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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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Weekly Twopence

PEOPLE have forgotten what Parliament is for. It exists not to do things but to order that they shall be done—a very different thing. A Member of Parliament's job is to find out what his constituents want, and then to transmit orders to the appropriate experts to produce results. How seldom they do this! And even when they do, some conceited ass among them cannot resist the opportunity to air his general knowledge—or lack of it.

A perfect example occurred when Hyde Park was infested with caterpillars about three years ago. On receipt of complaints a Member proposed that the Office of Works be instructed to remove the plague of caterpillars. Another Member suggested that the Entomological Institute be consulted. Both these Members knew their jobs; they were telling the experts to get on with it. There for the time being the matter should have rested. But no. A third Member must get on his hind legs and inform the House that chlorate of lime was the stuff for caterpillar blight.

Three M.P.s Talk Nonsense In Finance Bill Debate

ASKING
FOR IT

ANOTHER commission for whitewashing the banking system has made its bow. As a concession to the furious agitation against the effects of banking policy on the people of Australia, a Royal Commission, "to consider desirable alterations in the monetary and banking systems," was appointed in 1935.

The official summary of its recommendations just published are everything that Mr. Montagu Norman could ask. It could not be more satisfactory had it been prepared by Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Otto Niemeyer themselves.

It finds that the most desirable system in Australia's present circumstances is one which includes a number of private trading banks with a strong central bank regulating the volume of credit. The distribution of credit, it holds, should be left to the trading banks, working for profit but subject to regulation.

The Commission concludes that the present monetary and banking systems have served Australia well, and considers that the Commonwealth Bank should be given more power to enable it to operate more effectively.

BRITAIN'S Prime Minister has received a petition which (says "The Times") "is largely signed."

The signatories include the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Wales, the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Westminster and Liverpool, 14 Bishops, representatives of the Free Churches, 35 heads of universities and colleges, members of both Houses of Parliament, 149 Fellows of the Royal Society, and 80 well-known writers and journalists.

The petition asks for an inquiry. Another inquiry!

This is to be an "international inquiry into the fundamental causes of rivalry and unrest among nations."

The petitioners beg the British Government to take the initiative in this matter by inviting all other fully self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies

"to combine with Great Britain on equal terms in setting up expert Commissions to ascertain and report upon the basic facts in regard to such questions as access to raw materials and world markets, colonial development and the problem of surplus populations, foreign loans and credits, trade restrictions and international exchange."

THREE Members of Parliament went out of their way to air their views on matters which do not concern them last Friday.

It was in the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill, and the offenders were G. Lathan (Sheffield, Park, Lab.), H. H. Balfour (Thanet, C.), and R. J. G. Boothby (Aberdeen, East, C.).

Mr. Lathan criticised the Bill because it failed to raise revenue sufficient to cover expenditure, but on the contrary was "deliberately pledging the future," and so the Budget was not balanced.

He was talking the jargon of financial orthodoxy, and Mr. Boothby had the wit to express surprise that the Opposition should cling to the balanced Budget.

But he went on to lecture the House, saying that to raise the whole of the expenditure on armaments from revenue without resort to borrowing would be a measure of deflation which would have a most depressing effect on business.

More financial jargon, but worse was to follow.

If the present Budget was to be balanced, and also the next one, Mr. Boothby went on to say, revenue had not only got to keep up but to go up. Money must be kept cheap and wholesale commodity prices kept at a remunerative level, and they must seek to achieve a further revival of international trade.

Capt. Balfour decided that economy was out of fashion, but we should have to practise it. Confidence in the future, in his opinion, could only be justified if we had a large revival of international trade "to allow some margin of receipts to meet our vast expenditure."

These members were talking nonsense. It is nonsense to say that a nation, with all the unused and latent capacity of millions of resourceful citizens to produce goods and give services, must "economise" in order to "balance its budget."

It is nonsense to say that a Finance Bill can "pledge the future." Nothing that is done in the future can add to our physical assets and resources today.

It is nonsense to talk of international trade as "allowing a margin of receipts." If we export as much as we import, there is no margin. If we export more than we import we impoverish the nation in real goods, and make ourselves very unpopular!

Even if they knew anything about the technicalities of the subject on which they were so vocal, the House of Commons is not the place in which they should air them.

Their constituents are not interested in balanced budgets, or deflation, or margins of receipts, or the maintenance of wholesale prices.

What they want is more food, warmth, shelter, and amenities; more opportunities to serve others, and more leisure to enjoy themselves.

They expect their Members of Parliament to fix the responsibility for failure or success in providing these things where it belongs, and they won't be happy till they get results.

Our Mad Masters

SIR JOHN SIMON, speaking on the publicity campaign to boost the "National" Government at Carmarthen on Saturday, spoke of the "happy transformation" in the state of the country.

He did not say that as a result of the wise administration of the Government the social and economic work of the country had become so efficient that the number of hours worked by citizens was the lowest ever recorded, with an all-round addition to their leisure which is man's most cherished privilege.

On the contrary, he announced, apparently with pride, that last month's figures of employment were the highest ever recorded. Extraordinary, is it not?

*

Not to be outdone, the Prime Minister at a huge open-air meeting at Middlesbrough last Saturday said:

"It may be interesting to you to note how the revenue has been affected by all the improvements that are taking place. The total revenue from taxes in 1934 amounted to £710,000,000. Last year it amounted to £783,000,000—an increase in two years of no less than £73,000,000 a year."

And they cheered!

GOVT. ATTACKS LIBERTIES OF CROWN SERVANTS

TRADE UNION Executives have just been using the technique of the Credit Monopoly, which delights to exploit visionaries of all kinds, and, by turning the spotlight on one or two well-chosen "horrible examples," lashes up popular indignation to create excuses for the limitation of personal freedom.

In impassioned speeches defending the union against agitators who foment "unofficial" strikes, and sow disruption, union leaders demanded powers to make it impossible for these "hot-head Reds" to operate, and with these bogeys in mind, the rank and file surrendered power to their executives.

But this same power is designed to make it impossible for their honest selves to act contrary to the will of the executive.

Such operations are always followed by a loss of power—or liberty—for individuals, and an increase of power for some institution.

As Major Douglas said at Newcastle in March, "It is the Utopianist who provides the public excuse for nearly every theft of public property which has ever been committed."

The White Paper (Cmd. 5517) on the acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown Services, just issued, is a case in point.

The "Statement relating to Report of the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms, 1935-36," suggested that the acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown Services "calls for careful study."

So now, after careful study, in order to maintain public confidence in the integrity of the Crown Services, all retiring officers of certain ranks will be required to get the consent of the Government before accepting an offer of employment.

The Times states that "the prior assent of the Government will take the form of approval by the Minister concerned after consultation with the Treasury." (Our italics.)

So the inquiry has resulted, not in the abolition of the possibility of corruption, but in the restriction of the personal liberty of Crown Servants in accepting a job.

They must ask permission of the Government—and, please note, this does not mean Members of Parliament, but the Minister concerned after consultation with the Treasury!

The final authority, then, as to what kind of job an ex-officer of the Civil and other Services shall take on retirement is not the individual himself, nor even Parliament, but an abstract institution called the Treasury (the Tweedledum of the Bank of England's Tweedledee).

Mr. Snowden, the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Banker for May, 1927, referred to the Bank of England as "perhaps the greatest moral authority in the world."

He is being taken at his word, it seems.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the appointment as director of the Bank of England of Sir Otto Niemeyer on his retirement from the Treasury in 1927.

In such a case, of course, where the Minister concerned is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the appointment merely transfers service from Tweedledum to Tweedledee, the Treasury would not bother to obtain permission from the Bank of England to allow the Minister to sanction the appointment.

Assuming concurrence by the Bank, since the Bank would be offering the job, the Treasury would just advise the Chancellor to get on with it.

★ COMMENTARY ★

Powell and Byrne

WE have received a message from Mr. G. F. Powell and Mr. L. D. Byrne thanking all those who sent a message of good wishes from the Social Credit Conference.

