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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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Evidence
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Defy Mussolini
British Women
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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1937

Weekly Twopence

49 Members of Alberta Govt. Sign Unity Pact

(EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO SOCIAL CREDIT)

WE publish below the full text of a cable addressed to SOCIAL CREDIT by Mr. G. F. Powell and Mr. G. L. MacLachlan, M.L.A., chairman of the Social Credit Board set up by the Alberta Government.

Mr. Powell is a member of the preliminary Commission of two nominated by Major Douglas to visit Alberta to consider and report upon the situation, after a conference between Major Douglas and Mr. MacLachlan, reported in SOCIAL CREDIT on May 28.

Mr. Powell left for Alberta on May 29 and was followed a fortnight later by the second member of the Commission, Mr. L. D. Byrne, who has not yet arrived in Alberta.

The cable reads:

The Premier, all the Cabinet, and forty members of the Legislature have signed the following:—

"The people of Alberta have demanded a secure sufficiency of the amenities of life in freedom, and that it shall be in the form of a dividend of \$25 (£5) a month for all bona fide citizens of Alberta, and be accompanied by a lower cost to live. This is generally agreed to be physically possible and must therefore be financially possible.

"The Government has formed a board, the constitution of which is non-party in character, to select and engage specialised technicians; the board is to change technicians until those who can devise means to implement the will of the people as cited above are found.

"Now, whether for good or ill, the people's order is a clear one and must be obeyed; the sovereignty and autonomy of the people in regard to it must be proclaimed and upheld, and all necessary action leading to its recognition entered upon.

"Wherefore in case there is later any challenge to it from anywhere I agree as follows:

"(a) To regard it as my first and foremost duty to the people of Alberta in general, and my electors in particular, to uphold the board and its technicians whilst means are devised by the latter whereby the will of the people of Alberta shall prevail throughout its institutions of production and distribution.

"(b) And I will do this by all helpful means in my power by avoiding, for the duration of the agreement, recrimination for the past and provocative utterances in the future regarding all those who associate themselves with me to achieve this, our single mutual immediate objective, and who sign an exactly similar undertaking to this.

"This agreement shall cease when the board's specialised technicians have submitted suggestions for action which will begin the assertion of the people's autonomy and sovereignty in all matters relating to their own credit and when such suggestions are supported by the board as being of a character meriting the consideration of a new agreement for association."

Six other members have signed a letter requesting Douglas here, assuring full continued support during preparation recommendations, not subscribing to clauses (a) and (b), but observance probable. Otherwise forty-nine promise non-provocative official denials only. Support equals ninety per cent. total members.

Non-confidential wide publicity secured.

No stresses I envisage will overpower such unity for results. Suggest Douglas cables promising come soon.

(Signed) POWELL and MACLACHLAN

Mr. Powell appears to have achieved very considerable success in uniting the various elements in the Legislature pending further developments in regard to the technical and legislative aspects of the matter at issue.

Regarding the suggestion contained in the last sentence of the cable, the understanding which was arrived at between Major Douglas and the Alberta Government does not contemplate any procedure of this kind at the present time.

The following letter was sent on June 21 by Major Douglas to the Secretary, Province of Alberta Bond and Stock Holders Protective Committee for Great Britain, London, E.C.4:

My advice has been requested in connection with matters involving those which are dealt with by your Committee.

Having in view the emphasis which has been placed upon the principle of ability to pay as ultimately governing financial undertakings not involving sovereign power, it is clearly obligatory upon me, in considering any advice which I may be able to give, to have in mind the converse of this proposition.

In these circumstances, I feel sure that I can rely upon your assistance in forwarding me, in so far as it is within your power, a list of the beneficial owners of Alberta Securities.

I might, perhaps, add that, although I can give no assurance that my advice will be accepted, it will be given with the general object of assisting, in so far as it is possible, the fulfilment of obligations entered into in good faith, with a full knowledge of the circumstances affecting all parties.

(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS

On June 17 the Alberta Legislature was prorogued, with the understanding that a special session would be called in the early autumn to receive the proposals of the Board.

Normally the Legislature would not be sitting now, nor would it meet again until the winter, as so many members are farmers and the summer is their busiest time.

BEVIN, BROWN AND THE BUSMEN

IT is difficult to imagine that the members of the Transport Workers' Union can be pleased with Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Amidst the applause of such "working class" papers as *The Times*, *Morning Post*, and *Sunday Times*, he signed over the heads of the men he represents, an agreement that shows them no advantage from weeks of striking.

