtedness in the country has reached the alarming figure of £1,400,000,000 a year—the half the increase being due to the Birmingham's neighbour, Dudley, debt figure in its latest financial report. There is about as much chance of reducing these debts under present financial methods as of reducing the total Debts of eight thousand millions.

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Daylight Robbery

It is by their actions, not by their words, that rulers of nations can be judged.

Four years ago President Roosevelt in his first address let loose a doze antibody against bankers who electrified the monetary reformers of the world.

Mayer Douglas exposed the ambiguity of that speech at the time it was made, but the Roosevelt doctrine is now dead and the President has done since it has failed to strengthen the power of finance.

Across the Atlantic, we learn from The Times that "three years ago there is no creeding another of those dynamic and courageous social experiments that have looked to the future, and that the Roosevelt ideal has been rejected, and it is, in the guise of unemployment and old age pension insurance, a colonial taxation racket. Alas it seems that the workers are worked off, and their employers will be taxed so, as in this country. The American scheme, however, proceeds further in the enslavement of the individual than our own financial rulers have dared to go—yet.

In view of the utterance of the new Social Security Act, and elsewhere on this page, we may at least examine this blueprint of that scheme in its steps. They are as follows. In Germany, Nazi governments, will have no chance to keep up the appearance of constitutional forms. In countries, such as ours, which have already passed through periods of dictatorship, there is any real resistance to the growth of tyranny.

But what of the future? Nicolai Machiaveli theory some light on this question in the fifth chapter of "The Prince," where he discusses three different ways of governing city states or principalities which have been accustomed to live under their own laws and in freedom.

These three ways are, firstly, to allow them to live under their own laws governed by an oligarchy friendly to the prince; secondly, to reside there in person, and thirdly, to ruin them. Of these three ways he evidently favours the third, for he says: "He who becomes master of a city accustomed to freedom, and does not destroy it, may expect to be destroyed by it, for in rebellion it has always been more a watchword of liberty and its ancient privileges as a calling point, which neither time nor benefits will ever cause it to forget. Moreover, it may do them or undo them again, they never forget that name or their privileges unless they are dissembled or dispersed, but at every chance they immediately rally to them, as Pis was after the one hundred years she had been held in bondage by the Florentines."

On the other hand, he says, cities or countries which are accustomed to live under a prince are helpless as soon as he and his family have been exterminated, for they cannot agree in making a new ruler from among their number, nor do they know how to govern themselves.

They expect to be governed by the accustomed autocratic methods, and they will live peacefully under a new ruler as soon as the old one has been deposed or put to death. Unless the form of government is altered, the sole difficulty for a prince is in acquiring his principality. When once he has done this, he holds it with ease.

If he attempts to change the form of government, it is another story. Machiaveli says: "And it ought to be remembered that there is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to pursue, more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

"Because the innovator has for enemies all those who have done well under the old conditions, and lukewarm defenders in those who will fail to meet the new. "This coolness arises partly from the incredulity of men, who do not readily believe that those who have done well under the old régime fear they may not do so well under the new, while the people as a whole are incrusted by tradition and will not readily believe in new ideas before they have had a thorough taste of them."

So the question arises, are these innovators to rely on others, or on themselves? Should they use prayers, or force? Machiaveli well answers: "In the first instance they always succeed badly and never can pass anything; but when they can rely on themselves and use force, then they are rarely endangered."

"Hence it is that all armed prophets have conquered, and the learned ones have been destroyed." "Besides the reasons mentioned, the nature of the people is variable, and whilst it is easy to persuade them, it is difficult to fix them in that persuasion. And thus it is necessary to take such measures that, when they believe no longer, it may be possible to make them believe by force."

"Moses, Cyrus, Thoerus and Ronoles. He, says, could never have enforced their constiutions for long if they had been unarmed. But Savonarola was ruined the moment his followers lost their faith in him, because he had no means of making the unbelievers believe again."

"Those who rely on force have all their difficulties behind them when they have made their ascent to power. After those who envied their success have been exterminated, they will begin to be respected, and will continue afterwards powerful, secure, honoured and happy."

THINK you will agree that these rules of government are very much in vogue today, not only among innovators such as Hitler and Mussolini, but also among our own rulers. We may perhaps feel we have advanced a long way since the days when conquerors put to death those they conquered, together with their wives and children.

