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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Action In Alberta

BANKS WARNED TO CO-OPERATE, MUST IMPLEMENT WILL OF THE PEOPLE

ALL Alberta bank managers have received a letter from the Aberhart Government asking for the voluntary co-operation of the chartered banks in the steps designed to establish Social Credit. Mr. Aberhart has informed the press that the Government has notified the banks "of the essential importance and great expediency of their co-operation in implementing the clearly expressed will of the people." He refers to the banks' "responsibilities connected with their privileges."

This was reported by the London Times on July 23, as was the fact that after a special Cabinet meeting the Social Credit Government has requested all holders of the \$140,000,000 (£28,000,000) of outstanding Alberta securities to register their names and addresses with the Government before August 16.

At the same time it is reported that a notice has appeared in the Alberta official Gazette stating that holders of the securities must furnish also "a statutory declaration certifying that the holder is the beneficial owner of all the securities held, and that none of these is held in trust, by lien, or otherwise for any unnamed individual or organisation."

This action appears to have had a startling effect, for in the Financial Times (London) on the same day as the reports appeared, a message from Montreal stated that:

"The Protective Committee for Alberta Bonds advises holders not to comply with the request of the Premier, Mr. W. Aberhart, to register before August 16.

"Information on holdings should be withheld, states the committee, until Alberta gives definite reasons for the request, and outlines a plan to pay off public debt."

The Times also reports (July 23) that "The Chairman of the Northern Alberta Bondholders' Association states that until bondholders are advised as to the purpose for which the Government require the information and the details of the Government scheme they are unlikely to supply the information."

Letter to Banks

Meanwhile, the Morning Post on July 24 published what was stated to be the letter sent on behalf of the Social Credit Premier to the banks, from which the following is extracted:

"Dear Sir,—The people of Alberta have demanded that this Government get them a secure sufficiency in freedom. It is to start in the form of a monthly dividend of 25 dollars with a lower cost to live. This dividend is to be additional to all other income.

Taxation, too which restricts trade and imposes poverty in a Province where there can be sufficient for all must be quickly and drastically cut. To induce rather than to compel realisation of these results a democratic Government must see that all money is so ordered as to enable the people to enjoy the goods and services which they want and can provide when, where, and as they require them.

"The right ordering of money is also necessary to maintain for the people their undoubted civil and property rights. For practically everything in this way is regulated by money, yet those who govern money are moved by considerations almost entirely alien to the needs and wants of the people of the Province.

"As a bank operating within this Province, its Government hold that part of the responsibility for arranging reform must devolve upon you and your institution, especially as there can be no doubt that you are well equipped for the purpose.

Discharging Debts

"The sort of action which must be taken immediately is indicated by the definitely ascertained fact that for every dollar owed by the people of this province only approximately 20 cents with which to pay is at present available to them.

"Since nothing but a dollar will discharge a debt created at its issue, the disparity disclosed above must be quickly adjusted, as also must all other similar disparities. Arrangements must be made, also, that such anomalies do not recur.

"For the work required of you and your institution adequate remuneration will be paid. The Government will assume full responsibility for ensuring that neither your Bank nor its depositors will suffer any direct monetary loss as the result of the Government adopting the measures which will be necessary to make finance within this Province record in figures that which takes place in fact.

"I shall be glad if you will advise me as soon as possible, and in any case within twelve days from now, that you and your institution are ready to start effecting the adjustments set out above, so that dividends, taxes and debts may be dealt with promptly and in accordance with the will of the people as now expressed and from time to time.

Yours truly,
S. E. LOW, Provincial Treasurer."

If this letter is correctly reported it will become historic, for it will mark the first

time in the history of the world that representatives of the people have indicated to the banks that they are to serve rather than dominate, and that their function must be to ensure that what can be produced must be made fully available for the consumption and enjoyment in freedom of the people—the general public.

'First Attack'

The Daily Telegraph (July 26) reports that Mr. F. Anderson, a member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, said that the letter to the bankers was the "first frontal attack" the Government had made on the present financial system.

"The Government," he added, "is in deadly earnest and is demanding a show-down with the bankers and financiers in the interest of the people of Alberta."

The Morning Post (July 26) reported that "the Alberta banks take a serious view of the monetary situation brought about by demands in the letter addressed to them from Mr. Aberhart, the Social Credit Premier." (Our italics.)

Here is a hint of the old bogey-bogey technique utilised by finance the world over to camouflage its own responsibility for monetary stringency and crisis—for the poverty amidst the plenty that exists.

If the Social Credit Government "is in deadly earnest," and better still, if in addition it directs pressure correctly and with a bull's-eye aim, straight on to that which has usurped the sovereign power of the people—then it is inevitable that there is going to be a fight, for the Financial Usurper will not abandon his design to enslave—with the power he wields—and use it to free people, without a struggle.

The bankers will fight with their usual weapons, lies insinuated and directed to stimulate fear, the great big lie usually taking the form that money itself and not the bankers is sensitive to politics.

Using their own power to withhold, restrict, recall, create and destroy bank-credit at will, they will pretend that these operations of control are automatically inherent in the money itself, after they have acted, and pass the blame for the evil results that follow to the politicians or any

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Douglas said— THE TRUTH WILL MAKE YOU FREE

IT will be remembered that Major Douglas in his report to the Reid Government of Alberta in 1935, suggested "that a Department of Public Relations should be organised specifically to deal with criticism from the public both with a view to keeping the general public informed and also for the purpose of discouraging by suitable methods loose accusations of defective administration."

Also he recommended:

"The systematic provision of a News circulating system under unchallengeable control of the Province, particularly in regard to radio facilities of sufficient power to cover a wide geographical area."

Speaking at Ashridge in 1936, Major Douglas said:

"The first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth and to present — not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned."

And at Westminster in 1936:
"We are engaged in a war for truth."

At Buxton, 1934:
"The Social Credit Movement has three aspects, which are quite distinct and require different treatment.
"The first is persuasive, the second is educative, the third is militant."

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1937:
"At the present time the affairs of practically every country are at the mercy of a small group of people who know exactly what they want, which is not what you want."

"Any man who is not a congenital idiot can decide for himself whether he wants to starve to death, live in misery, or live in comfort; and I can assure you that you have only to unite implacably upon a common policy, and to pursue it, and proper means for realising that policy will be found for you."

Copy of cable received this week by Major Douglas telling of offer to Byrne and Powell to serve on commission of experts to advise the Alberta Government in implementing their mandate

EDMONTON ALTA DOUGLAS TEMPLE

SPECIAL SESSION AUGUST 3 SATISFACTORY PRELIMINARIES STOP BOARD

OFFER ME COMMISSION REQUEST YOUR CABLED ADVICE POWELL CONSENTED

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONER UNREMUNERATED THUS RETAINING FREEDOM

ACTION AGAINST ALL EVENTUALITIES BYRNE

★ COMMENTARY ★

Railwaymen Turned Adrift at 65

THOUSANDS of railwaymen are being turned adrift at 65 without pension from the railway companies, after 50 years' service, and with only 10s. a week Old Age Pension from the State.

Mr. J. Kiddie, president of the National Union of Railwaymen Approved Society, made this statement last Monday at the annual meeting of the Society at Unity House, London. "It is damnable," he added, "that such a state of affairs should exist in a land that can afford to raise thousands of millions for the destruction of life."

Don't blame the railways, though. Look further for the cause—and the remedy is indicated at the foot of our back page.

Let Dean Inge Speak for Himself

THE *Evening Standard* of July 22 reports that Mr. W. Stott, general secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, when making a claim for a 36-hour week for railway clerks before the Railway Staff National Tribunal, criticised Dean Inge.