Suddenly and arbitrarily, after letting the men lose £450,000 in wages, and the Union £120,000 in strike pay, he has established himself as "more emphatically a dictator than before." (*Sunday Times*.)

We are not in the least interested in squabbles between Mr. Bevin and the Central 'Bus Committee. It is the results wanted by the busmen that interest us.

It seems that similar considerations guided Mr. W. J. Brown, possibly the most competent Trade Union official in the country, in his offer to assist London busmen to form a new union free from domination by Mr. Bevin.

Mr. Brown has been one of the most successful wage negotiators in the past five years. He has won millions of pounds for civil servants, with whom he is immensely popular, and he has never lost a case in the Arbitration Court.

We hold no brief for him, in fact he has been an opponent of Social Credit. But we hope the busmen will have noted the cheap sneer at him by Mr. Dictator Bevin. "I was rather amused," said he, "at Mr. Brown's offer, because I assume that, if he had schedule to deal with, he would write to the King about it as he did about some unfortunate civil servants the other day."

Contrast this with what Mr. Brown had to say about his offer.

"I have intervened because I am gravely concerned, like thousands of other trade unionists, about the whole trend of the modern trade union movement. The recent handling of the bus strike was a first-class example of what I mean.

"The pillorying of busmen and busmen's leaders on the ground of contacts with outside bodies or the rank and file movement is not only wrong but exceedingly dangerous. . . . The duty of a trade union is to fight to remedy grievances, not to muffle them."

BLUM CRISIS WAS ORGANISED ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY

M. BLUM'S attempt to secure dictatorial powers to handle France's financial crisis has failed. The Bill designed to give him these powers was passed by the Chamber of Deputies but rejected by the Senate.

As we surmised last week the slogan "You can vote for me or for the bankers" was enough to give him a majority in the Chamber, but the Senate, acrimoniously led by M. Caillaux, held the fort for the bankers.

So M. Blum resigned and thus ended the longest-lived French Government for many years. It had lasted sixteen months!

Previous Governments succeeded each other at intervals of about three months or less, and the procession looks like starting again, for M. Blum has been succeeded by M. Chautemps, his predecessor, whose downfall was the result of the Stavisky financial scandal.

M. Blum's administration of France has been somewhat along the lines of a New Deal à l'Americain. It consisted of a series of measures to interfere with the conduct of industry and trade.

Under pressure from a wave of sit-down strikes all over France he was able to force through the Senate legislation establishing "collective bargaining" and increased wages.

A few weeks later a law was passed decreeing compulsory holidays with pay.

Next came the 40-hour week Bill.

All these measures are interferences with business administration.

They have greatly added to the burden of doing business and have increased costs and therefore prices—the Frenchman's bugbear.

Thus under the hand of M. Blum the attempt has been made to reverse the traditional form of Government which the French people have evolved.

They take, as a rule, little notice of the central Government, which is notoriously the weakest central Government in any great nation.

On the other hand they have a highly decentralised form of local government, highly responsive to popular wishes — *monsieur le préfet* lives in the same street as his electors and has to watch his step.

This situation, coupled with the general distrust of bankers, the unpopularity of the cheque system, and the huge volume of irredeemable currency which is actually in the hands of the people, has always been a thorn in the side of the international financier.

He has been after a strong central Government which he can control by the debt method, and he is quite ready to back up a dictator in everything except finance.

As has been revealed in late years by the unmasking of the "200 families" controlling the Bank of France, it has ruthlessly pitched out one Government after another by engineering financial crises.

Speaking some time ago, M. Blum is reported to have said "If we must fail, I do not believe that the responsibility would be ours personally; it will be due to the inability of democratic institutions to give to the workers the reforms of progress and justice which they expect."

Whether this defeat has resulted in M. Blum deciding that the present French so-called democratic system is unworkable is yet to be seen. Some form of dictatorship seems almost inevitable, and the French people are being prepared for it by demonstrations of the inability of the present system to give them the results they want.

In fact we are witnessing in France, as on a stage before our eyes, the working out of a campaign described three years ago by Major Douglas in unforgettable words. (See adjoining column.)

"All over the world there is an organised campaign in progress to discredit democracy, and when I say 'organised' it does not necessarily mean that it emanates from some particular source. The method used in this campaign is to point to the chaos which, as we know, is unquestionably due to finance, and to start by substituting for democracy a form of administration either under the name of Communism, Fascism, or a National Recovery Administration, or rationalisation and planned economy, all of which are fundamentally similar, in that they aim at thwarting the public will.