They are expressive on the hot weather in Alberta.

The latest news from Alberta is that Mr. Aberhart, the Premier, has called a special session of the Legislature to deal with the recommendations of the Social Credit Board and their two advisers, Powell and Byrne.

The Legislature is to meet on August 3, and on the day before Mr. Aberhart will meet a caucus of his party.

Americans and the Throne

COMMENTING on the results of the Abdication of Edward VIII., Major Douglas wrote on December 18: "The Institution of Monarchy, in the form in which we know it, has been blown to atoms, not by King Edward, but by those who wish to use the shell of an authority, which has obviously passed from it, as a screen behind which they could govern for their own ends, without scruple and without responsibility. . . . For this purpose it was essential that the Throne should be an embodiment of bloodless conventions to which no one conformed. . . . The sympathy of every decent-minded person must be extended to the new Titular Occupant of the Office whose terms of tenure have been so dramatically demonstrated."

Every artifice of publicity and pageantry is being used to support the Throne, and it is difficult in the midst of all the din to assess the situation.

How the outside world looks at it may be a guide, and certainly this quotation from *The Literary Digest*, the well-known American paper, famous for its straw vote before the election of the U.S. President, is a curious footnote to what Major Douglas said:

"Albert, the obedient Duke of York, succeeded his brother to the Throne of Britain six months ago with an understanding from the British Government that henceforth his

name should be George. Last week, again at the suggestion of the British Government, obedient George VI., born December 14, 1895, celebrated his birthday. From now on, it was announced, the official birthday of George VI. shall be June 9."

Stanley Baldwin and Cosmo Lang have a lot to answer for.

Horse Sense and Nonsense

A CAMPAIGN for the consumption of more horse flesh is being carried on in Germany as part of the Four-year Plan. The general argument is that horse flesh has greater nutritive value than other meat in general consumption.

The Horse Flesh Guild, which was formed a few months ago, has just held its first congress in Dusseldorf. According to the *Rheinische Landeszeitung*, the Reich Guild Master, Herr Höffkes, declared that there was an erroneous idea prevalent respecting horse flesh.

Our forefathers had enjoyed horse flesh as a dish for ceremonial occasions, but Christianity had brought about a campaign against its consumption, which was regarded as a "heathen custom."

Horse flesh, he continued, had been proved to be more nutritious than beef, veal, or pork, and if properly prepared could hardly be distinguished from other sorts of meat. In Germany just before the war 152,000 horses were slaughtered.

ON all this "The Times" third leader-writer remarks that the eating of horse-flesh was never approved in this country.

That should be sufficient to close the subject. There is nothing against horse-flesh, so far as we know, except that people do not like it—and that ought to be final since there is so much of every kind of food to be had.

Germans are being urged to eat it because it is an old German custom, and also a valuable food. But Germans to-day have no desire to do as their remote ancestors did—nor is the latter argument likely to appeal to them, even if, as "The Times" writer says, it was a luxury in Londonderry

"compared with tallow and salted hide." Parisians in 1871 were compelled to eat it—but this is 1937, and no enemy is camped outside our gates.

Russian Pioneers

THE 6,700 mile non-stop flight from Moscow, over the North Pole, to California, is a magnificent achievement of individual enterprise and endurance.

Measured on the map it is stupendous even in these days of nonchalant Atlantic hops.

The acknowledgment of the effort in the Press has seemed to us somewhat grudging—as though political prejudice were being allowed to blind people to what is plainly a fine achievement in the physical world.

The Boon of Bombs

IN the International Labour Office *News Bulletin* for June appears the following dictum of Professor Wagemann, an economist:

"Armaments can be rapidly and abundantly produced and, though themselves unproductive, give employment, which can be paid for out of taxation in future years."

This, the professor says, is "economically sound"! If the first bomb of the next war hits him, he will have the satisfaction of dying for the sake of having made work—and also of evading the taxation which would be due from him in future years to pay for it.

Kissing the Rod

WOMEN workers in the pig iron department of the big Japanese Fuknoka iron works have been dismissed on the grounds that their husbands were employed in the same plant.

They have now announced that they will get divorces in order to regain their jobs.

That is carrying the work fetish a step further than we have heard yet—if it becomes more general Mr. Herbert's Matrimonial Causes Bill will be out of date before it is passed.

Japanese have now stripped all irrelevant detail away from that picture of human life which Jack London drew in the immortal words: "We go to work to earn the pay to buy the grub to give us strength to go to work.—R.I.P."

The Mass Mind

A STRONG attack on what he described as the modern tendency towards "mental mass production" was made by Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, speaking at Uppingham School speech-day.

With the great development of science, he said, it seems to be the particular object of far too many people to mould us all in one common, uniform and depressing mass—mass hypnosis, mass production of minds all the same.

We appeared to be trying to think the same thoughts with no conviction, he added, and aiming at the same things without any real sincerity of purpose. Such totalitarian uniformity was already a danger to civilisation as it had been developed in three or four powerful European states.

What is wanted is that every individual be given the independence—and that means financial independence—to cultivate his own mind in his own way.

The only answer to mass production of minds and material is given in SOCIAL CREDIT week by week.

To Direct Subscribers

AN APPEAL

THE weekly paper SOCIAL CREDIT started its career in August, 1934.

Well, why do we tell you that? We tell it to you, the backbone of our supporters, because so many of your annual subscriptions fall due for renewal that month, and we want you to save us the labour and expense of sending out renewal notices—so that we may expend our energy and money in other directions.

You can easily tell exactly when your subscription falls due by the figures that appear on the wrapper of your paper.

There will be four issues in August, and you will find August 1, 2, 3 or 4 after your name and address. As our Publication Department is short-handed during the month because of vacations, it will help us greatly in many ways if our direct subscribers will kindly send in their renewal-instructions in advance.

Progress

PATRONS of a bank in Denver, Colorado, can make deposits or cash cheques without getting out of their automobiles. The bank has installed at the curb a small station that is connected with a teller's cage by pneumatic tubes and a telephone.

A customer drives up and the teller, watching from his window, recognises him and presses an electric button to open the door of the station.

Then the patron inserts his deposit or cheque in a container, dispatches it through one of the tubes and telephones to the teller the details of his transaction.

In a minute or so he receives his deposit receipt or the money for his cheque.

THIS means, as things are now, that another bank problem has been solved. No regular customer need go inside the bank.

The next step is to train machine guns on selected spots, and any stranger who comes inside can be held up before he holds up the bank.

Looking a little further ahead, however, how convenient this will be for drawing our National Dividend.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Lectures and Studies Section

THE first examination for the A Certificate will be conducted during September by post; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. It is desirable but not essential for candidates to have attended the prescribed Course of Lectures. Candidates will be permitted to retain the Examination Paper (six questions) for 24 hours after opening the envelope containing it, and may avail themselves of every assistance in answering it short of actual collusion. Candidates will be prohibited from discussing the paper or their answers with anyone until their answers are dispatched to the examiners. Application forms from The Recorder, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE following courses will begin in September next (for DETAILS see "Calendar and Prospectus," 3d., from all groups or from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2):—

- (1). Course A. (By 20 lectures at lecture centres in the British Isles.) Fee £1 10s.
- (2). Course A. (By correspondence.) Fee £1 plus postal charges (2s. 6d. at home; 3s. 6d. abroad; air mail extra).

(The A Course is preparatory to examination for less advanced Certificate of the Lectures and Studies Section, which must be obtained whether the student has taken one of the Courses or not, before entry for the more advanced B Certificate.)

- (3). Course B. (By correspondence only.) Fee £1 plus postal charges.

Applications to join Lecture Course A should be made to the nearest Supervisor of Information. For Correspondence Course, apply to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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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Announcements & Meetings

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Brief announcements of meetings and other activities of groups affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd. will be inserted here free of charge.

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

Cardiff United Democrats. Meeting for democratic action at 34, Charles Street, each Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. Exposure of false conceptions of Social Credit, at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m. Light refreshments.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, will be welcomed.