Dean Inge, he said, had recently made some fulminating strictures on workers who were pressing for more leisure, declaring that they would not know what to do with it if they got it.

"The question of what to do with their leisure," said Mr. Stott, "is a matter for those claiming it and not for eminent divines like Dean Inge."

Avoiding Responsibility

SIR JOHN REITH, addressing newspaper leaders at a Conference of the Empire Press Union, sought to avoid for himself and

his colleagues any responsibility for the B.B.C.'s actions.

Speaking of criticism of the B.B.C., he said:

"It is not I or any of the executive who are in authority, it is a board of governors, a corporate body."

Thus a mistake cannot be brought home to anyone, each board member can disclaim agreement with the decision of the board out of which the mistake arises.

The Price of Coal

A PROCESSION of men four abreast, 29 miles long . . . every 60 yards, an ambulance carrying a man injured for life . . . every 80 yards a hearse bearing the body of a man killed at his work . . .

That was the grim picture painted by Mr. Herbert Smith, veteran miners' leader, at the Mineworkers' Federation conference at Blackpool on July 21, referring to the human price of coal.

In Parliament on July 27, the Secretary for Mines disclosed the fact that the production of coal last year amounted to 228,000,000 tons. The home consumption over the same period was 176,000,000 tons.

Last year out of the 780,000 persons employed in the industry, 790 were killed (the lowest record for a year's working). Of the 29,000 boys employed last year 29 were killed and 5,942 were disabled for at least three days.

This human price of coal may also be justifiably stated as part of the price of Social Debt.

Brazil's Increasing Coffee Surplus

EXPORT requirements of Brazilian coffee are officially estimated at 15,000,000 bags, so that about 7,361,000 bags would have to be released from the surplus stocks carried over at the end of June last, says the *Daily Telegraph* of July 26. As the new crop for

1937-38 is estimated at 25,462,000 bags (against 21,508,000 bags last season), some 17,800,000 bags would be added to the existing surplus. Allowing for the above-mentioned 7,361,000 bags withdrawn from old stocks, there would be a net addition of over 10,000,000 bags to the unwanted surplus.

It is reported that the rate of incineration of surplus coffee is to be speeded up to 100,000 bags per day. This would mean the destruction in the next twelve months of practically as much coffee as has been destroyed in the past few years.

Flinging Away 12,000,000 Herrings

IT would appear that all the time we have been exposing the criminal destruction and restriction of foodstuffs while thousands of our fellow creatures are starving, we have merely been barking up a gum tree, for no less an expert than the Secretary of State for Scotland—one of our paid servants—speaking of herring fishing, said recently that this wilful destruction was "connected with certain accidents to the industry in the form of gluts which took place from time to time."

Mr. Elliot tried to gloss over the dumping by saying that this did not amount to more than one per cent. of the year's total catch of fish; and similarly he slid smoothly off the disgusting restriction laws, but gave himself away by saying that in 1913 British boats caught 580,000 tons of fish compared with 278,000 tons in 1936.

Think of it! The catch deliberately halved, although the population is greater and millions of people in a state of semi-starvation! Yet of the assembled multitude of public servants in the House, only one, Mr. Kirkwood, had the gumption to go bald-headed for the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Referring to Mr. Elliot's statement that only one per cent. of the herrings caught were flung back into the sea, Mr. Kirkwood said that the catch for 1936 was 285,000 tons.

That meant that 2,850 tons, or, reckoning two herrings to the pound, 12,360,000 herrings, were thrown back in that year—a tremendous amount of fish meals lost to the people.

Honey and Soft Words

ONCE again Royalty has become the cloak for international machinations. The project launched by King Leopold for setting up an international institution of economic studies is "to be as independent as possible of national influence." Another institution with power over individuals!

We must solve the problem of the "distribution of the means of exchange," says this curious document—a vague phrase probably meant to be taken as evidence of good inten-

READERS PLEASE NOTE—

During the holiday month of August the number of pages in SOCIAL CREDIT will be reduced.

A Supplement will not be issued in August.

tions. It takes very little reflection to see that the present financial powers who control money will not do anything that might hamper their object of enslaving us all, one method of which is to abolish national sovereignty and so avoid the risk of other Albertas.

News—15 Years Late

THE *TIMES* reports the following in a speech by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., a former member of the Imperial Economic Committee, to the summer school of the Royal Empire Society at Oxford.

Referring to the American Debt he said it was well to remember that we did not borrow money from America. We borrowed goods. Although he had the greatest sympathy with the position of the United States when they said that the money was due to them, he could not see how they could, morally at any rate, have any objection to being repaid in the coin in which the loan was made—in goods to the value of the loan made to us.

Major C. H. Douglas pointed this out in a famous letter to Mr. Lloyd George as far back as 1922. Even the orthodox come to see the obvious in time.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Lectures and Studies Section

THE first examination for the 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.

LABOUR M.P.'S ARE FIGHTING FOR THE BANKERS

SIR JOHN SIMON has been warning the rich that it might "become practicable" not only to introduce legislation dealing with evasion in the field of income-tax, but also in the field of death-duties.

The *Daily Herald* reports that "the Chancellor's warning followed a mass attack by Labour Members of Parliament on what was described as his complacent attitude towards the dodgers."

It is quite certain that if some of these Members of Parliament realised how they are being used as cat's-paws in an International Bankers' game, they would realign the direction of their attack at once.

If all the rich were made poor by taxation, it does not follow that the poor become any better off.

Poverty would still remain, under conditions where the power of the individual would be less than before—for all taxation is a form of restriction, tool of the most vicious and subtle of dictatorships, that of the Financial Monopoly.

And it says much for the intelligence department of the Credit Monopoly, when we hear of Labour Members of Parliament attacking the Chancellor for not getting on with the dirty work of "soaking the rich" so that our Government can pay interest to Financial Institutions for putting us all—rich and poor alike—into Debt for our own Credit!

If Labour Members of Parliament and all who support them really believed that we live in an age of plenty—they would know that the poor are not poor because the rich are rich, but because the poor (and those who claim to represent them) have not demanded—positively and with determination—a financial claim to all the real flowing wealth that we now restrict and destroy.

Taxing the rich won't stop the miserably business of destroying fresh milk, and throwing good fish back into the sea. It won't stop malnutrition among the children of the poor.

Equality of poverty is a poor objective in this teeming age of power and plenty.

Let these Members of Parliament cease playing the Bankers' game of "Divide and Rule" and demand "the abolition of poverty" instead.

Let these Members of Parliament remember that the rich are already taxed, but none of the money so collected ever reaches the pockets of the poor.

Can it be that these Members of Parliament are not in favour of the distribution of debt-free money to the poor? Can it be that these sympathisers with the poor object to distributing NATIONAL DIVIDENDS?

It is possible, for they have never made any noise about it in the House—in which case it would be a good thing if those who voted for them went after these Members of Parliament with instructions to make a mass attack on the Chancellor—not for more taxation—but for NATIONAL DIVIDENDS for all

GEORGE HICKLING

Permanent record of REALITY

THE FIG TREE is the only periodical, among all the thousands published, which treats its readers as free beings, with grown-up minds capable and worthy of grasping the truth undiluted. It reveals reality, which makes it startlingly interesting NOW and a valuable record for all time.

Subscribe to **THE FIG TREE** and you will treasure every issue, not only because it perpetuates the pronouncements of Major C. H. Douglas, but because it shows the living link between the Douglas philosophy and the actual course of events at home and abroad. **IT CONTAINS THE FACTS WHICH UNDERLIE THE NEWS.** **THE FIG TREE** costs less than a halfpenny a day. Surely there has never before been a journal which exchanged so much real wealth for so small a financial consideration.