"The form that any of these methods takes is the employment of a number of second-rate experts who proceed to tell a number of first-rate experts how to run their business, with the inevitable result that the second lot of experts refuse to co-operate.

"The allegation then is that democracy is ineffective and that the interference of governments in business is the cause of the present breakdown of business. The remedy put forward at this point is a dictatorship."

Major C. H. Douglas, at Buxton, June, 1934

★ COMMENTARY ★

Sinking Ship ?

THE resignations of Sir Henry Strakosch and Sir Otto Niemeyer from the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, on what do not appear to be very substantial grounds, are intriguing.

Sir Otto, who is a director of the Bank of England, has been on the League Committee since 1922 and resigns because of a recent decision to appoint members for a term of three years. He has thus reduced his term of office from 18 to 15 years by his own act.

Sir Henry Strakosch's resignation letter refers to the wish of the Government of South Africa not to be connected any longer with the Financial and Raw Materials Committees. While he himself could continue to serve provided he ceased to be designated as a South African expert, the new situation created, coupled with the pressure of other activities, had led him reluctantly to the decision to resign.

He has been on the Committee since 1920.

A Handsome Tip

ACCORDING to a report in the Evening Standard, the anonymous donor of £250,000 to Earl Baldwin for his activities during the Abdication crisis was none other than Sir Henry Strakosch.

Strakosch is chairman of the Union Mining Corporation, one of the richest gold-producing companies, and he is a director of a number of other South African mining companies.

Funny things are happening just now to a number of gold mine shares, and altogether the activities of some of these gentry seem worthy of study. Something or other is afoot.

Censored !

MR. Laurence Housman's speech after the presentation of his long-deferred "Victoria Regina" at the Lyric Theatre was a model of brevity. He said: "I have not been allowed to make the speech I wanted to so all I will say is, 'At last . . . at last.'"

The speech which the author had wished to make was very different, says the Evening Standard.

Here it is:

"Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, at last!—thanks mainly, I believe, to the gracious and unusual common sense of his late Majesty King Edward, to whom, now Duke of Windsor, I tender my grateful thanks."

Mr. Housman must be getting a bit sick of being censored—first a delightful play, then a graceful speech.

The Naked Truth

SIR John Simon is a bonny Chancellor. He spills the beans right and left, and it is a question whether he does it in his blithe ignorance of finance or as a calculated insult to the House of Commons.

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Helen Corke The Work Complex in Politics
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We shall shortly publish a selection of his gaffs, but this week's comment on a letter to The Times by Lord Horne of Slamannan must go on record at once.

"This letter complains that the Government are wedded to a tax on profits," said Sir John Simon. "Of course we are. It was explained fully when the original tax was withdrawn that the Treasury must secure increased revenues from the profits on trade and industry."

"This letter reminded me of a story. A French woman who kept poultry went to her yard one day and said, 'My dear fowls, I want to consult you. Would you prefer to be boiled or to be roasted?' Thereupon Chanticleer, who in my imagination is very like Lord Horne of Slamannan in this matter, replied, 'We do not wish either to be boiled or roasted.' The lady said, 'My dear fowls, you are wandering from the point.'"

The Hard Core of Unemployment

THE above horrid term is used to describe a section of human beings who are so unfortunate as to have no income of their own at all. They have no work for which they are rewarded by pay, so they have to eke out an inhuman existence on a miserable dole or on charity or at the sacrifice of their friends and relations.

This "hard core" does not consist of a few degenerates who have been sifted out as use-

AWKWARD EXPLANATION DEPARTMENT

THE Communist Party of Great Britain congratulates the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, their Party and their Government on the drastic measures which they are taking to root out wreckers and spies from their midst.

The foul lie that the Government of the Soviet Union is a bureaucracy, lord- ing it over the workers, is disposed of once and for all by the successful efforts of the Soviet authorities to punish high-placed bureaucratic wreckers and spies, to mete out to treacherous generals their 'deserts, no less than to deal drastically with those who, while not wreckers and spies, are neglecting to perform their functions in the important positions to which they have been raised by the workers of the Soviet Union.

From a Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party published on June 15.

less to their fellows and themselves; it consists of millions of our own brothers and sisters.

Think of them thus. But for the Grace of God you or yours might be of them. It is not Christian to think of these unhappy persons without pity and without a fervent wish for their well-being.

The most dreadful thing about the whole matter is that there is no need for this "hard core" of misery at all. The earth and the factories, under the skill of modern industry, can produce such abundance—and with so little human labour—that wealth, leisure and happiness is possible for all.