London United Democrats. Now forming. Applications and enquiries to Secretary c/o 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

N. W. London. Every Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m. "At Home" for N.W. contacts at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone HEN 3151.

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Fortnightly meetings, 7.30 p.m., from July 29 onwards. Enquiries welcomed. Speaker, July 29: Mr. Brian Reed, of the Secretariat.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. Social Credit and other literature on sale at Branksome Chine Café.

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson at Elms Club, 77, Elm Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Bed and Breakfast (other meals, if reqd.). Temporary or permanent. 7, Maitland Park Villas, Hampstead. Gulliver 1746.

Paris. J.E.U.N.E.S., 4 Cité Monthiers, Paris 9. This organisation invites readers visiting Paris to call at its Headquarters at this address or at its stand in the Paris Fair.

P.R.S. Send for particulars of the Public Revenue Scheme to help us and help yourself. It is very simple and has been designed to raise funds for group activities, independent workers' costs and headquarters' revenue. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

124, Mount Gold Road, Lipson, Plymouth. Renee Rule. Operator, Heala-Ray (deep infra-red) treatment. Recommended by specialists and doctors for rheumatism, bronchial-asthma, catarrh. Patients visited.

Well Furnished, self-contained top flat in well appointed house. 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Service available. 7, Maitland Park Villas, Hampstead. Gulliver 1746.

HOLIDAYS— WHERE TO GO

A "Beauty Spot" Holiday in Sandy Balls. Wood on edge of New Forest. Furnished chalets, romantically situated. Secluded camp sites. Good access caravans. Sun and river bathing. Provision store. Garage. Ideal for children. Social Crediters especially welcome. Apply illustrated leaflet, Harrod, Godshill, Fordingbridge.

Clacton-on-Sea, in a bracing, dry and sunny climate, East Coast, facing South, standing in secluded grounds, really near sea, town, station. Solway Court Private Hotel. Large Lounge. Recreation Room, Tennis Court, Garage. Original and varied Menu. Separate Tables. 2½ to 3½ gns.

Quiet digs (bath, breakfast) 20 mins. sea at "Woodlands," Catisfield, Fareham, Hants.

Furnished Cottage to Let, accommodate four to six; Bathroom, h. & c. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

It does not matter if they are badly managed or ill-directed. It is sovereignty that matters.

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from **BILLINGTON-GREIG** 32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

FOR WOMEN

DINNER FOR FOUR
(In One Hour, By Telephone)

BY MRS. B. M. PALMER

DO girls of today read "Good Wives," and sympathise with Meg when John brings home a friend unexpectedly and finds his wife in a disordered kitchen with nothing ready?

"Take him away at once," says Meg. "I can't see him, and there isn't any dinner."

"I hadn't time to cook anything; I meant to dine at mother's. I'm sorry, but I was so busy; the jelly wouldn't jell, and I didn't know what to do!"

So John and his friend go without their dinner, and Meg retires to her room in tears.

A RECENT film shown at the Empire Cinema pictured a time when such domestic tragedies would be entirely unnecessary.

All that Meg would have to do was to telephone to the domestic centre in the town where professional cooks could be hired at a moment's notice. Two friends coming to dinner in an hour's time—nothing prepared—could they manage it?

"Oh, yes, madam, provided you have the newest type of stove and refrigerator."

Yes, the kitchen was perfectly equipped. Meg had only been married a few months. An architect had planned her kitchen. There was a built-in electric cooker capable of high-speed cooking, a refrigerator just as capable of high-speed freezing, electric mixers, and all

the required apparatus in white enamel and chromium plate.

Can you see the Meg of the 1870's, with her wooden shelves and tables that had to be scrubbed white, and her black iron stove, coal fire, and black pots and pans?

The menu was arranged by telephone, and the professional cook came at once, buying her materials on the way.

The film showed in the most fascinating detail how a dinner, luxurious to the point of elaboration, could be prepared, single-handed, in a quarter of the time and with a tenth of the work that the Meg of the 1870's would have spent.

The impression given was of an enthusiastic expert, thoroughly at home, confidently handling the materials of her craft.

The materials at first sight even appeared dauntingly inadequate, but the resultant meal was convincingly appetising from soup to dessert.

The cook seemed to enjoy herself as much as the guests did, for she was an expert delighting in the exercise of her profession, which she had chosen because she knew she was fitted for it.

"The clearing up? That was all done by an electric dish-washing machine and drier, motor-driven."

ONLY a film, you will say, shown perhaps only for advertisement.

But who will deny that it will be a commonplace of tomorrow?

It certainly will be, as soon as women realise that these things can be had for the asking.

For they are all there, the skill, knowledge, electricity, white enamel and chromium plate.

Our business is to get them installed in every kitchen in the land.

And this paper shows you how.

SAID Mrs. Roberts, at the opening of the conference of the Electrical Association for Women:

"The average man's conditions of labour have improved immensely with the last twenty years.

"But while the introduction of improved machinery and labour-saving appliances lightens man's labour in the factory and office, at home the work is still performed by old-fashioned methods.

"Is your husband working with tools and machinery similar to those used by his grandfather and his father?"

"Women have still a long way to go in catching up on men in labour-saving appliances. It rests with the women of the country to speed up the process."

The only reason why we have not reorganised our kitchens is that we haven't the money to spend, Mrs. Roberts.

Give us that, and we shall soon send all the makers of electric stoves, refrigerators and washing-up machines into the seventh heaven with orders, orders, orders!

Romance Of Our Social Centre

ON this page there is an advertisement of the "Social Credit Reception Room." New readers may wonder what this is, and whether it will help them. And so I want, to-day, to tell you something about it.

First, it is a place where inquirers are always welcome, and where they will always find someone at leisure to answer questions about the movement.

The editorial and publishing office is not the place for leisurely conversations; and only in a quiet and friendly atmosphere is it possible for newcomers to feel at ease.

Secondly, it is a place where you can meet your friends, and chat over a cup of tea—a clubroom, in fact.

It is a long, cool room, distempered in cream. The large windows look out upon the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand and Bush House.

It is simply furnished with comfortable lounge chairs, small tea-tables, and a writing-table. There is a telephone, and a supply of current Social Credit periodicals. At the further end of the room is the kitchen and serving hatch.

I shall never forget the rush we had during the week before Coronation. We had everything to do in a few days. We went from store to store in a vain effort to make a little money go a long way. At last Miss de Castro found just the furniture we needed in a small second-hand shop.

Then we chose the gas stove and kitchen equipment—plain cream china, and green tea-trays and hot-water jugs. And, by means of pressure, we got the linoleum fitted just in time.

We opened the afternoon of May 13, after a hectic morning spent settling in.

It was very appropriate that our first visitor was Mrs. Thompson, from Melbourne, and her name appears first in the visitors' book.

We thought we were fairly busy that week. We used up two small loaves, a pound of biscuits, and a Madeira cake. Last week we used three quarter loaves and 16 quarts of milk.

From the very beginning there has been a steady increase in the number of visitors and friends who come to see us, and, as the holiday season is approaching, many people being already away, this is very encouraging.

We have already decided that next autumn and winter will be a busy season, and are making plans in preparation for it.

★

From the very beginning we made up our

minds that though the fare might be simple it should be good of its kind.

For, as the Editor says, many people argue in this way: "I went to the Social Credit Reception Room last night—I don't know what to think about Social Credit, but, by jove, they do know how to make good coffee!"

An entirely illogical attitude of mind perhaps—but is it? If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, even the making of tea and coffee.

★

I have always thought it rather strange that the number of women in this movement is comparatively small. It may possibly be that they hesitate to come forward because they are diffident about their ability to help.

Now here is a new job waiting for the purely domesticated! Here is something that you can do better than anyone else.

We want a nice long list of women who can come in regularly and act as hostess for a few hours. If you can come in the morning,

so much the better, but later in the day will also help. We are going to be very busy.

★

And to everybody we would say, Come in and ask as many questions as you like! Do not be afraid to criticise or to take up our time—that is the reason the room was opened.

All inquirers are welcomed. You will not be expected to buy literature, or to make any contribution.