After a General Election there is never a physical massacre of the previous Government, partly because there is a strong prejudice in Great Britain against bloodshed and partly because all governments nowadays are different facets of the same ruling oligarchy.

But what about genuine opponents to this Old Poltical Gang, to whom to stand behind it? They may be found among the people, so if the Machiavelian principles are operative, we can expect to see this oligarchy arming itself to the teeth, politically, in order that it may act more and more upon itself, while the people are progressively weakened, so that they are less and less able to offer resistance. We must expect to find governments relying more on force and less on prayers.

This is precisely what we do, in fact. The Cabinet, and Finance which stands behind it, grows more and more autocratic and impregnable, while the people are progressively weakened, the method being to attack and impoverish them, one section at a time, so reducing them to impotence.

There are no limits to the possibilities. The establishment of the fascist is but the beginning of the end. The fascist is a strong man, and the end must therefore be a strong man. And the strong man is the fascist.
Roosevelt Acts “Good Neighbour” For Better Business

MORGAN PLOT IN SOUTH AMERICA

ROOSEVELT, just after his election for a second term of office, President of the U.S. has abandoned the U.S. monopoly of intervention in South American affairs for a “Good Neighbour” policy. Three peace pacts between Latin America and the U.S.A. have been drawn up. They are the basis of this “Good Neighbour” policy—which is nothing more than a “Good Neighbor” in South America. It is a Morgan-Rockefeller scheme permanently to enslave the South American republics.

Until Roosevelt first took office in 1933, relations between the U.S. and the South American republics had always been under constant pressure. This, the Monroe doctrine, under which the U.S. has an exclusively natural to which the U.S. Government turned a blind eye, and not once, but many times, the history of this or that republic was allowed, as a result of the supply of armaments of war of one or other of the Latin American countries [E.g., the Gran Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, by which thousands were slain to decide which of two rival oil interests should control the Villa Montes oilfields].

THREE TREATIES

In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt announced the abandonment of the interventionist policy was to cease. That in the U.S. Government is the policy now to be pursued by the so-called “Good Neighbour,” and would respect the independence and interests of all Latin American countries. The reference being made to the South American countries.

Subsequently, the American marines who had occupied Haiti, the black republic of the Caribbean, for twenty years, were withdrawn, and a new agreement was signed with Cuba. The U.S. is no longer to control Cuba under the so-called “ Platt Amendment” of 1901, under which the U.S. had intervened “for the maintenance of government free from the control of money lenders.”

With this record of good intentions and good faith, President Roosevelt received a reception at a conference at Buenos Aires such as had never previously been accorded to any representative of the United States.

Subsequently three treaties were signed by Senator Cordell Hull, his foreign minister, one for the maintenance of peace, one for the co-ordination and amplification of existing treaties, and a Non-Intervention Protocol.

The true purpose of this “Good Neighbor” policy is to prevent the people of South American republics obtaining arms whenever (it is necessary) any of their U.S. financial-backed rulers.

For such revolutions are dangerous to U.S. investments.

Senator Cordell Hull engineered these pacts. His chief backer is J. Morgenthau (U.S. Montagu Norman), who, when Hull and Roosevelt election funds argued, sent him £15,000.

CONTRACT

Morgan, you may remember, successfully acclimated the munitions inquiry by making it imperative for Congress to secure necessary funds for the investigation. Morgan knew he would be exposed as an important person among those who caused the World War.

And Morgan controls, is protected by, the small, but important, group of politicians under Roosevelt.

Morgan wanted a more dividend-paying policy for the American farmer. Using Hull, is getting in the “Good Neighbour” policy, insincerely just a part of a written contract in the form of three “peace pacts.”

Meanwhile there is a rumour that a Fascist coup-d’état is brewing in Mexico, but no word of who is financing it.
WELL, the great furnishing firm of Albin Ltd. was once in a very bad way.
And the trouble was the Cash Office and the man who managed the books got into such a mess that the works had come to a standstill.

In these circumstances the shareholders decided to call a general meeting to get an explanation of the position and to discuss remedies.

At this meeting the works-manager explained that affairs in the works were quite clean-cut. There were millions of chair-legs ready to go on chairs, and in another hundreds of thousands of chairs waiting in the stocks.

He added that he had not had any communication with the experts, for, except that this technical job of facilitating the making of chairs was at hand, there was nothing to do.