Think of this!

What More Can People Want?

"APPALLING beyond measure." This is the description of the teeth of the poor children of Port Elizabeth by the president of the Dental Clinic. Many cases treated are so bad that the teeth dissolve away after stopping and many children still in their teens are without teeth.

"The primary cause of this unhappy state of affairs," declared the president, "was inability to obtain proper nourishment. . . . It was utterly futile to attempt conservation of teeth, when such work was constantly being undermined by the chronic malnutrition and semi-starvation from which these indigents were suffering."

If this is the condition of the white children, what of the coloured, one wonders.

South Africa is "sound" financially. The budget showed a surplus of over £5 million and the gold mines are booming. What more can people want? Only food; and they have not the money to buy that in sufficient quantities—so it is exported. The South African Government is actually engaged at this moment in negotiations for an increased market overseas for South African produce!

Such things will continue so long as the people let them.

Poor People Like Butter

AS a result of public protests at the sale of butter for export from South Africa below cost, at the expense of home consumers, the Government has been forced to take action.

Arrangements have now been made under which those earning 6s. a day or less may buy butter from municipal depôts at 4d. to 6d. a pound.

A report from Cape Town states that applications to buy at this special price were flowing in to the Municipal Health Department, and that at the second distribution over 3,600 lb. of butter were sold by one depôt alone.

Poor people like butter!

Hard on this report comes a second one: Those not poor enough to qualify for cheap butter are complaining at the further increase in the price they are being called upon to pay to finance these sales below cost.

This situation is typical of what happens under the present crazy financial system. Class is set against class, because any benefit to one section of the community must be at the expense of another.

But South Africa could produce enough butter for the whole population, white and coloured.

This experiment has proved that people will buy butter if they can afford it; if they have enough of those tickets called money.

The people of South Africa will get all the butter they want—and for butter you may read all the ordinary amenities of life—when they unite in demanding such a change in the money system as will permit its distribution.

Moneylenders' Paradise

A NEW method of measuring prosperity was revealed by Mr. Frederick Jordan, president of the Photographic Convention of the U.K., in a speech at Newcastle recently. He was giving his impressions of Newcastle.

"The first impression I had," he declared, "was that this was a very wealthy city; every third building appeared to be a bank. I have never seen so many banks."

Looking Glass Land

THE agricultural correspondent of The Times had some curious remarks to make on June 22 bearing on the Scottish Grocers' resolution reported on page 8.

The present troubles of the pig industry can be attributed almost wholly to the disparity between the cost of feeding a pig to bacon weight and the price which the curer pays. Feeding stuffs rose sharply in price last autumn, but there has been no proportionate rise in the price of bacon to enable curers to pay higher prices to farmers and recompense them for their increased expenditure.

For some reason bacon prices have not responded to rising industrial prosperity and increased purchasing power in recent months as beef prices and lamb prices have done.

It may be that changing tastes are responsible. Many people do not now take a substantial breakfast, and there is certainly a tendency to rely more on prepared foods and fruit than on bacon.

When prices are so high that people stop buying bacon for breakfast it is a curious mentality which blames changing tastes for the falling bacon sales.

It is the official and prevailing mentality.

Dog Tooth Money

"WHEN last home in Budapest," reports the Literary Digest, U.S.A., on May 22, Miss Maria Molnar, Hungarian Calvinist missionary at Papua, in the South Pacific, appealed for dogs' teeth. This unusual request was taken up by the country folk and she received thousands of such teeth. Because they are considered money by the Papuan natives she has been able to erect a mission hospital with the proceeds and retain a large income."

We now await news that Miss Molnar has been accused of "uttering false coins, in that the dogs' teeth she has put into circulation are of foreign origin, or, alternatively, that she has infringed the monopoly of the Bank of Papua, which has the sole right to issue dogs' teeth.