THE FIG TREE

A QUARTERLY EDITED BY MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

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.

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

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.

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, 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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.

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.

Even though they be badly managed or ill-directed, let us hear about them. It is sovereignty that matters.

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.

Sussex.—Social Crediters welcomed as paying guests. Food-reform cuisine; delightful Southdown country; 3 mins. station; 8 miles Brighton; 10 per cent. to Secretariat. —Apply, Pinetrees, Hassocks.

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MRS. PALMER: This question has remained unanswered since pre-war days

SHOULD WIVES BE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED?

SHOULD Married Women Work?

No, this isn't meant for a joke, as some of you seem to think. As if a lot of you don't work far harder after marriage than ever you did before.

The word "work" is capable of many interpretations. And in this question it means "gainful employment." Housekeeping for your husband and the care of the children is not classified as a "gainful occupation."

It is surprising how many of the old questions, so passionately argued by the Suffragettes in pre-war days, are still unanswered.

Others which were dormant are cropping up again.

And this is one of them.

BEFORE the industrial revolution the presence of women in gainful occupations was undreamed of—if we except domestic service.

This does not mean that her attention was confined entirely to her own home. She was, of course, responsible for that, and a formidable job it must have been in mediaeval times, but it was also customary for her to help her husband in his craft if he was a townsman.

On farms the women helped with all forms of labour, except perhaps ploughing and threshing.

In those days there was more work to be done than there were people to do it, and an energetic and talented woman frequently rose to a position of high respect.

The mistress of a castle must have had her work cut out, especially when her husband was away at the wars. How many of us would like to run a combination of barracks, hospital, hotel and boarding-school (as the family residence of the Middle Ages has been describe)?

Yet the great ladies of the land frequently did this, with marked success. It was not till the eighteenth century that the "lady of leisure" appeared as a class. She was one of the first bye-products of the industrial revolution.

And at the same time her poorer sisters were driven into the mines, factories and workshops.

HERE is an apposite quotation from *Women*, by Winifred Holtby:

"The use of machinery forced them out of home industry. They could not compete with the machines; they must serve them, and to serve them they must move into the squalid settlements spreading round the factories, mines and mills.

"They must leave their homes and work for twelve hours a day or longer under a

master's roof; they must leave small children to the care of a neighbour, or bring them to work as soon as they could; they must neglect the houses that had been their responsibility, forget the domestic crafts which had been their pride, and subordinate all personal affection to the economic pressure of the times."

"But," you will say, "all this happened more than a hundred years ago. Things are not so bad today."

If the present Factory Bill becomes law, women will not be allowed to work more than 48 hours a week, and of course factories must reach a certain standard laid down by the Ministry of Health.

But thousands of married women are still compelled by economic necessity to neglect their homes and children, while they work in factories.

AT the Royal Sanitary Institute Health congress at Birmingham, Dr. Ethel Cassie gave a grim picture of married factory girls having to leave their children with aged women, "often diseased, crippled, living anywhere, and supposedly caring for an indefinite number of young children."

Many such children were badly fed, and spent most of their time in badly-lighted kitchens. Some of the worse cases of rickets were found among them.

"The present position is intolerable; it often permits passive cruelty, none the less cruel because it is inadvertent," she said.

Dr. Cassie was very indignant that although elaborate legislation has been framed to guard the fosterchild, the "daily minder" is entirely unregistered and uncontrolled.

She added that legislation is urgently required, and should cover relatives as well as other persons acting as "daily minders."

She also advocated the acquisition of large old houses with gardens, that could be turned into day nurseries to take charge of children while their mothers were in the factories.

More legislation, more officials, a new health service, more taxation!

She did not stop to ask, "Do the mothers want to be in the factories? Wouldn't they far rather be at home, minding their own children, if only the family income were

YES — If she wants to, and can get a job

sufficient for their needs? And can nothing be done to make it so?

AT one time an employer reckoned to have to pay higher wages to a married man than to a bachelor; but under trade unionism and present costing methods it is impossible to differentiate between workers.

Single and married must be paid the same. No provision is made for the extra food and clothing required by the wife or children, and thus many a mother is forced into the labour market.

The International Labour Organisation at Geneva advocates a scheme of payment according to family needs. Contributions are paid weekly by employers and employees alike, and weekly grants are paid out according to the number of a workman's dependents.

This scheme, of course, is nothing but an elaborate system of taxation and would most certainly depress wages.

Nevertheless, the payment of weekly grants to every member of the family IS the solution of the problem, paid, not out of taxation, but out of new money created by the State on the backing of the national credit—National Dividends, in fact.

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

ARE monetary or other effective claims to such production as is now destroyed and restricted

SO DEMAND THEM!

NOW we can answer the question, "Should a married woman work?" The answer is "Yes, if she wants to, and if she can get a job."

Just think what a difference the payment of National Dividends would make to a woman! First of all she will be under no economic necessity to leave her home and children while she engages in "gainful occupation," but should she wish to do so, she will be able to insist that they are well looked after in her absence.

Secondly, she will compete with men entirely on equal terms, and for the first time in history.

She will no longer be a blackleg in industry, doing a man's work at a low wage.

Now this is what the feminists have been wanting for years! Equal opportunity! National Dividends would be a short cut to it, without a shadow of doubt.

A wise old friend of mine, when asked what she thought about all this said:

"The simple answer is a National Dividend, to liberate both husband and wife to follow natural wishes. The soul of both will be enlarged, and see and know its proper sphere of action.

"To my mind many men make better housewives than women, and since biology has shown that daughters often take after the father and sons after the mother, in character as well as type, why not? It seems quite reasonable to guess that in the new age (nearly here) men will be cooks or nurses if fitted to be so, and women 'take to business' if gifted that way."

Would You Like Us To Have A Lending Library?

IT is believed that many Social Crediters would appreciate the use of a library of Social Credit literature.

It is suggested that such a library should be formed at the Reception Room, and that members should borrow books at the rate of 1d. or 2d. a week for each volume.

Miss Melling has kindly offered to act as Librarian.

Will anyone willing to give or lend suitable literature kindly write to her, c/o Social Credit Reception Room, 163A Strand, W.C.2, stating what books are available.

We shall then have some idea whether our plan is practicable.

B.M.P.

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L. D. BYRNE
(A member of Major Douglas's Special Commission in Alberta)
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A FRAUDULENT TYRANNY

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SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN WORK? YES. IF THEY WANT TO.

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Credit and Discredit

IN a world darkened with the shadow of disaster, a ray of light now shines for a small though increasing number of people. That light is the knowledge of Social Credit—the faith that, by positive action in association, people can cast out the deceptive forces of negation that now keep them confined in a prison without bars, and enter into the freedom which is their heritage.

In that new estate, poverty shall be no more in the midst of plenty, and man shall be free to enjoy the abundance that modern scientific development has made possible. No vivid imagination is needed to picture conditions then, with the heavy load of misery and insecurity that now weighs us down cast aside.

The shortage of today, the anxiety for the morrow, the sordid crimes that have their roots in scarcity, the wars and disputes between nations that arise solely from the economic struggle for markets—all would vanish and wither away like weeds pulled up and thrown in the sun.

What a wonderful faith to hold in a world of confusion and shadows! A faith strong and ineradicable because those who have it know how it can be realised.

And the man who nurtured that faith, whose care has stimulated its growth?

HE is still with us, still showing the path. Not one false step has he taken; and the army of those who rejoice in the new hope grows from day to day.

It is inevitable that such a guide should rouse in some the tendency to criticise, to carp, to question, to oppose with self-opinion.