But a storm of protest arose at once.

"Supervisors, Ward Supervisors, Members, Committee," said he, "I never had heard of such a thing.

To send away all business.

Were they children, who could not be expected to understand the matter and tell the director what it was.

He said he could, and had no hesitation in saying that more discipline was the thing—let the experts be given more powers to control misdirection among the workers.

At this a born-rommed earns young shareholder, who was supported by a large body of opinion, indignantly repudiated the General’s method.
The workers should be taught Long Division, so that they could work out the problem for themselves.

Long Division was the policy that would save the works.

Inquirers welcome.

And so it happened that the experts were not seen again, nor were millions of chair-legs ever fitted into the other, so that actual chairs could be assembled.

Somebody, he thought, had gone wrong with the calculations; he did not know what, but that was not his business.

It was the business of the experts.

Opening the discussion, A. M. Mannin Street said he thought the experts should be made responsible.

But if they could not do their job, let them be dismissed and new ones appointed in their places.

They had met the experts in all departments of the works, but they were not right for, except that this technical job of facilitating the making of chairs was at hand, there was nothing to do.

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HILAIRE BELLOC AND CECIL CHESTERTON, IN THE CONCLUDING STAGES OF THE PARTY SYSTEM

 Declare: The Party System, Already Far Decayed, Threatens The National Life IT MUST BE DESTROYED

I n the origian of the Party System that system corresponded to a very real and a very wide division of political feeling, and was run by an aristocracy and run more or less composition, as far as individual statements were concerned. But these individual statements were the spokesmen of two very different general principles, as the one inhabited by Jacqueson loyalty, the other from the Whig revolution.

Two very distinct philosophies onceJ occupied the parties, and the agreement between these philosophies retained some vigour till the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The echoes of those opposed political philosophies have been heard by many men now living. Indeed, it is possible to forgive an elderly man, sincere, informed and overzealous, who still attaches some sort of meaning to the supposed differences between the party leaders.

As for the mass of the people whom once these divisions also affected in some degree, they affect it now no longer.

The authoritative imporhation of the official canidates is for the mass of the workers absolutely unimportant, and in the mass of workers by an overwhelming majority would, if they were asked, say so in so many words.

They vote thus and thus philosophically, with no hope that any results from the them from their vote, and they vote with no feeling of intimate sympathy between the philosophy of the candidate they support and their own philosophy, and that is the very good reason: the candidate whom they may support, whether he be the clergyman or the legislator or the leaders or the other, is defending no philosophy at all.

IT is true that the Party System provides an arena ready to take the helm as a moment's notice affects that change. Of all systems in modern Europe it provides such a Government in.

A sudden change requiring an alternation Government is something which the Party System conceives without regard as wholly out of nature.

This objection applies to the claims that the Party System permits of free and full debate upon the main issues before a nation, it does nothing of the kind.

It permits a full and free debate only upon political subjects which are free of charge, the political party and the political body, the mere candidates, or may be called "the government" and "the Opposition," and it, and then, indeed, an ingenuity of prominence, for some purpose of his own, breaks the rules of the game. He occupies a position high enough to be able to do so with advantage.

This was the case when Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule campaign without the greater part of his colleagues, let alone his colleagues, was it the case, again, when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain launched Protection.

FINALLY, what are we to say with regard to the argument that the Party System, being an institution of this continuous and highly institutionalized country, must be undergoing some change.

That argument appeals once to the heart, and once to the head, and once to every man who knows what a State is, and of every man who has any reverence for the past.

It is a strong plea for most of our ancient corporations persisted for nearly all out, ancient, and upon the whole, incomparable, customs. It is a plea even for the modern nation which is much more an union of institutions, ill-suited perhaps to the modern State, but which has advantages of their own which, after reform, could never be surrendered; but in all, the Party System, because the Party System, as an institution, has but two excepts that bound it to the life of the State, and the internal vitality which gave it a real meaning, and which now act a, and an inocuous radiance of the past, nor an; a corporate and living thing still possessed of its identity and forming an integral part of the daily life of the State.

The Party System, in other words, is in the last stage of decay. It is not innocuous. The decay of party has already begun to disturb the people not only the feeling of national poison it to do its corrosion proceeding.

We have indeed no need to concern ourselves further with the excuses for a continuing continuance of the machinery. Nothing remains in practical politics but for the practical politician to destroy the Party System as such.