ANOTHER FROT AND GEOFF EPISODE
Geoff's Economics Are Too Much For Frot
GEOFF. A very sensible letter appeared last week in the Times, signed by 22 economists at the University of Oxford, suggesting that the Government would do well to start right away in getting ready schemes of public works which could be put into effect as soon as the next slump comes.
FROT. I have always heard it said that Cambridge was the home of lost economists, not Oxford.
GEOFF. This is not, of course, a new idea. Nor is it peculiar to Oxford.
FROT (helpfully). You might call it a peculiar idea which is new to Oxford, perhaps.
GEOFF. I should be very surprised to hear that there is a single University economist anywhere in the country who does not agree with the general principle.
FROT. So should I. Their jobs depend on it.
GEOFF (with gusto). Economic events move, with strange persistence, in historical patterns.
FROT. When are you thinking of putting up for Parliament, Geoff?
GEOFF. The ultimate effect of rearmament, and especially the methods that have been adopted to finance it, will make the next slump worse.
FROT. The methods—? Oh, yes, I remember. You were always strong on the iniquity on borrowing, weren't you? Loans and taxation came to the same thing, you said, except that one was more dishonest than the other. Or have I got it wrong? Anyhow, I know you favoured taxation, and thought borrowing completely scandalous.
GEOFF. It is always the capital industries which fall off first and fur-

by FROTTI

Things They Say

SOME 40,000,000 persons in the United States live in houses which should be destroyed. — Miles R. Frisbie, leading American housing authority.

WE must expand the buying power of the peoples. We can do almost everything in the way of production. The problem facing us is its distribution.—Mr. M. J. Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand, on March 25.

SOCIAL security has been in effect there [Greenland] for centuries, and the Eskimos' culture is also centuries old. . . . Social security arises from the fact that all can have food and shelter for the asking.—Rockwell Kent, well-known American artist.

LABOUR unions are backed by war-seeking financiers . . . they are the worst things that ever struck this earth. The financiers want to kill competition so as to reduce the income of the workers.—Henry Ford.

A KNOT of determined men, who see their course with the terrible simplicity of the fanatic, and have armed forces to do their bidding, are more than a match for a million puzzled citizens.—Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), Governor-General of Canada, in his book, "Oliver Cromwell."

SPEAKING for Australia, I can say we are proud to admit that in our commercial and financial affairs we have followed closely the principles which throughout the centuries have placed the City of London where it is today.— Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia.

PRESS DIGEST

CLIPPINGS FOR A SOCIAL CREDITER'S NOTEBOOK

Women Plan Strike Against Arms Taxes

Tried To Feed Nine On £1 a Week

A WOMAN'S nine-weeks' struggle to feed her sick husband and eight children on less than £1 a week was revealed here today.

Seeing her children almost starving of hunger before her eyes, Mrs. Edna May Whitehead, of Old Row, Santon, Scunthorpe, stole workmen's dinners from Scunthorpe ironstone mines. — "Daily Herald," June 3.

THOUSANDS of women who earn enough money to figure in the income tax lists are planning a rude shock for Britain's tax collectors.

Next time they are asked to pay up, they will say "NO."

They will add that they are opposed to war, and will not pay money to the Government so long as the Government spends millions on rearmament.

The women have written to the Peace Pledge Union stating that they intend to follow the example set by the London secretary, Miss E. M. Dighton, who was summoned for non-payment of income-tax.

Miss Dighton gave her reasons for not paying as "peace reasons."

An official of the Peace Pledge Union said to the Daily Herald yesterday:

"The women have decided to take this action without any suggestion from this office. But we do feel that all protests

against war and rearming made by women are very valuable.

"We have not yet actually adopted non-payment of income-tax as Peace Pledge Union policy, but we are considering it as a line of action, together with general resistance to rearmament.—Daily Herald, June 17.

PRICES

In London, it is believed that the peso may appreciate from the present rate of 16.29 pesos to around 15 pesos to the pound. In Buenos Aires, however, a rate of 14 pesos to the pound is confidently forecast.

The basis for the improvement is the rising prices for wheat, maize and the other cereals. Wheat is now selling around 9s. 3d. per 100 lbs. in Liverpool compared with 6s. a year ago, and maize at 26s. per 480 lbs. compared with 17s.

The Argentine farmer is now receiving more than 13 Argentine dollars for his wheat, as compared with 5.75 dollars when the Grain Regulation Board was set up two years ago.—"Daily Express," May 11.

SAVER

About £750,000 is being spent on the extension to Brook Hall Hospital, Whalley, and a special plough is used for laying pipes and drainage. It is hauled by a stationary tractor, and lifts 15 cwt. of earth a minute, equivalent to the work of 25 men.

It can cut 5 ft. deep.—"Liverpool Echo," June 2.

MOTHERS FORCE IL DUCE

SCENES of indignation in many Italian towns following the death of Italian soldiers forced to fight in Spain have become so numerous lately that Mussolini is giving serious thought to the proposal to withdraw all "volunteers" from the Spanish civil war.

Italian mothers who have lost their sons have shown their angry grief in defiance of the police.