From time to time announcements of special meetings will appear on this page. Please look at them as soon as you get your paper, otherwise you may miss something good.

But there is one thing we must all remember, and I am saying this to myself every day. This clubroom is not an end in itself—it is only a means to an end.

It will succeed only if it is the means of getting more fighters for the cause of liberating democracy.

Otherwise it will fail.

B.M.P.

SOCIAL CREDIT RECEPTION ROOM

163A STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2

OPEN from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily and until 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Other times by arrangement. The room is also available for evening meetings by arrangement. Morning Coffee, Afternoon Tea, and Light Refreshments at all times.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. B. M. Palmer at the above address.

NOTICES

For the next few weeks, by request, the Reception Room will remain open until 6 p.m. on Saturdays, as an experiment. It will be closed on August Bank Holiday.

◆ ◆ ◆

Beginning on August 19, a weekly open meeting will be held at 8 p.m. every Thursday. Short addresses will be given and questions answered. All will be welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers, and it is hoped that all our supporters will recommend their friends to attend these meetings.

Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

SOCIAL CREDIT

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Alternative to Social Credit

THAT people should be allowed individual freedom to choose what they want is the stumbling-block for many in their approach to Social Credit.

They agree—as no one with eyes to see can fail to agree—that all the physical means now exist to enable people to have plenty, which means freedom.

But, they say, think of the terrible danger! Why, nobody would work! Then where should we be? People would become degenerate without the compulsion of money to force them to do what they dislike. Civilisation would soon crash under such conditions, they say.

Putting aside all questions of hypocrisy—for such an attitude is never taken by persons who do not think they themselves are a cut above the others: they would not degenerate if freedom of choice came their way—it is well to point to the dangers not only to civilisation but to the whole human race that exist at the present time when money rules our lives.

LOOK at to-day's newspapers! Black clouds of war in the Far East; war in Spain; war threatening everywhere, ready to break out at an impulsive act, an indiscreet word almost. That is, military war with its acute terrors and spectacular suffering—but booming trade.

But all the time we have, under this money compulsion to do work whether we like it or not, a never-ending economic war.

Man must compete with man for the insufficient work there is to do in our machine age. Business must fight with business for the insufficient customers to whom to sell their goods. Nation must compete with nation to find and retain foreign markets where they may dispose of the surplus production their own people cannot afford to buy.

This chronic economic struggle causes the insecurity and fear for the future that only the most fortunate individuals can escape to-day.

It is responsible for bankruptcies, with all the worry and suffering—often ending in suicide—that follow in their train. See the sorry tale recorded in the newspapers every day!

IT is responsible for more than is apparent at first sight.

Last month 525 persons were killed on the roads of Great Britain, 94 of them in London, and 21,417 were maimed.

In the last 12 months 7,267 were killed in road accidents and over a quarter-of-a-million injured.

That is a terrible state of affairs.

It is absurd for Mr. Burgin, Minister of Transport, to tell Parliament that the human element is mainly to blame for this slaughter while we have crowded cities and old-fashioned roads, which could so easily be modernised to suit present conditions—if the main purpose of money were not to try to keep us all hard at work, to keep us from having the plenty that would make us free.

IT is only by thus keeping things scarce that freedom is prevented.

There is much less "danger" in individual freedom than there is in the slavery we suffer to-day.

We must choose: Work, slavery, with its inevitable accompaniment of artificial scarcity and strife—strife between individuals, strife between businesses, strife between nations—the road that surely leads to destruction.

We must choose that—which we now have—or freedom. Those are the alternatives. There is no other way.

THE NEW TYRANNY**Do States and Institutions Exist for Men or Men for Them?**

MAX EASTMAN, the translator of Trotsky's "History of the Russian Revolution," expresses Trotsky's view in "Harper's Magazine" that the ideals of Socialism have been completely betrayed in Russia.

In his opinion in the U.S.S.R. there now is a concentration of political power and privilege in the hands of a bureaucratic caste supporting an autocrat more ruthless than the Czars. This bureaucracy is still called the Communist Party, but by continual "purges" it is cleared of every trace of independent act or even discourse questioning the ruling clique.

This shift of sovereignty reached its culmination in the new "democratic" constitution, which is nothing but a sweeping out of the workers' rule to make way for a totalitarian state not in essence different from that of Hitler and Mussolini.

Stalin has dissolved the Soviets. His "most democratic constitution in the world" substitutes representational schemes that are too complicated and too slow of movement to express the "will of the people."

The real state is now nothing but a pyramid of bureaucrats under Stalin, who will operate this unwieldy "parliamentary" monster and make it produce votes at will.

*

JUST as the Stakhanov movement is building up a new privileged class, an aristocracy of labour, who can be relied on to support the dictator, so the "collectivisation of agriculture" is being turned into a governmental grant of special privileges to corporations prospering at the expense of the masses of the peasants.

Stalin has granted the land "in perpetuity" to vast farming corporations, deeding them the hereditary right formerly possessed by the aristocracy to cultivate for their own profit the most fertile portions of Russian soil.

Further, these happy beneficiaries of the "triumph of Socialism," the overseers, specialists, bureaucrats, and labour and collective-farm aristocrats, can invest their incomes in government bonds which pay seven per cent., or deposit them in savings banks where they are exempt from both inheritance and income taxes, and earn eight per cent. interest.

*

MAX EASTMAN recalls that in 1935 Stalin's government issued a decree which made the death penalty for theft—adopted for adults three years before—applicable to minors from the age of 12.

Stalinists explained that "under Socialism, children are so well educated that they are fully responsible for their acts"! In view of such a decree, one blushes to recall that according to Marxian theory the state as an "instrument of compulsion" was supposed to "die away" with the triumph of Socialism.

Allowing for the Trotskyist bias, the working out of the universal theory that governments should be strong enough to coerce the people is as visible in its effects in Russia as it is in all countries—and rather more than in some.

George Hickling**Whose Business Whether We Have Babies Or Not?**

THOSE householders who, having eaten their Sabbath luncheon of roast pork and two veg., suet roll (two helpings) and Dutch cheese, doze under the shade of the aspidistra, glancing idly at the *Sunday Pictorial*, must have been surprised to learn (if emotion of any kind is possible after such a meal) that the Government is about to conduct a great Birth Rate Inquiry.

The idea of it is to obtain information of a "confidential and personal nature" from thousands of married couples all over the country, and the *Sunday Pictorial* adds that the truth of it is "even more startling than first reports suggested."

In fact, exclusive information obtained by their special representative shows that a special questionnaire has been drawn up, and thousands of family doctors will be asked to provide the history of the private lives of their patients.

Having given its readers time to get over this shock, the *Sunday Pictorial* says that when the doctors ask 30,000 married couples intimate questions, they will be collecting answers for the Popular Investigation Committee which has prepared these questions with the consent of the Ministry of Health.

"Thousands of married couples will never know that the secrets they disclose in the consulting room will be incorporated in a great sociological investigation which may have a vital effect on the future of the Empire."

WHAT is this penetrating inquisition which is perhaps to affect the future of our glorious Empire? There are over 40 questions, but the *Sunday Pictorial* gives us the gist of only three or four:

Is sterility voluntary or involuntary?

Is birth-control practised? If so, by what methods?

How many children have the parents? Do they wish for more? If not, why not?

What is the home life, education, habits and religion of the married couple?

What motives influence married couples in limiting their families?

Is it because more children would lower the family's standard of living, or because

the parents want their offspring to have the best possible educational advantages?

There are several reasons why married couples shrink from having children. One is the discomfort and pain of childbirth, including the pre-natal period and the aftermath.

Another is the trouble and anxiety of bringing children up: for in spite of Mr. James Douglas's encomiums, Mother-Love and even Father-Love, are not very strong in people of degenerate stock. There is also Impotence, Sterility and Doctor's Orders.

Many women are not in a fit state of health to have any more babies.

But chief among the reasons for unemployment among storks is financial stringency, or the fear of it.