There is no need of finding an alternative. The alternative is there, underlying the evil. A free Parliament, the ancient theory of a national deliberative assembly, is available immediately when the encumbrances is got rid of.

We do not need to frame some scheme which shall supply the Party System, all we have to do is to make the Party System imperious, and that end will be accomplished if a sufficient number of men are instructed in the hypocrisy of that real and modern peril which it involves itself has been the right House of Commons an sufficient number, and when men begin to ask for an opportunity to express their opinions the polls.

INTO all attempts to reform there enters an element which is the converse of mere criticism or of mere exposure, and which forms a necessary basis of constructive work. That element is the element of the candidate: the popular candidate, whom they may support, whether he be the clergyman or the legislator or the leaders or the other, is defending no philosophy at all.

The mass of the nation needs a form, nor is it only in the Reform Bill that takes the undertaking of a considerable change, but there is great difficulty in any colleague in it; and it is, and has been, the continual effort of abstruse schemes that they corre. respond only to so many suggestions, technical parliaments or present in a contemporary fashion, but for not the satisfaction of the citizens.

That a need for change is felt in modern Britain with regard to the machinery by which a small number of co-opted men combine the control of the nation is a corruption.

But there is a body in which that need is felt, and to which it does not apply.

LET us take a certain type of British elector, perhaps a business man or a shop master, perhaps a shop or even a man, in his more meaning being the Party System, yet lends it his support; and let us ask ourselves whether many such would not reply to the demand for reform somewhat as follows.

"You have been careful to explain to me that a little group of men belonging to a class whose common mark is wealth, and who are interested in themselves as being out of my pocket, monopolize all the power of the State, by the playing of an elaborate game."

"It is not a fraud practised upon me; it is rather an abuse of fiction on the part of our institutions, and a fiction which I readily use."

"I feel about my politics what I feel about my religion: I am a skeptic for very few moderate and vague tendencies in strong and exaggerated language, and in a heavy and solemn manner which I know falls to correspond to any internal strictness of defences, but which affords me a concrete upon which I can repose."

"Then, again, you are concerned to tell me that this clique of people are very rich, and, where large sums of money are concerned, very corruptly, as far as individuals are concerned, very much so, and for having managed to hold his tongue and to express himself so well for so many years as to have arrived at a position where he can create on a really large scale.

"Meanwhile, I see that the system gives much to the people of Potemkin sufficient work for nothing. This chip inherited a couple of millions; what he wants in power and notoriety. He will never take a bribe, and he will give the State all the advantages of his ample leisure and vast opportunities."

"Now, my dear sir, I have no sort of desire for the Representation of the Popular Will. Phrases like that give me a headache."

"It is a very vulgar idea that liberal un.

"Cosmopolitan" Th., you, and watchful of it. Kindly upon you, it is a very bad thing for you. My own feeling is that the Party System is a mere name, with no hope that any result will come to anything.

THAT, but much more shortly and much less didactically, is what many such an citizen, to whatever class he may belong, up and down England, feels when he hears the Party System attacked; that is the instinctive reply of many citizens.

Upon what practical basis, then, can reform oppose? To what instanatics or needs can it appeal, and what cooperation will it discover in what fractions of the State?"
**TRAGEDY**

TWO tragedies from the daily papers last week:

A man who hanged himself because he had come to the end of his resources after being jobless for a year.

A mother, pleading to a magistrate, "Don't take the money you have had from my husband, a 'very proud' man, rather than let him know he is jobless. In fact he was out of work a year ago, performed the daily routine of leaving for work, the weekly routine of handing her a housekeeping allowance.

THE MOTHER, summoned at Ealing, N., because of complaints about her son, who, she said, had neglected her, and was 'driving her mad,' because of his conduct, and he said, was due to neglect her child was, she said, due to the conduct of the owners of the market - more specifically, because people had not the money.

The daughter had been placed under supervision.

Don't take her away, pleaded the mother, who said her conduct was the result of needing money to pay doctors' bills for her child. Now the bills were paid, and she had work that would keep her at home.

The magistrate told her that the child would remain under supervision, while she had to work out her conduct. If she had further complaints of conduct, she would have to be looked after elsewhere.

National Dividends — "monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now distribute; we should have spared the man's life, the mother's anguish, and thousands of other such cases would never arise.