One woman killed herself on the steps of her local town hall when she received news that her boy was dead. Her act resulted in a riot in which the whole town became involved.

Other women have flung themselves in the way of trains carrying men doomed to fight for Franco and have held them up for hours at a time.

With this pressure from within Italy, has come a number of insistent messages from Hitler telling Mussolini that it is time to call off the Spanish adventure and adding that Franco's victory is no longer in doubt.—"Daily Herald," June 17.

FITNESS

That of every three men who sought to join the British Army two had to be rejected because they were physically unfit was an assertion made by Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Nicholls, R.A.M.C., yesterday's speaker at the Liverpool Round Table luncheon.

They received into the Army to-day young men who were considerably below par, undernourished, out of condition, and, on the average, these recruits put on, during the first few months of enlistment, eight or ten lbs. in weight, an inch in chest measurement, and often an inch in height. The principles were sensible, sufficient, properly cooked food, regular but not too strenuous exercise, regular hours and sufficient and suitable clothing.—"Liverpool Daily Post," May 6.

DEAD DOGS

Even if Mr. Chamberlain had not surrendered gracefully over the National Defence Contribution, it is unlikely the opposition would have developed in quite such an unpleasant form as the tactics adopted against Pitt when he first introduced dog licenses to help to meet the cost of fighting Napoleon. The idea of the tax was suggested to him by a banker, Mr. Dent, and for months both of them were in daily receipt of hampers of dead dogs, alleged to have been killed by owners unable or unwilling to pay for a licence!—"Liverpool Daily Post," June 4.

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LETTERS

London Water

AN interesting paper on the water supply of London was recently read before a section of the German Engineers' Institute in Berlin. The paper contained the following information, which is of interest to all Londoners.

Every 20s. charged for water-supply services is spent thus:

| | s. | d. | % |
|---|----|----|------|
| 1. Purely technical charges | | | |
| Storage, treatment and distribution | 5 | 8 | 28% |
| 2. Taxation (<i>Steuern und Abgaben</i>) | 2 | 11 | 15% |
| 3. Administration | | | |
| Running expenses | 2 | 5 | 12% |
| Interest on capital and debt charges (<i>Kapitalverzinsung und Tilgung</i>) | 9 | 0 | 45% |
| | 20 | 0 | 100% |

Water drops like manna free from Heaven, but 60 per cent of your water-rates are payments to financial institutions. If manna dropped from Heaven to-day we shouldn't eat it because we shouldn't have sufficient money to buy it. We just wouldn't believe in it because it would have no price ticket attached. We should borrow the money to buy it and then pay "*Kapitalverzinsung und Tilgung*" to the banks just as we do for our water. But doesn't it sound much nicer in German?

Watford HUGH L. GOLDER

The Malvern Hills

I HAVE written a letter to the Editor of the *Malvern Gazette* concerning the Malvern Hills, and you will receive a copy of this paper containing my letter in due course.

The Editor has informed me that he will publish all answers, so I appeal to my fellow Democrats, through you, to keep the ball rolling without bringing up any argument based on Social Credit financial technique!

EDWARD ROBERTS

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| TYRANNY. By C. H. Douglas | ½d. |

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IS YOUR PROBLEM HERE?

(UNDER this heading we shall publish each week letters likely to be of practical use to readers and workers. Readers' queries are especially invited, and, wherever necessary, answers will be printed with the letters. Please keep your letters short and deal with only one point at a time.)

Women's Spirit

I FEEL that women in great numbers are needed to speed up the movement. We need more personal contact, as I know by experience (women's meetings).

Mrs. Palmer's life stories are excellent and so are Mrs. Palmer's articles. But we need contact with women such as these by (even) small meetings, say in rooms.

All feminine societies are chiefly composed of old suffragettes or suffragists. If these could be got in, Social Credit would grow by leaps and bounds. We were prepared to give all, even to martyrdom and death.

The words of my (Social Credit) friend impressed me very deeply, for she is not strong in body, "I am working to my last gasp for Social Credit." That kind of spirit will win through every obstacle.

London, W. A. K. McLEOD

SUFFRAGETTE LESSON

THE suffragette movement taught the women of this country two valuable lessons. First, that it pays to demand results, leaving details to the experts. Secondly, that to gain any objective it is necessary to put first things first.

If the suffragettes had attempted to tell the government how votes for women should be introduced, it would have been the easiest thing for the experts to have enmeshed them in a net of technicalities.