It is a temptation to which most men fall at some time or other. To overcome this tendency—to sink self-opinion in favour of a proved better—is part of the battle which must be won before we attain the objective to which we are all pledged.

Said Douglas at Ashridge last year:

"The first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth and to present—not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned."

That statement is specially applicable to the Social Credit Movement in relation to the victory which has yet to be won against the forces of deception and oppression.

INNUENDOES and half-truths directed as criticisms against the Secretariat and its Chairman serve only to obscure the objective to which we are pledged, and to sow the seed of disruption so deadly to the unity which is itself a fundamental part of Social Credit.

The destructive effect is not one whit less because the initiator may be sincere, and because of the honesty of those trying to do the thinking of the Chairman for him, in the "interests of Social Credit."

To those who are psychologically built that way, nothing that we could say would be "clear," but we have a duty to warn all readers to beware lest the "unity-destroying" virus of criticism saps their faith, for "doubt" and "non-confidence" are the parents of paralysis.

THE special application of these remarks will be obvious to those who read our notice on page 2 of two newly-issued pamphlets on Alberta.

Lack of Money Halts Work Of Brilliant Young Scientists

PROFESSORS F. A. Lindemann and F. Simon have been writing to the *Daily Telegraph* complaining how seriously scientific work is hampered by lack of funds and short view.

Whereas America, Germany and Russia spend immense sums of money on research and possess the most splendidly equipped laboratories, Great Britain seems still to be dreaming of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when commercial supremacy just fell into our lap.

Although all industrial processes depend upon the knowledge which is gained by research, neither the average British industrialist nor the average British politician is interested in research work, and firms like Imperial Chemical Industries are quite the exception.

"It is all due to lack of funds," says Professor Lindemann. "Without the money, experimental work comes to a stop. Plenty of able, and even brilliant, young scientists are available over here, but salaries and posts which will enable them to live whilst carrying out their researches are almost impossible to find."

"It is a tragedy that this country, which used to lead the way in scientific research and whose industrial supremacy in the Victorian era was largely based upon scientific leadership, should fritter away her inheritance for lack of the few hundred thousand pounds a year required to maintain it."

"Only the short-sightedness of the Government and of our industrial leaders will be to blame if the centre of gravity of scientific research and industrial production is transferred to those countries in which the importance of fundamental knowledge is recognised in the only practical way, namely, by the provision of the funds necessary to endow it."

Professor Simon endorses Professor Lindemann's views and compares the state of research work in Great Britain very unfavourably with that in America.

He ends by saying: "That the work of British scientists has always been in the front rank is too well known to need emphasis. But that many of them are seriously handicapped in their work by lack of funds is a fact that nobody can deny who has had an opportunity of comparing laboratories in different countries."

IREMEMBER talking once to a celebrated engineer who had drawn up plans for constructing a dam across the Straits of Gibraltar, lowering the level of the Mediterranean by evaporation, reclaiming millions of acres of land and installing a hydro-electric plant at "Gib" to provide half Europe with light and power.

It would cost a very large sum, which would be repaid ten times over in the course of time, and it would take 100 years to complete, he said.

One hundred years! Only the second or third generation would enjoy its benefits. How was it possible to imagine people today doing anything for the benefit of their great-

grandchildren? The furthest limit of our vision is about ten years ahead, and the average is more like twelve months. We don't believe in casting our bread upon the waters unless it is a mill-race.

This is short-sighted and rapidly narrowing view is closely related to our money-sense. What we spend has to come back—has to come back quickly and with interest. "Faster and faster!" as the Red Queen shrieked to Alice. No time to wait; no time to stop and think.

THE long view is hopelessly out of date. What does it matter what happens in 20 years' time? We shall all be dead by then, perhaps. What worries us is how we are to get through the next 20 weeks.

Shall we start on the steep decline towards bankruptcy in the next six months? This is what the average firm asks itself. Fundamental research work seems too remote, too far removed in time to enter seriously into our calculations. Times are too hard. Things are too unsettled. Better conserve our resources.

But how about the Government? Surely a Government ought to take the long view? Not at all. It is no longer like a ship's captain navigating a vessel on a determined course, but like one who alters his course this way and that, content only if he can avoid being washed overboard by the angry waves. Even the pretence of policy seems to have been abandoned.

Money is provided only under duress, and under sufrage of the bankers. In other words, only for ventures which will return the money, plus interest or profit, in double-quick time, or for objects which are demanded with threats which the Government judges are not empty ones. And gauging the solidarity of threats is one of the most important functions of modern statesmanship. To be successful, you must know exactly whose threats are worth listening to.

ALTHOUGH there may be fairly strong feelings among a few professors that Industry is being severely hampered by lack of research work, there is not much political danger in this quarter.

The average voter is no more interested in fundamentals than a politician. Therefore the public threat in regard to research laboratories is one which can safely be ignored.

Owing to the extraordinary and widespread delusion that all money for use in the public service (or any other service for that matter) can only be got out of the pockets of individual citizens, the Government thankfully withholds the meagre sums needed by the scientists, feeling that the money is thus saved and we are all, somehow, that much the richer.

Knowing no better, it does this, and every one of us who realises the madness of its actions is a party to it by his silence and inaction.

G.W.L. DAY

BEER IS BEST?

By ALFRED T. FLEMING

THE hoardings tell us that "Beer is Best," although they do not tell us what it is "better than." The claim may or may not be true. Even if we neither expect nor desire cast-iron proof of the truth of the statement, some of us will look—and look in vain—for some shred of evidence on which the claim might conceivably be supported, some facts to suggest that its truth could be verified if desired.

But no such evidence is furnished. No justification is even attempted. Instead, by constant repetition, we are induced to accept the statement as a fact, whereas it is merely an expression of someone else's opinion—the "someone else" typifying an association which is anxious that we shall accept that opinion without pausing to question its validity.

The hoardings have forced the claim down our throats in the hope that beer will follow. Mere statements of someone else's opinion have been assimilated so that we shall assimilate the beer.

This illustrates one of the many methods of persuading the public that they want something which they may not want at all, and of inducing them to ask for it in preference to asking for what they really want.

In "The Milnes Magazine."

PROFESSOR PSHAW'S WORK COLUMN



THE response to my appeal for more work-making ideas has been most gratifying. I have room to print only a few of the brilliant suggestions which I have received from readers, but they will serve to show that the Great British Public is at last awakening to the urgent need of providing Work for All.

"K.P.B." has invented an automatic bedmaking and sheet-tearing machine which rips as it tucks, and will, the inventor claims, restore the cotton industry to prosperity and keep Sheffield employed for years making the machines, with a profitable sideline in steel helmets for house-to-house demonstrators. This will preserve the morale of the nation from indolence and decay when the arms boom comes to an end.

Very sound indeed, don't you think? (A lady friend of mine, however, says that she does not need one, as her husband does just as well!)

"H.W.," on the other hand, has a magnificent scheme for prolonging the defence precautions indefinitely. Iron filings, he claims, when introduced into aeroplane engines, cause them to run less well, and even to stop. The plan is therefore for our gallant airmen to be provided with an immense quantity of iron filings to drop all over the enemy aircraft should they attack, thus bringing them down in no time.

The great advantage of this scheme is that it would enable every single unemployed man to be put to work at once on Work of National Importance with a file and a piece of scrap iron.

This is really a stroke of genius since it kills two birds, so to speak, with one piece of iron. The scheme should appeal strongly to Sir Thomas Inskip, who, I hope, will at least give it a trial.