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**THE BRITISH**

The drifter brings in 100, 'Surplus' herring. A good-hearted fellow buys them. Was this THE FATE OF ONE 'SURPLUS' HERRING?'

HERRINGS are my trouble; they have been annoying me for years, and I lie awake for hours, moaning over herrings and the shortcomings of my position in economics, and it may, be, also in arithmetic.

A drifter brings in a hundred herrings more than the buyer on the quay is prepared to purchase. As a way out of the difficulty of disposal, the buyer helpfully suggests that they be taken out to sea again and dumped.

However, being a good-hearted fellow, he is at length persuaded to take a risk and buys them. He sends them to the market, where Chorlton-on-Medlock men are interested in the owners of the market — more particularly the drifter.

Through various middlemen they come to the retailer, who, bored with the fish, eats himself on salmon.

Until, "he came to the end of his means, and I lie awake for hours, moaning over herrings and the shortcomings of my position in economics, and it may be, also in arithmetic.

Of course this particular solution of the difficulty might have been resolved by any of the previous holders of the herring, if only they had been able enough to think of it, but is it the right one?

Now I am sure that Social Credit readers can help me by providing the answers to this and the following questions:

1. Is there any difference between dumping this unsaleable herring into the sea at the beginning, giving it away to some needy person at any stage of its transit from the quay to the retail fishmarket, and throwing it into the sea at the latter end?

2. If so, they are to be given, preference over the wide and windy oceans on the one hand and the narrow but berthogenic canals on the other, who is to stand to loss on the dead fish?

3. If it is one of the good-hearted fellows referred to, such as the retailer in the present instance, or is it someone else?

4. (If it is someone else, is it the Government, and if it is the Government, is that also the taxpayer, and is that not you and I, and everybody liable to tax?)

5. Will this kind of evasion of purchasing power on our part not necessitate an increased taxation on us?

6. My private impression is that our purchasing power will be reduced by the exact amount we subscribe to prevent useful but unsaleable herrings going into the sea, or into the drifter's basket.

7. If so would this not result in our hav- ing to do with a new pair of shoes or some other article?

I feel certain that Social Credit will indicate exactly what is the matter with my mind, but these hundred herrings can be rescued from the quay by a gull, with great advantage to the poor, and without inflicting any loss upon anybody:

I must stop now, just as I am becoming interested, and long before I have satisfied you, or myself. The fact is I desire to get this herring affair off my chest, except by the good graces of:

I have not yet taken my usual Sunday morning reading of Mr. Garvin's "Island of the Poor" on The Ridiculous League, sanctions against Italy, and Real British foreign Ministers.

**D. B. Bulling**

**Brighten—Bankers'—Brains**

We do not want Parliament to pass laws resembling treaties on economics. What we want is Parliament to pass a minimum of laws, if any, and those that are passed to serenely penalize the heads of any industry, and be taken instead of a fine in particular, if they do not produce the results desired. I will be specific. I think that the chairman, superintendent, and branch managers of all banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, should be licensed. The fee for such a license should be the first place made for any money. Say $50, or if the individual retains his post indefinitely. For any change in the personnel within a period of say, five years, not due to death or disability, a very substantial increase in the license should be imposed. The general principle to be pursued by finance should then be imposed by Parliament, and no interference with the details of banking, involving another financial license should be permitted. If the policy imposed by Parliament is not achieved within a reasonable time, a sufficient number of chairmen and other officials of financial institutions will have their licenses withdrawn; and the very greatly enhanced fees will prevent one thousand times the original fees exacted for the new licenses should be applied to the reduction of general taxation.

I have no doubt whatever that some such policy as this would brighten the banking system, which is unable to see any way out of our present difficulties, and I commend this policy to the government of New Zealand, and Alberta in place of the assumption of responsibility for the technical details of which they appear to have come up with the "New Deal" of Major H. Douglas at Liverpool on October 6th.

**“Protection” For Cyclists**

The Minister of Transport has asked the Transport Advisory Council to report on any further measures which might be adopted for the better protection of cyclists and other road users.

This is a view of the continued increase in the number of pedal-cycles in use, and the number of accidents in which pedalcyclists are involved.

Look out, cyclists! A forced tribute to the Insurance Institutions is likely to be levied under the never-sounding cloak of “protection.”

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