Similarly, if they had looked past their immediate objective—if, for instance, they had tried to say what they intended to do with the vote once they had succeeded in getting it, then there would have been an immediate cleavage between the Conservative, Liberal and Labour elements within their own ranks.

In either event, they might have gone on arguing to the present day.

Miss McLeod points out that the suffragette spirit is still alive among the women in the Social Credit movement.

This is true, but, thanks to the victorious

MAIZE MAGIC

I AM forwarding you an account of a successful experiment carried out by me at this College. It should interest those who think that Britain cannot produce the goods.

By a method known as the "Sprouting Process" it is possible to take one ton of sprouted maize weekly from 4½ cwts. of maize seed. It increases very nearly five times and grows ten to fifteen inches in height in ten days.

It is used for feeding to bullocks when ten days old. The bullocks put on double the weight of bullocks on ordinary rations.

In the production of sprouted maize no soil is used, only heat, water and a small addition of chemical. The method can be used in the production of wheat, barley and oat corn and has been employed with some success in tomato growing.

To anyone interested, or who would like to instal a sprouter, I will supply fullest information.

THOMAS EDMUNDS
West of Scotland Agricultural College,
Ayr.

militarism of the suffragettes twenty years ago, the women of to-day hold a weapon of power such as their earlier sisters only hoped to attain.

The suffragettes had to break the law to make themselves heard at all. To-day every woman has a say in government. It is her legal right.

These days, women are far more likely to suffer martyrdom and death by neglecting the Social Credit idea than by embracing it. This cannot be repeated too often or too strongly.

We endorse all that Miss McLeod says about the advantages of personal contact through the various women's organisations, and to our women readers we say "Take heed."

Should She Work?

MY husband is a clerk in a branch office of one of the big insurance companies. After paying his fares to and from the office and the necessary shilling a day for "staff" lunch, he is left with £2 17s. 6d. to feed, clothe and house the family (two children).

Now I am offered a job which would pay for a woman to look after my youngest and leave a little over to help fill out the family budget. Should I be wise to accept the job? I know that many people would say that I was acting in an anti-social way.

Birmingham A.M.R.

ACCEPT THE JOB

PEOPLE call it anti-social for a wife with her husband in work to take a job because, they say, she is preventing somebody else from earning a living. This, at best, is only a part truth.

In your case you are providing a job which would not otherwise have existed for the woman who is to look after the child.

Note To All Correspondents

NINETY per cent. of all the trouble in the world today has the same basic cause—the struggle between real plenty and artificial poverty. This struggle shows itself in a thousand ways, but the kind of action necessary to get the things we want should always follow the same general rules:

1. Join with as many as possible of those who are suffering in the same way as yourself.
2. Find out who is the Government servant immediately responsible to you for the unsatisfactory conditions.
3. Demand from him the results you want.

ALSO—Get as many people as you can to read SOCIAL CREDIT and to send their problems for review in this column. When you want to "round up" any cross section of Social Credit adherents, put an advertisement in the Miscellaneous Advertisements column.

Besides, since this is a competitive society, it is quite illogical that anybody should be blamed for competing, especially when they can prove by their success that they were competent.

The tragedy is that one person should ever be penalised by the success of another. It is both unjust and unnecessary, since there is an abundance of everything that everybody needs.

If, after weighing up the physical consequences to your children, your husband, and yourself, you consider that taking the job will make life happier for you all, then accept it.

Point out to your critics that neither you nor the imaginary person whose job you have "stolen" really wanted the job. What you both want is the money the job gives you, but which you could and should get as a National Dividend. The fuller, more abundant life you want, only a National Dividend can provide.

Propaganda

MAY the writer appeal to Social Crediters interested in the grocery trades, who read the journal *The Grocer*, to watch its correspondence columns and where possible enter into the correspondence likely to be generated by a letter on "Trading Conditions—Changed and Changing," which is published in last week's issue over the nom-de-plume "Norman Conquest."

The idea should be worth considering by enthusiastic Social Crediters whose interests lie in other trades.

Bradford "NORMAN CONQUEST"

A NEW CAR AND 24 MONTHS TO PAY

AUSTIN - 7 h.p.

MORRIS - 8 h.p.

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Grocers Demand Freedom From Stranglehold of Money System

THE necessity of an immediate and impartial inquiry into the circumstances which have created artificially high prices for bacon, with consequent diminished sales, was urged on the Government by the Scottish Federation of Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Associations, whose annual conference was held this month.

Mr. W. Pennycook, Edinburgh, in moving a resolution to this effect, declared that the various marketing boards which had been set up had failed entirely.

