

THIS MONTH: ROD'S MONTHLY CARTOON

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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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DEMO-CRATS IN NORTH IRELAND

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Mr. Hargrave To Himself (Official)

THAT "the Social Credit Party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" is chiefly, like the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," a disembodied green, may or may not be the fault of Mr. Hargrave, but it is certainly not the fault of his advertising ability.

His "Official Report" from Mr. J. Hargrave, Adviser (Temporary, Acting, Unpaid) to John Hargrave, leader of the Social Credit Party, etc., etc., contains, besides other interesting matter, collected from many sources, his own name 187 times in 46 pages. Mr. Aberhart is a moderate second with 95, and others also ran.

Mr. Aberhart evidently had a trying time, with his overseas and unsolicited advisers, the latter of whom in a petulant moment he is said to have memorised as "Brug, Brug and the three Ha, Ha's."

The first accused him of stealing a plan from a hotel bedroom, although he wouldn't adopt it, and one of the latter, Mr. Hargrave, first cautions him, then warn him, and then—yes, girls,—SHOCKS him. Evidently an adviser a day, even if it doesn't keep the doctor away, keeps you young and active.

FROM the "Report" itself it is clear enough that Mr. Aberhart has taken the obvious though tiresome course of listening to anyone who yearned to advise him, and the equally reasonable position that he is not

thereby committed to action. That is quite a different matter from interfering in methods which have been delegated to others.

Mr. Aberhart's problem was not what to achieve. He had been told that many times from many sources. His problem was how to do it.

Mr. Hargrave's Plan (if it is Mr. Hargrave's plan, which is denied in Alberta, and perhaps only implied by Mr. Hargrave) offers no help in this respect.

It is embodied in an Appendix entitled "Full Text of the Alberta Planning Committee" (sic) who were "instructed . . . to draw up practical proposals"; and the helpfulness and practical nature of the proposals may be judged from the second of them, subsection (b):

"The issue of monthly DIVIDENDS of at least \$5.00 to every properly registered adult citizen; such dividends to be in the form of Alberta credit and to be based upon the real consumable wealth of the Province."

All Mr. Aberhart had to do was to do it, you see.

MR. HARGRAVE on his own showing was given every opportunity to make his case and sell his wares. He has rendered a considerable service by demonstrating that something more than advertising ability is required in Alberta.

C.S.C.S.

RIDDLE OF M.P.s' ALBERTA QUESTIONS

THAT Members of Parliament move quickly enough when it suits them is shown by the fact that, although the Alberta Government's request to all Alberta bondholders to register their names was announced in the London press only on July 23, within a few days questions were raised in Parliament.

Mr. H. Williams (Croydon, S., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on July 27 if he was in a position to make a further statement in respect of the default of the Government of Alberta.

Sir J. Mellor (Tamworth, U.) also asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that the Government of Alberta had requested all holders of Alberta securities to register their names and addresses with the Government before August 16, together with a declaration of beneficial ownership, and whether he had any information to give as to the purpose of such action.

Two days later Mr. Lyons, Conservative Member of Parliament for Leicester, E., asked a similar question about the finances of Alberta.

It may be that these questions were asked on the express demand of the M.P.s' constituents.

Or perhaps the Members concerned raised them for their own information.

The point is, have the electors of Croydon, Tamworth and Leicester no further instructions for their paid representatives?

It may be that the electorate of Croydon are very much concerned about the alleged default of Alberta (or about the alleged default of Britain to the U.S.A., for that matter), but we don't believe it.

The same applies to the electorates of Leicester and Tamworth; we don't believe they are much interested in the information asked for by their representatives.

It will be a good thing for the prestige of

Parliament—and for democracy—when the electors in every constituency practise their responsibilities of giving their paid representatives instructions.

We are not interested at all in the personal views and opinions of any Member of Parliament, but many of them appear to think their duty lies just in expressing their own or their party's views.

It is up to their constituents, of any party or none, to disillusion any such public servants who suffer from this conceit. Obviously, the Honourable Members for Croydon, Tamworth and Leicester are willing and capable to get questions put across the floor of the House fairly quickly and promptly.

We suggest their constituents make a note of this, so that if they want anything done for themselves—such as the abolition of poverty in Croydon or Tamworth or Leicester, or the distribution of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, or any other reasonable and practical proposition—they have got energetic representatives.

If, however, the expressed will of electors in Tamworth, Leicester or Croydon does not get such prompt representation or expression as has been shown over the Alberta business, then it will be time that the Member of Parliament concerned himself has some questions addressed to him from his own constituents.

All Members of Parliament require watching; and more: they must be given a chance. They cannot represent the will of their constituents until they have been told what it is.

Tell your Member of Parliament what YOU want; give him a chance to earn the £600 a year he is paid from public funds; and—having given him the chance—see that he takes it!