A Mr. Bugworthy, who describes himself as a pesticulturalist, also writes to say that he is willing to supply all types of garden and agricultural pests—slugs, snails, wireworms, leatherjackets, Colorado beetles, turnip fleas, codling moths, weevils, greenfly, etc., etc., together with spores of blight, wart, scab, canker, die-bark, root-rot, wilt, rust, smut, mould and mildew—also warble flies, nematodes, liver flukes, tapeworms, cowpox, foot-and-mouth disease, the croup, the husk, the staggers, the jibbers, and any other cattle disease, all to any amount, and on easy credit terms.

He complains bitterly that the American Government refused his extremely reasonable offer to distribute 50 billion boll-weevils over the cotton crop, which would have saved the ploughing-in of a large proportion of it, but he hopes that our National Government, which at least realises the value of restriction rather than destruction, will see its way to giving him financial support.

Mr. Bugworthy means well, but he has himself indicated his own error. If he had his way he would destroy the whole industry of pest control. Thousands of men engaged in making sprays, washes and insecticides would be thrown out of work.

There was clearly some method in the madness of the Government which refused his offer. Obviously it is better for the men to be wholesomely occupied in growing a good healthy crop, spraying it regularly, and so on, so that they can feel some pride in it when they plough it in, rather than that they should have to undergo starvation and moral degeneration owing to unfair competition from the boll-weevils, who have a lower standard of living, and work continuously without any wages or trade union regulations at all.

Social Credit Can Be Made Stronger Than Ever In Alberta

(These notes were posted to us by a correspondent in Alberta, and were written nearly a fortnight before the events reported on the front page.)

THE criticism sometimes heard that the people of Alberta have failed to co-operate with the Government in its efforts to introduce Social Credit is, in my opinion, quite unjustified.

Rather the tenacity of the people in clinging to the Social Credit ideal and objective in the face of repeated disappointments is our greatest source of encouragement at the present, and hope for the future. To be sure, some have become disaffected, but their disaffection has not broken our ranks.

We may have lost strength in some quarters, but we are still strong, and can regain all we have lost, and more, if we give the people some tangible grounds for hope.

Undoubtedly the great majority of Alberta citizens subscribe to the fundamental objective of Social Credit, the control of money and credit to the end that all our people may enjoy a reasonable measure of the good things of life.

It remains, then, to keep that objective glowingly before them, and to give them visible evidence that we are moving toward it. If we do that, we shall have no cause to complain of the loyalty and co-operation of the people.

Financial Opposition

OF course we do not rashly assume that we are going to win the war in Alberta without a fight. Inevitably there will be the bitterest sort of opposition on the part of those whose financial monopoly is threatened, and only the united and insistent demand on the part of the people that they must and will have Social Credit can ever achieve our objective.

The financiers, you may be sure, are not lacking in weapons ready to their hands. Our laws were framed to protect their money-monopoly. Our courts lend ready ears to their pleas for protection. Our Dominion Government can be depended on to give them support.

Many of our own citizens, through their inherent conservatism, their traditional allegiance to partisan movements, and by virtue of their own personal interests, will oppose us bitterly.

Undoubtedly it will be a "bonny fecht," but surely that is better than cowardly acquiescence in a system that places the claims of

money above the needs of humanity; that deals us only misery for the present, and leaves us no hope for the future.

The Insurgent Movement

REGARDLESS of the many indiscreet things which have been said by both sides to the recent controversy, the Insurgent movement was simply the crystallisation of the demand on the part of the people that the Government get busy and do the job for which it was elected.

To be sure it was a rather foolish and nasty family row for a time, but we were able to rally and present a united front to outside interference; and I am confident that our technical advisers will have no more ardent supporters in their efforts to introduce Social Credit than those who, for a brief period, were termed "insurgents."

As a matter of fact, now that the danger of disunion is over, we may regard the whole episode as a healthy symptom of the unswerving determination of the people to get what they voted for, and their power in hastening needed action.

The Premier

PREMIER ABERHART, like every other man, has his capabilities and his limitations.

There have been times when he has been unduly optimistic and strangely rash in his promising of definite results at or before certain specified dates. But, even so, in spite of these mistakes—and, one sometimes suspects, even because of them—he certainly "has what it takes" to sell himself to the crowd.

He has, too, a remarkable mental agility and ability to extricate himself from difficult positions. It would seem, so far as the majority of his party is concerned, no matter into what disadvantageous position he may have stumbled, or how sorely beset he may be by critics either without or within the party—once he gets before the microphone, it is a case of "Shadows avaunt, Richard's himself again!"

To a considerable number of the rank and file Premier Aberhart is the personification of Social Credit, and it would be extremely difficult for them to disassociate the two.

The expressed hope of Mr. Byrne of "uniting the genius of Douglas with that of Aberhart" is a peculiarly happy phrasing of a necessary arrangement. With Douglas's ability as a technician, and Aberhart's ability to rally the people, Social Credit, if we go about it rightly, can be made stronger than ever in this province.

TWO ALBERTA PAMPHLETS OUR ENEMIES WILL LOVE TO READ

A PAMPHLET entitled "Aberhart and Alberta" by C. Marshall Hattersley has appeared which purports to outline the first phase of the experiment in Alberta.

It states that the strength of the Alberta Social Credit Party lay in the numerous study groups scattered all over the Province, and claims that:

"The result of the election on August 22, 1935, is well known, and provides a triumphant vindication of the quiet and thorough work of the study groups."

The account of Aberhart's cable to Douglas after the election and the events that followed indicates the feeling and attitude of the writer much more clearly than the truth of the events about which he writes.

This is how he reports them:

"Victory, when can you come?" was Aberhart's cabled invitation to Douglas on the announcement of the result of the Provincial Election, and it was with surprise, and in many cases with regret, that the world in general and Social Crediters in particular waited when Douglas delayed his departure.

"Major Douglas, no doubt, had adequate reason for postponing his visit; but what that reason was has never been yet made clear."

THERE is no doubt that the enemies of Social Credit love to read that kind of statement, which does not even quote the Aberhart cable correctly.

The picture presented of Mr. Aberhart, however, is far more kind, and conflicts greatly with that exposed in the pamphlet published by the Social Credit Party of Great Britain as a report of Mr. John Hargrave's visit to Alberta last winter.

Here again it is reported:

"The people of Alberta were completely bewildered by what Aberhart over and over again called 'Douglas's refusal to come out.' Hargrave found the Social Credit M.L.A.s equally bewildered. Time and time again they came to him and said:

"Why didn't Douglas come out?"

"If only Douglas had come out at the beginning . . ."

"Why doesn't Douglas come out?"

"A blight of helplessness and hopelessness seemed to have settled upon the whole situation."

It is not reported as to how Mr. Hargrave replied to such questions, though the facts had been published in SOCIAL CREDIT months before.

THE Secretariat comes in for a criticism because it sent a cable dissociating itself from garbled press reports. The cable read:

"Official Social Credit movement emphatically dissociates itself from statements regarding certainty of failure stated here to have been made to Canadian newspapers by John Hargrave." (Our italics.)

This cable is given in full on page 37 of the pamphlet, and the whole page makes strange reading in view of the question that is asked:

"How did the Douglas Secretariat come to send this cable? They had read a paragraph in the 'Daily Mail' for January 28, which said:

"Mr. John Hargrave, the leader of the British Green Shirts, who was in Winnipeg today (January 27) on his way back to London . . . sees no hope that the cherished plan of putting Social Credit into effect will ever be achieved by the first Social Credit Party successful in any State or Province."

"No such statement had been made by Hargrave, but, on the strength of that, and without even attempting to check its accuracy, this cable had been sent to Aberhart."

MR. HARGRAVE, by actually quoting the Daily Mail giving the date, has answered his own question as to why the cable was sent, and does not know it.