WE are not told among

what classes of society this Empire-shaking inquiry is to take place. I suppose even a Prodnose would hesitate to knock on the door of an unemployed home in Durham and ask: "Sir, or madam," as the case may be, "what motives influence you in limiting the size of your family?" Or, if he did, I imagine the answer would be unprintable in this journal.

No doubt the financially disinherited are outside the pale of this inquiry because their answers would be so painfully obvious, whereas in investigations of this kind the great thing is to pretend that the plain is far from plain and the obvious very difficult and obscure indeed.

In this way a whole lot of people are kept busy and the public (even the suet eaters) are duly impressed by their energy and initiative.

Well, what of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Muswell Hill, who have been married three years and are still childless? They struggle along on the £3 10s. Smith earns at the office desk, keeping up their instalments on the wireless; but it is a cramped, claustrophobic sort of life with hardly a shilling put by for emergencies.

The idea of a little Master Smith fills them with horror. There's nothing to be said for him, not even an income-tax allowance because they don't pay any income-tax.

Whatever would happen to me if we slipped up? thinks Mrs. Smith. However sick I felt I should have to go on doing cooking and housework. After the event I should have to get up much too soon and carry on.

asks

G.W.L. DAY

And oh, the years of misery and drudgery after that!

IF she had a job, the prospect of motherhood would be even more dreadful. Besides, she would say, whatever sort of a world is this to bring a child into? A suburb is no place for a child—nothing like the country. And when he leaves school, how's he to get a job? And what job? In an office? His father always hated it.

But what am I thinking of? Of course, he would be conscripted for the next war. Why should I bring a child into the world at great sacrifice to us both to be offered up as cannon fodder?

The economic reason is the chief one. Or, rather, practically all the reasons are economic, directly or indirectly. There is really very little need to hold any inquiry.

But the *Sunday Pictorial* says it may affect the future of the Empire. What is the meaning of this, if there is any meaning in illustrated Sunday papers? It can only mean that somebody or other is going to act upon the information collected to "put over" something on us.

But whose business is it whether we have babies? The Government's? The Medical Profession's? Only our own, surely. Have we, then, ordered this inquiry? Are we going to instruct our public servants to adjust the birth rate? God forbid!

YET here is a Sunday newspaper boldly hinting that they are going to do this very thing, and not one of the suet eaters raises a husky voice in protest!

It shows how far some of us are gone that such news can be dished up for our delectation; how completely passive the editors know we have become in allowing the initiative to pass to those who rule us.

People acting in unison to enforce a specific and reasonable demand can always impose their will on those authorities and institutions whose job it is to serve them. This page is devoted to news of such demands and help for those who are fighting for them

PRACTISE DEMOCRACY IN—

BEDFORD. Threatened School Strike. See columns 2 and 3.
COSFORD (Shropshire). Aerodrome. See columns 2 and 3.
DEVONSHIRE. Water-supplies and corner widening. Consider column 4.
INVERNESS. Roads. Look at column 1.
MALVERN. Residents are objecting to the con-

version of a residential to an industrial area by the erection of plant, tramways, etc., for the development by quarrying of part of Earnslaw estate.
SOUTH SHIELDS and TYNEMOUTH. — A plan for a high-speed tube railway under the Tyne to link up the two boroughs was rejected by a conference of representatives

on the grounds that it was inadequate, as no provision was made for road traffic. It was recommended that the Councils should oppose the Parliamentary Bill contemplated by the promoters of the scheme.
TEMPLE SOWERBY (Westmorland). Aerodrome. See columns 2 and 3.
PEACEHAVEN (Sussex). See columns 1 and 2.

AERODROMES PLANNED ON FERTILE LAND

Victory for Bebington

RESIDENTS in the Kirket Lane-Church Road area of Bebington have won their fight against the proposed erection of nineteen semi-detached houses on land in their vicinity, and of the construction of a cul-de-sac off the southerly side of Kirket Lane.

Thirty-three of the residents wrote to the Council objecting to the plan on the grounds that the houses would, in their opinion, destroy the amenities of the neighbourhood and cause a devaluation of the better class of property already erected in the neighbourhood.

The Council has disapproved of the plans.

STRIKE FOR BETTER ROADS

BECAUSE of the "terrible state of the Barra roads" Mr. Compton-Mackenzie, the novelist, and 12 others, including two priests and a doctor, refused to pay for their Road Fund licences.

They were fined, at the Sheriff Court, sums ranging from £2 13s. 3d. to £20 12s. 6d., with costs.

Sheriff Inglis said: "I regard this case as peculiarly unfortunate and a grievously ill-chosen example of endeavour to show parochial independence of national obligations."

Quite so. But obligations are double-edged. There is also the obligation (for which the tax was instituted) of making up the roads.

Busmen Are Not Down Yet

AT a meeting of Mr. Papworth's committee at Putney last Thursday, a decision was made to appeal against his expulsion from the executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

More than 100 of Mr. Papworth's supporters at the Putney garage have decided to refuse to pay their subscriptions to the Union.

Laughter In Peacehaven

TWO hundred people—most of them coming home from a dance—stood by and watched a bungalow at Peacehaven burn to the ground and cracked jokes in derision of the local parish council which has so far refused to give the town the protection of Newhaven Fire Brigade.

The previous Friday the Council adjourned a debate on fire protective precautions and it was in criticism of this delay that the crowd laughed.

"But the pathetic side of it was that somebody's home was burning while 200 people stood by without raising a finger to save it," Mr. A. White, of Lincoln Avenue, Peacehaven, as reported in the *Daily Mirror*.

The skeletons of three burned-out homes still mutely appeal to the council to contribute a yearly fee to share Newhaven's fire services.

They appeal also to the people of Peacehaven to bring pressure to bear on their servants on the council.

Farmers Force Ministry To Make Inquiry

A DEMAND VOICED IN THE PRESS AND AT MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION, HAS LED TO AN INQUIRY BY THE AIR MINISTRY INTO THE CHOICE OF LAND FOR AERODROMES, IN PARTICULAR AT COSFORD, SHROPSHIRE, WHERE LAND CARRYING CROPS WAS TO BE USED.

To encourage the development of rich fertile soil and at the same time to remove large tracts for use as aerodromes is scarcely a consistent policy.

On May 13 a letter in *The Times* drew attention to the fact that rich farm land at Cosford was to be taken for a flying school and aerodrome. A Social Crediter wrote to the correspondent and offered his support; he circulated a letter to farmers suggesting that they should write to the press and raise the matter at meetings of the National Farmers' Union in order to exert pressure on the Air Ministry, which, as an organ of democracy, should conform to their wishes as far as possible.

By June 30 the matter had been discussed at a number of such meetings, and brought to the notice of headquarters. Letters were sent to *The Times*, the *Daily Express*, the *News Chronicle*, the *Western Times* and a number of local papers. The *News Chronicle*, alone among national newspapers, published the letter, giving it some prominence. Several replies were received, including one from an accountant in East Yorkshire.

As a result, Sir Servington Savery, Member of Parliament for Holderness, was approached, and at his request the Air Ministry has agreed to hold an inquiry.

Cosford is not the only instance of this misuse of fertile land. An aerodrome is also planned at Temple Sowerby, in the Eden Valley in Westmorland, probably the richest and most fertile district in the North of England. Quite near, in Cumberland, there



Supposes that aeroplanes can grow only on fertile soil.

are barren tracts of land, some of which were made into aerodromes during the war.

At Tern Hill and Shawling, in Shropshire, and at Crondal in Hampshire, agricultural land has already been taken for airdromes, although near the latter the War Department owns many square miles of land carrying only heather, scrub and pines.

It now remains to maintain the pressure during the inquiry to ensure that the careless choice already made shall, as far as possible, be remedied and that it shall certainly never occur in the future.

MOTHERS STILL FIGHTING COUNCIL OVER SCHOOL

IN the first week of July a letter from the school strike mothers who live south of the river at Bedford was sent to the Mayor, asking that a special meeting of the Council should be called to receive a deputation of parents.

The letter ended as follows:

"Unless a special meeting is called within ten days the parents will detain their children from school again."