The position at present was that bacon supplies had diminished, prices had risen, and the needs of the consumer were not considered.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

A further resolution, submitted by Mr. J. R. Sangster, Aberdeen, was in the following terms:

"That, recognising the clamant need for making production accessible to the consumer, and realising the inadequacy of marketing schemes in that they are primarily concerned only with finance and production, this conference protests against the policy of the Government in dealing with this problem by sectional legislation, and declares that no policy can be acceptable which fails to recognise the interdependence and correlation of finance, production, distribution, and consumption, and to deal with them as one indivisible whole.

"Unless the distributive trades have the vision and the courage to demand a policy of equity, honesty, and justice, they will them-

selves be crushed out of existence in the interests of a small but tremendously powerful section of the community," declared Mr. Sangster.

"So far from the physical possibilities of production or the wellbeing of the consumer being governing factors, the driving force behind marketing schemes is to find profitable markets.

"Nationally this means raising prices to what are called economic levels; internationally it means that the nations are locked in deadly conflict in order to secure outlets for trade. Production must be freed from the stranglehold of financial policy. Finance must be made the servant and not the master of human existence."

This resolution was approved by a majority vote.

SPAIN WAR ASCRIBED TO ROME, BERLIN

THERE is no question but that the Spanish Civil War was inspired in Rome and Berlin, "with British interests probably having a finger in the pie," said Walter Duranty in a recent address to newspaper men and Government officials.

In their months in Spain, Germany and Italy had learned that their military equipment was inferior and would not stand up against substantial resistance.

The struggle in Spain was not, Duranty said, between some Bolshevik bogey and civilisation, but between "the democratic process and autocracy." Mr. Duranty is foreign correspondent to the *New York Times*, and noted for his impartial despatches from Soviet Russia.—*The Western Farm Leader*, June 4.

Men's Hearts Failing Them For Fear

A MARRIED man of thirty, who is temporarily employed as a dustman, became very faint when undergoing a routine medical examination by the health authorities, and as no adequate cause could be found, he was sent to a special heart clinic.

On examination he was found to be healthy in every respect, his heart being free from any sign of disease. The cause of his attack was obscure, until he mentioned that the Corporation is to use larger dust lorries, as a result of which fewer drivers will be required. This man is last on the list, and is not on the permanent staff, so will probably be the first to be discharged. This prospect gave him so much anxiety that the apprehension of a medical examination, at which he hoped desperately to be found fit, actually had the opposite effect, and caused him to faint.

FREWEN MOOR, M.D.

LIVES SACRIFICED WHILE HELIUM IS WASTED DAILY

IN the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta, 300,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas is wasted every day. It goes up in smoke from the flares beside the wells. Apart from the comparatively negligible amounts piped from the field to Calgary and smaller towns, there is no market for it.

In war-time experiments with Bow Valley gas, it was found that Alberta's natural gas contains one-third of one per cent. helium, a non-inflammable gas that can be used instead of hydrogen in airships. At this rate, the gas wasted each day in the Turner Valley field now would yield 1,000,000 cubic feet of helium.

Thus, one week's production would have been enough to fill the gasbags of the ill-fated Hindenburg, or five days' output enough for the R-101. Those two great airships crashed and brought death to 36 and 48 persons respectively because they were inflated with hydrogen.

The production of helium was proved feasible in 1917 by Prof. E. F. Burton and the late Sir John McLennan, who had been asked by the British admiralty to investigate all natural gas in Canada for helium content. Helium produced at Calgary in 1917 and 1918 is still used in Toronto university laboratories in low temperature work.

The war ended, and with it the Canadian experiments in the production of helium. Had these been carried to a successful conclusion, Great Britain might today be leading the world in the use of airships; instead, all airship work was stopped as a result of the public outcry after the crash of R-101, in which 48 people were burnt to death. Had the R-101 been filled with helium instead of hydrogen, the danger of fire—the cause of the heavy death roll—would have been practically eliminated.

The 48 people killed in R-101 were sacrificed to a financial system which fails to distribute sufficient tickets—money—to meet the cost of all that can be produced. So long as this system prevails, lives will continue to be sacrificed to "economy," goods to be destroyed for lack of markets, and poverty be found side by side with plenty.

PRESS CUTTINGS

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

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Demand National Dividends

No. 4 (revised)

FOR RECRUITING—

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(Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

No. 5 (revised)

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING—

The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.
(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

No. 6

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WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

- I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
- These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this.
- If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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(Confidential to Douglas Cadets only)

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