Mr. Hargrave should read that cable again; it does not attribute any statements to him (as he obviously thinks it does) but to statements stated here to have been made by him.

So that Mr. Hargrave is criticising the Secretariat for dissociating itself with garbled British press reports.

Again, this is the kind of matter that the enemies of Social Credit love to read.

The Real Battle For Social Credit Opens

(Continued from page 1)

others of whose action they disapprove in the light of their design to govern and rule the world by stealth.

There is a crack in their armour, which may prove fatal to their lustful dream of world-dictatorship, and that weak spot is the danger of exposure as the real obstructionists of the people's reasonable desires and clearly expressed will.

The people of Alberta, having unitedly and unmistakably expressed their will for security in freedom—for Social Credit instead of Social Debt—are entitled to know who it is that is frustrating them.

Provided representatives of the people can be found to represent the will of their constituents as made known from time to time, and provided such representatives themselves have the will to challenge and to expose obstruction, the way to win is open and has

been shown by Major Douglas. He knows the strength and weakness of both wills that are opposed over the question of "freedom in security for all."

Just goodwill is not enough, as witness the fall of various Governments that have promised the loosening of the financial fetters of the people. Our own Labour Government over refusing to cut the dole, and the Popular Front in France are two instances!

That somebody in Alberta knows what lies ahead if victory is to be won and the people's will is to prevail, and is showing the true Douglas touch by forestalling the bankers' love of working under cover, is shown by the opening stages of what appears at the moment to be the real battle for Social Credit; for when the letter was sent to the bank-managers, another letter was sent from the Government Social Credit Board to the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Morning Post (July 26) reports it as a confidential letter "betrayed to the Opposition Press." Here are extracts from the Morning Post report:

"To interested parties among members of the Legislative Assembly.

"The letter attached has been addressed to the managers of all banks within the Province of Alberta. It is a statement of the basic reason for the conflict between the Province of Alberta and whatever resists its declared mission, which mission is to obtain a secure economic freedom for Albertans.

"It is hoped that the letter attached will be an easy one for the electors to assimilate and understand, and it has been set out in as simple a style as possible to that end.

It is vital that you act immediately in a manner which will ensure the largest number of electors possible in your constituency,

(a) Learning of this action,
(b) Reading the letter, and
(c) Understanding it.

"It is the forerunner of a considerable number of Acts which the Government contemplates will be necessary for making the will of the people of Alberta sovereign throughout all the institutions within the province of Alberta.

"It is therefore strongly urged that while

devising the means of disseminating this particular piece of information you do everything you can to establish avenues sufficiently permanent for dealing with a succession of them.

"There must be no shadow of doubt in the mind of anyone but that the Government has the overwhelming majority of the people behind it. . . ."

"If you arrange quickly the means for keeping in touch with your people, and you adopt methods by which they are induced to show how much they are behind you and the Government in your every endeavour—and opposed to every force which resists you—there is every good reason to anticipate early success of a type which will take us a long way toward final victory."

The necessity and wisdom that the legislators to whom this letter was addressed should devise "the means of disseminating information" and "arrange quickly the means for keeping in touch with their people" is already proved, for the Morning Post's imaginative reporter says (July 27):

"Mr. MacLachlan, Chairman of the Social Credit Board, stated at a meeting that the Government will order the banks to issue 300,000,000 dollars (£60,000,000) of new currency to finance proposals for a monthly payment of 25 dollars (£5) to everyone."

We read:

"I learn from an unofficial, but trustworthy, source that the Government proposes to seize bank deposits in return for credit notes on the Alberta Government. . . ."

"The banks are making preparations in case they have to close their doors. . . ."

"Opinion here views the new move as a bid for popularity. It is possible that the Dominion Government may step in and prevent the seizure of bank deposits. . . ."

"The next step appears to be that the banks will refuse to comply with the Alberta law. . . ."

We are confident indeed that if the efforts of all those members of the Legislature and those who are helping them to mobilise the will of the people by tactics designed to expose the truth, succeeds—victory final and complete is assured.

Meanwhile, for the challenge already made the men on the spot deserve a salute; and the cheer that will go up for them will echo round the world!

HELP US IN THIS FIGHT

EVERY reader can do something to help the challenge now being made so bravely in Alberta.

Against misrepresentation and calumny we have a shining sword with which to fight—the TRUTH. This paper exists solely and only to spread the truth by which men can free themselves from the tyranny of Debt and the horrors of enslavement by fear and want. Buy extra copies this week and broadcast them!

Fight lies with Truth, and help the men on the spot to clear away the dark smoke-screen of misrepresentation by the clean light of honesty. Here it is! Justify our faith in ordering an extra number to be printed whilst shackled ourselves financially!

Rally with the orders!

What Social Credit Means To The Workers

THE majority of people probably think vaguely of Social Credit as being merely a particular brand of unorthodox monetary reform, and it would be well, therefore, to dispel this misconception first of all.

Far more important than any financial technique—which, after all, is a matter for the student of Economics—is the wider and more immediately practical aspect of Social Credit which has to do with the objectives for which human beings associate together, and how, in association, they can attain those objectives.

Many years ago, Major Douglas, perceiving that there was a fundamental flaw in our financial system, set himself to trace and analyse it.

He found, among other things, that, during the process of production, total prices are generated at a faster rate than incomes are distributed; and, consequently, that the community as a whole would be able to buy progressively less and less of what they produced, that debt to the banking system would mount higher and higher, and that eventually the alternatives of starvation in the midst of plenty at home, or war for the sake of keeping out export markets abroad (i.e., in order to get rid of our surpluses

which are unpurchaseable at home) would bring about a collapse of our present civilisation unless means were found, and speedily put into operation, to rectify the cause of the otherwise inevitable disaster.

He therefore proceeded to work out certain technical financial principles by the application of which the individuals comprising a community would always be able (in totality) to buy as much as they wanted of what they or their machines were able to produce.

But he realised that however correct might be these, or any other, principles for making national book-keeping conform to actualities, no alteration of present monetary methods would ever be allowed by the international credit monopolists to take place until the power to make any change at all had first been taken back by the people into their own hands.

Therefore, after 15 years, during which Major Douglas's analysis and technical proposals became known to, discussed, and supported by, a great many people all over the world, it was decided (in 1934) that the time had come for political action rather than argument about technical methods.

MAJOR DOUGLAS pointed out that the individual must first be made to realise that he has in his hands the power of political democracy before it will be possible for him to secure economic democracy.

He also pointed out that the way to political democracy (which exists in name only at present) lies in a united demand for clearly defined results which everybody wants and can understand, and not in any demand for technical methods about which there would always be great diversity and conflict of opinions and necessarily very little understanding.

Consider the "sham" of party politics in this regard. Once in every few years we argue about, and eventually vote for methods. According to our inclination, we vote, in effect, for the Conservative, the Liberal, or the Labour method of imposing upon us results which we do not want—results which are wanted only by those vested interests which control and supply the main bulk of, party funds—namely, more complete control for international finance, which means less security, less liberty, and less prosperity for the individual.

For so long have we had practical illustration of this fact that we have now, to a large extent, lost heart and have become inert and apathetic, and we are, therefore, rapidly losing all social and political vitality. This is just what is desired by those who would like to have us a nation of obedient, work-minded slaves, grateful for even any slight amelioration of our lot which they may care to allow us.

I entirely agree, therefore, with Major Douglas that the most important thing at the present time is not to discuss technical methods (except, of course, among those who wish to be students of a subject), but to get the individual to realise, and to practise, the very thing which these anti-

social interests are trying to make him forget, namely his own sovereignty.