The Mayor sent the letter on to the Education Committee, adding that, as the Council would not see a deputation of the parents he could not see that any good purpose would be served by again bringing the matter forward. He did not, therefore, propose to call a special meeting. He ended with these words:

"It is to be regretted that the signatories of the request should use threats in the last part of their letter.

"I think your committee will agree with

me that any coercion which may be used by them is not conducive to their application being favourably received."

At a meeting of the Education Committee it was recommended that a site should be reserved for the building of a new school for juniors in the area in question.

One of the committee remarked: "We are simply providing a site for future requirements. We are not going to proceed immediately with the building of a new school."

Another added:

"It is not because of the struggle with the parents that we are now apparently giving way in this matter. It is because we have been going into figures of the houses that are to be erected, and the probable increase that will result in the population in the area in the near future."

Another was of opinion that if the people south of the river knew that there was definitely to be a new school, then the bother would die down. They must tell them something definite.

The recommendation was agreed to.

The FACT is that the land is to be reserved for building. Whatever reasons (or denials of them) are given, in however over-bearing or unjustifiable language, the parents are a step nearer their objective.

The hope was that as soon as parents were told something definite the fuss would die down. It is here that vigilance is needed.

The mothers, so far so valiant, must remain alert until the actual building is started, and, further, until it is finished. They should not be confused with words, either hard ones, concealing a concession, or soft ones, deferring success.

Otherwise their stand until now and this first indication of success will lead nowhere.

STUDENT TO BE FREED

A STORM of protest broke out all over England at the sentence of 12 months' imprisonment passed last March on Hugh Stowell Phillips, 18-year-old university student, for attempting to seduce an R.A.F. corporal from his allegiance.

Now the Home Secretary has decided to remit a considerable part of the sentence, which will have the effect of reducing Phillips's sentence from 12 months to six.

He will be released about the end of this month.

We must conclude that either the Home Secretary has had a sudden Vision of Justice (after 5 months) or that he has realised that he represents a collection of people who at very least thought the sentence excessive. Either way he is a little belated; but we hope for the second alternative.

Devon Councils In A Tangle

NORTH DEVON water supplies are pretty poor, but ratepayers have been provided with the following services:

Some time ago the *Devon Public Health Committee* recommended that a conference of local authorities should be called to discuss what to do about it.

The conference does not appear to have materialised. Now, after the rejection of the North Devon Regional Scheme the Public Health Committee has received an urgent appeal from the *Ministry of Health* for the *County Council* to take the initiative in the matter.

The committee decided to approach the Ministry for advice regarding a geological survey, and then to call a conference of interested local authorities with a view of joint action.

Meanwhile the water supplies do not improve.

AT Axminster, the *Urban District Council* would not take advantage of an offer of land for widening the corner at the Woodbury-lane—Musbury-road junction unless the *County Council* would widen the Musbury road.

Representations had been made to the County Council regarding the widening of the road, but no reply had been received.

Meanwhile, the corner is still dangerous. This cumbersome and ludicrous shilly-shallying is beside the point. All these institutions exist for the benefit of the people of Devon. Do the people want better water supplies? Do they want the road junction widened? Then Councils, Committees and Ministries exist to provide these services efficiently and immediately.

Apparently the Devon County Council needs a severe shock to wake it up (and the Public Health Committee and the Axminster Urban District Council and the Ministry of Health), which should obviously be delivered by the people of Devon, making it quite clear that they intend to receive these services soon.

What about it, Devon?

This page is published at the request of many new readers. It will be reprinted from time to time

Introduction To Social Credit Principles

WHAT IS SOCIAL CREDIT ?

Originator



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Photo by Charles Haig, Belfast

THE first proposition on which the theory of Social Credit is based is that we passed out of a condition of more or less modified economic scarcity into one of either actual or immediate potential abundance when we passed out of the era of economic production by hand labour into the age of economic production by solar energy.

Please notice that I do not say production by machines. Machines are not the point.

The point is that we have obtained control of the transforming mechanism of the universe and we can change practically any form of matter into any other form of matter by applying energy to it. The machine is only an incident.

If this postulate of potential economic abundance is not true, then nothing that I, or anyone else, can have to say about monetary reform is of any serious consequence.



THERE are really only three alternative policies in respect to a world economic organisation:

The first is that it is the end in itself for which man exists.

The second is that while not an end in itself, it is the most powerful means of constraining the individual to do things he does not want to do; e.g., it is a system of Government. This implies a fixed ideal of what the world ought to be.

And the third is that the economic activity is simply a functional activity of men and women in the world. That the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities.

C. H. Douglas

SOCIAL CREDIT is not just a financial or monetary reform scheme, though many, even among its supporters, think it is.

Of all the institutions which should serve society, and facilitate the relations and transactions of different sections of society, the money system is at once the most grossly perverted, and the most complicated.

A thorough and constructive criticism of the money system necessarily occupied the pioneers of Social Credit for many years, producing much excellent literature and many able exponents.

This early concentration on one complicated mechanism of society must not, however, be allowed to overbalance the much wider philosophy which embraces making all institutions serve man instead of subordinating him.

Moreover, the technicalities of finance are of interest only to a small minority, while the problem of human survival is becoming too urgent to depend upon the detailed mastery by the multitude of such a controversial subject.

Social Credit, it should be remarked also, is not a religion, though many of those who do not understand it say it is. (Curiously enough they also seem to think that, when they have said this, Social Credit stands condemned.) On the other hand, no true religion but contains the fundamentals of Social Credit.

Social Credit is simply the *credo* or belief that people, by association, can and should get the results for which they associate. If they do not get what they associate for it is not Social Credit, in fact, it is some kind of social discredit. When they *do* get what they associate for that is Social Credit, and it provides the sort of society in which anyone would be glad to live.

CREDIT, according to the Oxford Dictionary, means belief, trust, good reputation; it also means the power derived from good reputation. It is built up by persistent delivery of results; any failure to deliver results weakens credit; persistent failure to deliver results destroys credit.

If people associate together and persistently get the results for which they associate, that builds up Social Credit, and it is something very powerful. It is the faith of society that the individuals composing it will get what they want by associating.

It is in sober truth the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

THE whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon two fundamental propositions.

(1) SO great is man's mastery over the forces of nature, as a result of our marvellous inheritance of science, skill, organisation, and natural resources, that there is virtually nothing which reasonable people care to demand that cannot be provided.

(2) MAN naturally seeks what will be to his advantage; therefore, that society will be most stable, most harmonious, least disruptive and belligerent, in which the resources of society are most completely at the disposal of the individuals composing it, so that they can continuously choose or refuse results as they want, and not as someone "in authority" may think is good for them.

Whatever mechanism, whatever technical processes may be needed to give effect to the

desires of the individuals composing society, that is a part of Social Credit.

MONEY, for example, is a mechanism for assisting, or facilitating the production and distribution of our material wants. If it fails to produce the desired results it cannot be Social Credit. If it does produce the desired results, then it is a Social Credit mechanism.

Major C. H. Douglas has put forward certain proposals for altering the present monetary system, which is manifestly failing to produce the results for which people, using money, associate together.

These proposals are not designed to produce the results Major Douglas wants, or that the Governor of the Bank of England wants, or that, say, Mussolini wants. They are designed to produce the results that the people using the money in society want.

There has been a lot of argument about his proposals, some informed and helpful, some grossly irresponsible. There is no need for any more. If anyone can think of some better proposals for altering the present anti-social money system so as to enable people to get what they are associating for—that will be Social Credit.

Meanwhile these proposals are available. They have been studied, and criticised, and polished for eighteen years. Anyone who wishes to do so is welcome to make use of them.

MEANWHILE, also, the people of this country, and indeed of every country, are being persistently frustrated; indignities are heaped

upon them; so far from getting the results for which they associate they are starved and bullied.

One-third of the population lives a life of squalid degradation, with less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. Anyone who by working acquires a little money is punitively taxed. Bureaucracy is rampant, our liberties are taken from us on every pretext. What is called public opinion is openly flouted.

What the people need is a mechanism which will enable them to get the results for which they associate. Otherwise the association will break down—nationally as in Spain, or internationally as in 1914. The time is getting short.

THE people already have at command an administration which is fully competent to devise the appropriate means of achieving their desires, and which can be replaced if necessary. They have, in themselves and their civil and military servants, the power whenever it may be needed to enforce their policy upon those who would oppose, obstruct or frustrate it. They now need—before anything else—a political mechanism by which they can give clear expression of their desires, which unitedly is their policy.

The mechanism exists in our Electoral Campaign to demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of a National Dividend of abundance, freedom and security.

When they get it, it will be Social Credit, and whatever they do which gets it, that is Social Credit.

The People's Way To Results

THE experiment is on. A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has actually started on it. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

Simple Demand

Millions want the goods which are being destroyed and restricted—and they want to enjoy them in freedom and security.

A simple, straightforward demand for these very things has been prepared (see page 8) and has been presented to thousands.

That this is indeed what they want is proved by the fact that the form demanding it is signed as fast as it can be presented to the people. *It cannot be presented fast enough.*

ALL over the world there is an organised campaign to discredit democracy, which is unquestionably failing because it is being improperly worked. Democracy means rule by THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

And yet the people are deliberately divided into parties and set to vote against each other for complicated programmes which most of them do not understand, nor wish to understand. The party system is a device to divide and rule.

Democracies are asked to vote on co-ordinated plans put forward by parties because the vested interests know full well that a democracy cannot decide on a plan.

But a democracy can decide on the

RESULTS they want, and we are giving them the opportunity. Democracy will not fail if THE PEOPLE will demand—not programmes, not parties, not plans, not labels, not persons, but—RESULTS.

Every individual is the greatest expert in the world on what results he wants. No Cabinet, no committee, no oligarchy of experts, no dictator, should presume to decide from above what is good for the people.

NO Member of Parliament can be an expert in all the technicalities of a modern state—drainage, diet, food production, finance, and the myriad highly technical subjects which make up the administration of the state. But a Member of Parliament can find out, or be told what are the results—not the methods of achieving those results, but the results themselves—that his constituents want.

First Step

Instead of being leashed by the party whip, at the beck and call of vested interests, "under continual pressure from particular groups," the Member of Parliament, who has "his electoral position to consider" can consider his electors.

And his electors can tell him what they want by demanding what they want in terms of RESULTS, instead of being led up the garden path into quarrels and arguments and division over *methods*.

Here is the right way—it is the first step towards that flexible and truly representative form of Government which shall be expressly elected to find out, and ever continue to find out, what results the people want—and to see that they get them.

The only right and peaceful revolution in history is on its way.

LETTERS ★

Forgotten Dominion

AS a keen supporter of Social Credit, I cannot agree with some information on Newfoundland in your issue of July 2. It is not true that the dole flour issued in that Island is made up of "bran mixed with flour," as your correspondent has informed you.

I spent the winter of 1936 in St. John's, and was sent a loaf of dole flour by the Minister of Health. It is pure flour, not so refined as our very uninteresting English bread; it is especially mixed with butter and molasses in England, and it is absolutely delicious. I also ate it while dining with Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson at the big hotel.

I saw 25,000 bags of flour at the docks ready for distribution, and its issue has aided in reducing the terrible scourges of beri-beri and rickets in many of the out ports—the butter and molasses being put into the dole flour to that end.

This issue of flour has of course been bitterly attacked by merchants of the old Graft Government, who wanted to get rid of their stocks of the poor white stuff.

It is well to remind you that the dole was 8s. 6d. monthly, when England first sent the Commissioners to help the starving people—it is now 29s. a month.

Little enough, you may say, still Newfoundland's resources had been squandered by the "old gang" for their own pockets (see Royal Commission report).

Newfoundland had lost her markets for her fish in Italy and Spain; she could no longer borrow on the world's markets, and until we get Social Credit, the Commission Government is the only way to keep public services running.

ELIZABETH M. HARPER
(Fellow Royal Empire Society)

WE are glad to learn that the flour used in Newfoundland dole bread is not so objectionable as the report from St. John published on July 2 suggests.

Newfoundland's resources are so great that

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163A Strand, London, W.C.2

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.)

it would be impossible to squander them in a hundred years. The "old gang" may have squandered money loaned to the Dominion, but the greater part of the real wealth remains.

The fact that the export market for fish has been lost or that there are certain figures in books representing loans is no reason for starving the people of Newfoundland.

We do not believe that the people of Newfoundland — mostly of good Scottish stock—are so incapable of governing themselves that "Commission government is the only way."

★

Any Old Iron?

YOU are constantly telling your readers that there is a superabundance of goods available for everybody.

If this is so, why are the steel manufacturers advertising for "any old iron"? Surely there must be a shortage.

W.D.

★

Restriction Harvest

DURING the last fifteen years the steel industry has been "rationalising" on an immense scale. There has been quite a procession of amalgamations, re-organisations, economy plans and capital cuts.

The result is that the producing capacity of the industry has been artificially restricted to conform with a "peacetime" volume of purchasing power.

Now steel is again needed on a "wartime" scale the nation finds itself (to use a financial term) caught short.

This is a man-made shortage, real only in the sense that man has been temporarily successful in putting on the brake to financial production.

Much the same has happened in respect of wheat. The shortage which is said to be the cause of high bread prices is due, not to any natural wheat famine, but to the deliberate destruction and restriction of wheat during the recent prolific years.

Moral: If you sham poverty long enough, real poverty will come.

Idea

I FEEL that it should be possible to do something with the countless firms who advertise so extensively by means of recipe books, milk bottle caps, coupons, etc.

Hardly a day goes by without something being posted through the door, or in with the groceries, etc. I have at times set to and written to these firms on the lines of "You want to sell. I want to buy. The missing link is money tickets..."

Couldn't we crystallise this sort of thing into a printed letter, available from the publications department at so much a hundred, with space for address and signature for the consistent and persistent use of women, housewives in particular?

C. HOLLINGWORTH BLACKMAN

★

And Its Difficulties

THIS idea presents technical and psychological difficulties. Either the printed letter would have to be

worded in general terms applying to any advertised product (not very effective) or a separate letter would be needed for every conceivable product, from soap to real estate (quite impracticable).

Firms that are large enough to advertise on any considerable scale are usually highly organised and departmentised. A printed letter (which, we must remember, would command no more respect than the circular the housewife gets through the door) would, in many instances, not reach a responsible person.

If it did, it would catch him at a time when he was least in the mood to respond to such an appeal.

The very essence of such sharp-shooting action is that it shall flash a message from an individual to an individual. This means a spontaneous letter, personally signed and bearing specifically upon the advertisement it is criticising. This will at least be read.

★

Adversity: Prosperity

CAN someone please tell me the difference between adversity and prosperity?

I have worked for nearly 30 years for a concern supplying a household commodity. As our sales increased, so we used to reap the benefit, but we have reached saturation point, and there is no outlet for us in export trade.

When the slump came, drastic measures were taken in the name of economy. Wages and salaries were reduced, workers discharged necessitating speeding up; even efficiency was sacrificed, and life became a toiling existence.

Now "prosperity" has arrived! The prices of materials are soaring, we cannot increase our prices, we cannot extend our sales, the only variable cost is wages and salaries, so heads of departments are now being asked how many more employees can be dismissed, and to what extent wages and salaries can be reduced.

Faced with rising rates and demands for 40-hour week and holidays with pay, what is to be the eventual outcome for employers and employed?

People without incomes are consumers who cannot buy:

BOTHERED

★

Tweddledum: Tweddledee

THESE days, the words "adversity" and "prosperity" are simply the names given to two different methods of enforcing sacrifices from the public.

In "adversity" the entire population are forced down to a lower income level. A million or so at the bottom of the social scale are reduced to starvation level by unemployment. EVERYBODY SUFFERS. In "prosperity" the cost of living rises for all. At the same time taxation is raised, so that the minority who are lucky enough to see a corresponding rise of income are promptly relieved of the difference. Some of the unemployed get jobs, but at rates of pay which

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.

leave them hardly any better off than when they were on the dole. NEARLY EVERYBODY SUFFERS.