IT is time that we ceased giving "blank cheques" to our trade union officials, our local councillors, and our Members of Parliament, and that we gave them our definite orders instead.

But these orders must be for results only, and not for methods, otherwise we shall continue to be "humbugged" by elusive promises, and to be put off by suave assurances of "avenues being explored" and "stones being turned."

We must, however, make ourselves quite clear as to what are "results" and what are, in fact, only "methods." For example; work is only a method, although successive Governments try to make us believe—and they seem very largely to have succeeded—that work is the object of human existence.

Work is a method of obtaining income with which to buy the things we want. The "things we want" is the result; "work," by which I mean human work, is merely one method.

IF we invent machines to do a large part of the work for us, then obviously we must find some means, other than by human work, of buying our share of what the machines turn out—and, incidentally, that means must not increase debt, taxation, or prices, or else collectively we shall be no better off than before.

NEW READERS, especially, will find this article by THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE particularly interesting to them. Old readers will enjoy it, too.

A result, then, is the thing itself which you really want. A method is any step which comes in between; and, if we ourselves worry about "steps in between" instead of putting the responsibility for these where it belongs—i.e., on the backs of the appropriate technical experts—then we invariably lose sight of, or keep in the future, what we really want, and it then becomes a matter of "jam yesterday, jam tomorrow, but never jam today."

If any result which you want is, in fact, what a majority want (and is also, of course, physically possible) you have only unitedly to give your orders to your trade union, local council, or Parliament, as the case may be, and you will be obeyed, because you have it in your power, if necessary, to impose a variety of effective sanctions against members of any authority who are there by your vote (and who, don't forget it, are your paid servants) should they attempt to refuse.

Until we realise our own individual sovereignty, our responsibility as citizens for the results we want, there will be nothing but increasing tyranny against the individual by the institutions and officials which he maintains, increasing demands for all manner of unnecessary sacrifices to abstract ideals, to outworn prejudices, and to other unrealistic ends; together with decreasing security, both in our personal liberty and in our economic circumstances, except upon terms dictated by interests outside of, and in conflict with, our own.

There is only one time to start giving orders, and that is NOW.

Reprinted from the "Newcastle Sunday Sun."

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LETTERS ★

"ANY OLD IRON"

YOUR correspondent, "W.D.," suggests that the fact that steel manufacturers are advertising for "any old iron" proves that there is a steel shortage.

It may interest him to know that the exports of iron and steel scrap from Britain amounted to 20,416 tons in June, 1937, as against 7,180 tons in June, 1936, while the figures for pig-iron and ferro-alloys were 11,171 tons and 7,986 tons for the same periods.

This goes to prove that the "vital need for steel for the country's defences" is not allowed to interfere with the time-honoured custom of shipping our wealth abroad.

T. L. MAWSON

Jail for Their Default

IT seems very harsh that a man must go to prison because the authorities are unable to do themselves what they expect him to do, but this was the fate of Mr. Charles Cross, aged 42, of Sandfield Road, Port Talbot, and it happened at South Shields this month.

Nine years ago Mr. Cross left his two children. Nothing would have been said in the ordinary way, but these children became chargeable to the ratepayers, and they cost them about £890.

If Mr. Cross had been drawing the dole, they would have cost only about £100, but then Mr. Cross would have had to do the buying of food and clothes. The authorities expect him to keep his children at less than one-eighth what it costs them.

Because they spend £790 more on these children than they expect Mr. Cross to spend, they send Mr. Cross to prison for three months.

In this land fit for commissions to committee in, there is an opportunity to explore every avenue and overturn every stone in the search for a formula. It would certainly be interesting to know what is the factor by which the authorities multiply their cost per head in order to arrive at the amount they will allow an unemployed man to spend on his child.

T.H.S.

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AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY
24 pages. Illustrated.

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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.)

Voters Won't Count—

THE Political Correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, discussing the Socialist split over Service Estimates, sums up as follows:

"The problem for the individual Socialist Member of Parliament will be from whom should he take his instructions?"

"Should he obey the executive, including Mr. Attlee, his leader, and vote against the estimates, or should he take his orders from the party meeting and refrain?"

Clearly, a Member of Parliament's constituents don't count.

W.F.

—Until They Assert Themselves

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT will never express the will of the electorate in Parliament until the electorate has indicated that it has a will.

To sign the Electors' Demand (back page) is the first step towards preventing arbitrary "executives" and "meetings" from making vital decisions without regard to the desires of the voting public.

Prosperity

GREAT Britain, we are told, is the most prosperous country in the world. Birmingham, we are assured, is the most prosperous city in Great Britain, therefore by

rough and ready logic, Birmingham is the most prosperous city in the world.

My wife said to a girl employed as shop assistant in one of the largest city stores, "I suppose you are busy now with the July sales?"

"Not so that anyone would notice it," was the reply.

"Why not?"

"People just haven't the money to spend," said the girl-who-should-know.

She also knew that goods were available in plenty and that there were plenty of people who would like to acquire them, but they just lacked the essential tickets.

Prosperity is not measured by the number of people in employment, but by the volume of goods they are able to buy.

Birmingham

WOULD-BE-BUYER

To Fool You

IT is interesting to notice how the meanings of many vital words are being distorted to deceive.

Prosperity (the condition of prospering) is now only another way of saying that prices are rising.

Thrifty (the condition of thriving) has come to mean "postponing indefinitely what you need to-day."

Employment, no matter in what capacity or at what price, now assumes a condition of well-being.

Work (the curse of Adam) is now used as a synonym for "virtue."

PRESS DIGEST ★ Clippings for Your Notebook

HER 36s. PROBLEM

WHEN Mrs. Ivy Gunning, twenty-eight-year-old wife of a Clerkenwell packer earning £2 9s. a week, leaves the City of London Maternity Hospital with her third set of twins, two problems will face her:

1. How to house her husband, herself, and six children in two small rooms.
2. How to feed and clothe the family on what is left of her husband's wages after the weekly expenses have been met.

Mr. Alfred Gunning, 30-year-old father of the twins, told me yesterday that rent takes 9s. of £2 9s. a week.

He added: "I have to pay 1s. 7d. insurance a week. Then there's 4s. a week for lighting and gas-cooking, another 4s. for clubs to buy the children clothes, 2s. to pay off the radio, 2s. 1d. for life insurances—and with what there is left we have to keep ourselves."

It worked out at £1 6s. 4d. for the family! —"Daily Express," July 19.

PENSION ILLUSION

A BIG illusion was dispelled at the National Union of Railwaymen's annual conference here today.

It was the idea held by many members of the general public that all railwaymen have a pension on retirement—like policemen or Civil Servants.

Conference passed a resolution calling attention to the plight of the majority of railwaymen on compulsory retirement at 65.

They have no other means of support than the State contributory pension of 10s. a week and the 10s. a week paid to their wives when they, too, reach 65.

Some of them, it was said, ended in the Thames and others in the workhouse. —"Daily Herald," July 10.

COTTON PLENTY

EXPERIMENTS by a Japanese company in cotton growing in Dutch New Guinea have resulted, it is stated, in the production from 100 acres of a crop equivalent to that usually harvested from 250 acres (says Reuter).

The Netherlands East Indies Government has authorised the company to continue its experiments on a larger scale. —"Daily Herald," July 8.

ARMS, NO SWINGS

YOU wouldn't think rearmament could affect a children's playground. It can—the local council at Yiewsley, Middlesex, can't put up the swings they planned—because they cannot get steel chains. —"Sunday Express," July 18.

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.

Book Review

REALISM IN THIS NOVEL

SUGAR IN THE AIR, by E. C. Large (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d.).