Both processes are money processes pure and simple. They are not in any way connected with REAL THINGS which science is making progressively more abundant.

★

The Dean

IN all the recent controversy about the Dean of Canterbury's visit to Spain no newspaper has referred to the fact of the Dean's connection with the Social Credit Secretariat. This is comprehensible; what is less so is the behaviour of the Dean himself, who has had interviews with the Press and has had other opportunities of obtaining publicity for our cause and yet has apparently not done so.

M. A. PHILLIPS

Romford

★

THE Dean of Canterbury has interested himself in a controversy regarding the state of religion in Spain, and his right to do so is unquestionable.

As the matter is controversial and has nothing to do with the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd., he has rightly refrained from confusing the public by referring to his connection with the Social Credit Secretariat when discussing a matter which has no connection with it.

★

Error

THANK you for printing a correction of my mistake, which was due to a nefariously careless use of language.

Money may validly be issued by an individual (e.g., Mr. Pound's grandfather) when backed by actual or potential goods that are wanted, and the same is the necessary qualification of an issue by the nation's accountant—this should be the National Credit Office.

An individual may also lend a sum of money, and unless he lends "without consideration," he becomes a partner in the undertaking to which he has lent his money.

What is all wrong is that there is no national issue of money. The Bank makes loans on its own terms and for its own advantage. Hence there is no valid issue of money, hence we see starving Jarrow with a hundred and forty-four of its four hundred business premises (including public houses) closed, hence all the brutal signs of the most paradoxical economic conditions and of the most evil financial system in human history.

HENRY S. SWABEY

★

Problem Solved

TWO years ago the tenants of a small village of which I am ground landlord asked me to approach the sitting member with a view to having a proper water supply brought into the village from a lake about two miles away.

I did so, and received the usual reply about lack of money.

I explained that there was no lack of water, no lack of demand nor labour, and that all had given him their votes at the last election.

The member concerned promised to do all possible. I also requested that all necessary labour should be taken from the village before going outside.

The water supply is now being engineered, and there is no unemployment in the village.

J. CREAGH SCOTT

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr.....

Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Name.....

Address.....

Fill in and hand to your local dealer.

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Send SOCIAL CREDIT to

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For 12 months I enclose 10s.

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Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Alberta: Byrne and Powell Applauded On Unity Achievement

WRITING on the situation in Alberta some weeks ago—at the time when dissension within the governing party was at its peak—we stated that, while we had no knowledge of what Major Douglas would do if invited to come to Alberta, “We would guess that neither he nor any other qualified individual will undertake the work (of technical adviser) without the solid backing of a unified government that means business. That—if they are really serious in their intention of reforming the financial system—it is now the job of the Alberta people to supply.”

When that was written there seemed but a faint hope indeed that anything approaching harmony could be restored in the ranks of the Social Credit party.

Family quarrels are notoriously the most bitter, and this one was no exception. But at the last brief session of the legislature a surprising degree of unity, amounting almost to unanimity on the main point at issue, was attained.

This was accomplished in part through the intervention of Major Douglas's first representative, G. F. Powell, and in part because the quarrel concerned methods, not policies.

All the members were at one in their desire to carry out their pre-election pledge, and accordingly, when the opportunity seriously to undertake this task presented itself, the resolving of the dispute proved surprisingly easy.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary rocking of the boat, for it is still navigating choppy seas.

Everybody who believes in the democratic form of government, and who knows the tremendous majority which the Social Credit party received at the last election, must realise that the people

change in the financial system, that the members they elected promised to introduce such a change, and that it is the

THIS well-informed and penetrating leading article is reproduced from “The Western Producer,” a weekly newspaper published in Saskatchewan in the interests of farmers in Western Canada. It well exemplifies the new spirit that has come to Alberta in the last few weeks.

duty of the government thus created to carry through the mandate they have so emphatically been given.

In other words, even though they may differ most widely about the merits of the government's policy, every true democrat would agree that the wishes of the people so unmistakably expressed should be accorded every possible chance of success in Alberta.

WHILE on the subject of Alberta, there is another rather interesting item to which reference may be made.

There is a general custom in the press to refer to the emissaries from England, Messrs. Byrne and Powell, as “experts,” the use of the quotation marks and the context usually conveying the effect of a sneer.

One is left with the impression that never before has a government permitted itself in the general conduct of its affairs to be guided by an expert. That, of course, is not the case at all.

In innumerable instances governments have openly appointed individuals with special qualifications to advise them or to conduct a specialised job for them.

But much more important have been the unobtrusive EXPERTS who have dominated governments for many a year in British countries certainly since the advent of the party system. Statesmen in their more expansive moments, and after ceasing to hold office, have

admitted the existence of these retiring gentlemen, as did, among others, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George.

Even though their names do not appear on the public pay-roll, these EXPERTS and their kind enjoy princely emoluments and practically unlimited power as a result of their work.

Their work is to thwart and frustrate the will of the people; to see that no dangerous man gets near the seat of power, or if, perchance, he should, to extract the sting from him, or to destroy him.

It is their job to see to it that the sovereign authority on all vital matters shall have its seat behind the government, not in it.

These sinister gentlemen, unobtrusive, as we have said, and often unknown outside of a small circle, do their job well. They are entitled to the name of EXPERTS, without any quotation marks, but rather in capital letters.

So well have they performed that nobody except during the heat of an election now takes promises of political parties seriously. Platforms are made to get in on, and pledges—on important matters—given to be broken.

The EXPERTS are in full charge.

MESSRS BYRNE and POWELL, whatever may be the result of their present labours, will, one may hope, set a new fashion.

They have been appointed to discover the means by which the will of the people, as expressed at a general election, may be carried out.

Unlike the EXPERTS, they come, not to destroy, but to fulfil.

This is so startling a reversal that perhaps it should not be surprising that the ordinary observer cannot at once take it seriously, and is, therefore, inclined to view the affair from under an elevated eyebrow.

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Money, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

LEGAL LOOPHOLES

“ANYBODY is justified in doing anything as long as the law doesn't say it is wrong.”

When millionaire John Pierpont Morgan, who arrived from New York in the Queen Mary yesterday, made this surprising statement, he was discussing the new drive launched by the U.S. Treasury to collect taxes alleged to have been evaded by many rich men in America.

“If Congress makes a stupid mistake, leaving loopholes in the tax laws,” he continued, “it is up to Congress to find the remedy, not to the taxpayers.”—*“Daily Mirror,” June 8.*

*

BIRTH RATE

TODAY I award the palm for peculiar sayings to Captain G. S. Elliston, M.P. He says that he has been told by a woman of means that—

“The falling birth-rate was explained by lack of domestic servants. Give us the maids and we will soon fill our nurseries.”

Presumably Captain Elliston associates himself with this profound view.

Doubtless a few million mothers who can't afford either maids or nurseries will agree with this opinion—I don't think!—*“Casandra,” in the “Daily Mirror,” May 28.*

OPINION

WHAT is called public opinion to-day is not the net result of the working of many minds; public opinion to-day is organised and marshalled by means of the propaganda and publicity methods with which the mass of individuals is besieged by the few. Opinion is handed out ready-made; even the very facts which are the material with the aid of which opinion should be formed are rationed; the public is told what is good for it to know, with lavish *suppression* *veri, if not suggestio falsi.* And with the successful use of these methods, the indispensable conditions of democratic government—viz., intelligent interest in public affairs and sense of individual responsibility—are becoming increasingly absent.”

The Archbishop of Dublin in an address to the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

*

WAR

WARNING that the Pacific and Far Eastern trade routes might be won from British shipping by subsidy-aided foreign merchant services was given by Sir Miles Mattinson, chairman of Ellerman Lines, at Birkenhead yesterday.

“It is a condition approaching war—war with economic weapons” he said.—*“Daily Mirror,” June 9.*

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

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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