A NEW attitude to events mildly informs much that is written today, owing to the slow soakage of Social Credit ideas with a universal application. It is interesting to find such realistic and straightforward ideas emerging in the novel; and, in this book, they undoubtedly supply background to an original and absorbing story.

The book will appeal especially to those who are interested in the molecular wizardry of the synthetic chemist, or who are concerned with the repercussions of the modern technique of industrial sabotage upon the work of the scientist.

The story tells, with valid detail and in a truly scientific spirit, of a young, unemployed chemical engineer who jumps at a fantastic opportunity. He succeeds in the end in snatching food from the air by synthesis, but encounters the opposition of vested interests, and the hindrances of unimaginative "business" men, so that he and his work are finally swamped in financial bankruptcy. He can only bequeath a record of his great discovery to posterity, in hope.

The young chemist is of the stuff by which civilisation comes; an observer, thinker, creator, prepared to dedicate his powers to the job in hand for the sake of the work itself as much as for reward, yet, as the employee of a highly capitalised company "he saw himself, with a child and its mother to house, and feed, forced to cringe down within a militarised industrial system and stay where he was kicked."

This is a book which reveals the power of control over an individual, of unsound institutions—brilliant human stuff handled by a Marketing Board!

G.B.

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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.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

No. 4 (revised)

FOR RECRUITING—

Can be distributed at meetings, by post, or from door to door. Space for address of supervisor or group.

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

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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

FOR PERSONAL AND BUSINESS FRIENDS—

Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc. Space for 24 signatures.

(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 9s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

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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

POINTS FOR PRESSURE

CHRISTCHURCH: The Christchurch Corporation rent from Bournemouth a beach which, although at present undeveloped, is a favourite resort of the residents. Without consulting the townsfolk the Corporation are trying to sublet the beach for a term of 21 years to a syndicate which will develop it. This has caused much indignation in the town; a "protest" meeting has already been held.

LEEK AND THE MANIFOLD VALLEY: Road. See column 2.
KENSINGTON: In connection with the widening of Notting Hill Gate, W., it is alleged that the L.C.C. had come to an arrangement with some of the big concerns at present occupying premises in the thoroughfare whereby they were to be reinstated when the works were completed. Private traders and some multiple firms, it is

said, had been completely ignored by the Council. The L.C.C. Highways Committee is to be asked to receive a deputation which will ask that all traders who wish to be reinstated will have the opportunity of doing so. The traders threaten to take the matter to Parliament if they do not get what they want.

SELBORNE: By-pass. See column 4.

WESTMINSTER: Street-names. Look at column 1

WORPLESDON: Mental Hospital. Consider columns 3 and 4.

They Wanted A Road, Given Useless Footpath

THREE years ago the L.M.S. railway closed the Leek and Manifold Valley light railway and abandoned the track. Local residents and farmers naturally requested a motor road along the track instead of the railway, to fulfil the same purpose and open up the valley.

The Staffordshire County Council refused this request. Later, however, they took over the track and converted it into a footpath of neat and beautiful surface, at the cost of £6,000. This is thought to have been the result of pressure from the Ramblers' Association.

So there is now a strip of tar macadam eight miles long and nine feet wide on which to ramble down the Manifold valley, and it was opened in state last Friday when arch-hiker Sir Josiah Stamp drove along it in a motor car.

The path was then closed to all vehicles except bicycles. Previously Sir Josiah had presented the deed of gift of the track and the land on which it is built to the County Council, incidentally disposing of liability for rates on a rateable value of £18,000.

There are some villages in the area and a considerable number of isolated farmers. The land is good pasture, producing milk, but in the winter it is often difficult to sell the milk and to obtain provisions as the roads over the hills are always blocked after a fall of snow.

The light railway was built to provide suitable transport, and the people of the district subscribed a good proportion of the capital, the Government and the County Council also contributing.

Further capital was afterwards subscribed by the Staffordshire Railway Company, who imposed restrictions on the working of the railway that appear in the end to have frustrated its usefulness.

The County Council certainly seem to have excelled themselves in promoting the foot-comfort of ramblers in preference to the livelihood of the residents; for most genuine ramblers (except Sir Josiah) seem to dislike a made-up path, counting it somewhat suburban.

The Manifold Area Committee, which was formed to protest against this injustice, distributed pamphlets presenting its findings to visitors at the opening ceremony.

Residents should not allow the matter to rest there. To protest, and, in the words of the pamphlet, "to claim a moral right to first consideration in the disposal of the residue of their own creation" is a very mild expression of their rights.

In a united DEMAND the natives of the valley should insist that their elected representatives do in fact represent them in this specific object of obtaining a road and not a footpath.

Rural Council Opposes Mental Hospital Plan for Residential Area

AS local feeling at Worpleston, Surrey, was almost unanimous against any amendment of the present zoning proposals under the Town Planning scheme, the application of Surrey County Council for the consent of Guildford Rural District Council to the use of Merrist Wood Estate, Worpleston, for mental hospital purposes was refused unanimously at a special meeting of the Rural Council on Thursday.

Also the proposals of Surrey County Council were contrary to the provisions of the planning scheme now before the Ministry of Health, awaiting approval.

The County Council have made an order for the compulsory purchase of the estate, and that order requires the confirmation of the Minister of Health.

The district was zoned as a residential area, with a maximum of two houses to the acre over the greater part of the estate. In the town planning scheme, which was before the Minister and was not yet approved, there was provision that before altering any zoning they should advertise the proposal, in order to hear objectors, and although the scheme was not actually in force, they had still followed the procedure.

There was undoubtedly overwhelming evidence of opposition to any such proposal, although opportunity was given for hearing both sides.

Among those who sent objections in writing were 526 persons who signed a petition, a public meeting (at which discussion had been heated), the Worpleston Women's Institute, and many owners of property in the neighbourhood.

Taking into account the facts relevant to the evidence, the members of the committee felt that as the town planning authority, they could not give their consent to the proposal.

The County Council had power to appeal to the Minister of Health. The County

Council would also have to go to the Minister of Health for compulsory powers, and no doubt the two inquiries would be taken at once.

★

The matter is therefore not ended with this decision; but the Rural Council can apparently be relied on to represent with some vigour the interests of its electors at the Ministry of Health inquiry. The individuals concerned should continue to apply pressure to the Council until the danger is past; not, however, in the form of a petition, but as a demand.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST STREET RE-NAMING

THE London County Council's "drive" to eliminate the duplication of street names is arousing a growing number of complaints from traders and others.

No fewer than 1,300 streets throughout the county are marked down for re-naming, in the immediate future.

While it is recognised that the policy is being carried out in the public interest the complaint is made that the speeding up of the work will involve many people in expense and many more in inconvenience.

The Post Office will take no responsibility for the present "drive." An official stated that if the district number was included in the address, no difficulty arose for postmen, and there was no delay in the delivery of letters.

Westminster City Council will support the petition of frontagers in Princes Street, Hanover Square, opposing the proposal of the London County Council to re-name it as Harewood Street.

Princes Street has considerable value as an address, and the number and importance of individual occupiers and traders is much greater than in any other Princes Street in London.

There are four other Princes Streets in the Post Office London Directory.

★

In this matter at least the City Council are instrumenting the people's will as yet only tentatively expressed in a "petition." Take the right to request.

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.

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.)

'TAX' ON SQUASH PLAYERS

THE Squash Rackets Association, unable to coax clubs to affiliate and so support with funds, now sportily propose to add 3d. (16 per cent.) to the cost of every ball, subject to the sanction of the Board of Trade. Manufacturers are quite agreeable, provided they can say on the box that the 3d. goes to the Association.

Squash players are said to be astonished—no wonder. One had trusted that in sport some freedom of association remained.

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