Byrne Tells Albertans: 'All Must Stand United'

MR. L. D. BYRNE, speaking to a large gathering of Social Crediters in Edmonton Exhibition grounds on July 10, said: "Let me say at once that purely from the economic aspect there is no doubt whatever that the physical resources of your beautiful province are sufficient to secure the results this democracy has demanded. In asking for \$25 a month with a lower living cost, you have asked for the goods and services which the dividend will secure for you. It is the goods and services which alone will feed the hungry, clothe the naked and enable all to have a more abundant life. . . ."

Mr. Byrne went on to say that some persons admitted that it was physically possible to produce the things which would give security to all, but said nothing could be done without money.

"Where is the money to come from?" these people ask.

"This is equivalent to saying that though the goods—the real things—could be made available to give all security, yet because somebody would not issue the necessary pieces of paper or make the necessary figure entries in ledgers, the present un-Christian and anti-Social system must continue."

He branded it sacrilege that human life should be sacrificed to a system of figure juggling which had brought the world to the verge of collapse . . .

He described taxation as a "negative dividend" which reduced incomes instead of supplementing them, therefore a "drastic reduction of taxation must be linked up with the payment of dividends" and this is possible with the available physical resources.

"The people of Alberta can have monthly dividends, drastic reduction in taxation and debt settlement to the advantage of individual creditors and debtors—but only when they are masters of their own province."

MONEY RULES

"Nowadays practically nothing can be done without money so people cannot move anything from one part of the province to another, or use any of their resources, without permission from financial institutions controlled from outside the province, and in the last analysis from outside the Dominion."

"Thus almost every action by everyone in this province is governed by financial institutions."

"Now institutions, like the Sabbath, exist for man—individuals do not exist for the benefit of institutions. History will record that the greatest heresy of all times is the doctrine being preached under various disguises such as—'the people exist to serve the state'; 'it is more important to make a great nation than ensure its people happiness, security and freedom'; 'children are born into the world to be brought up to die fighting for their country'; and 'the financial system is something sacred to which human life must be sacrificed rather than that the system be changed.' It is around this doctrine that it is the institution which matters most, that all world tyrannies are being established."

"Every institution in Alberta should exist

to serve the people of Alberta. This is the only basis of building a Christian and democratic social order.

TO BENEFIT ALL

"The greater security which would result from monthly dividends, tax cuts and debt settlement which can be obtained when Alberta can order its own affairs, will benefit all within the province. Rich and poor and destitute have everything to gain from it and nothing to lose," said Mr. Byrne.

"The opposition to any change will come from outside the province—from international financial interests who desire to retain the power they possess in ordering human lives everywhere."

"In the clear issue of the people of Alberta versus international finance, every citizen of the province should stand united against the opposition which the latter will mobilise. Unless there is this unity no change will be possible. . . ."

"Here is Alberta alone is any definite sign of immediate hope that the world may be led out of its chaotic state to the dazzling light of a new civilisation. . . ."

"Humanity's fate may be decided here at no distant date, and I believe that the people of Alberta will rise to the occasion and the demands it will make on them for unity, determination and courage."

A special session of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta was opened at Edmonton on August 3 to enact legislation designed to enable Social Credit to be introduced in that province.

What transpires will be of great importance.

See next week's SOCIAL CREDIT

★ COMMENTARY ★

Lord Addison Speaks

LORD ADDISON, speaking at a meeting of Norfolk farmers at Fakenham recently, said that the agricultural policy accelerated by the Government of paying the producer as little as possible and charging the consumer as much as possible was rotten and immoral.

Perhaps some of our friends can get into touch with Lord Addison and inform him that it has been known for a long time in this country how to ascertain the Just Price which is reasonable, and profitable equally both to buyer and seller.

Can it be that Lord Addison has never heard of the Social Credit financial proposals which show how purses and prices can be equated in an honest way, without regimentation and the mean haggling which now distinguishes the markets?

Asks New Milk Campaign

WHEN Mr. Duckworth, M.P., asked the Minister of Agriculture, "Will the hon. gentleman do his best to increase propaganda which will induce the rising generation to use the milk bars more frequently to the advantage of the farmers?" some of the Opposition members cried, "They have not the money."

Apparently everybody missed the point—that the rising generation even if they had the money to buy milk, will only drink it because they want it and not as a pious duty, the sole objective of which is the advantage to the farmers.

There is a better way of helping farmers, and the rising generation, too, and that way—the distribution of the National Dividend—would help all classes of the community.

Truth Startled Them

CAPT. OSBERT PEAKE, coalowner, Member of Parliament, startled some of his fellow Tories in the House of Commons last week by declaring that he did not think there should be any great practical difficulty to prevent miners being given a week's holiday with pay. He also advocated increased pensions for miners over 65, and the adoption of a five-day week.

We should have liked to see him demand this instead of advocating it, if only to demonstrate the belief that what is physically possible and reasonable can be made financially possible whenever the Treasury gets orders from the People's representatives instead of the servility it now receives.

Madhouse Economics

THE rise in the cost of living is indicated in the recent increases of prices of potatoes which have jumped 62 per cent. since four years ago.

Bacon, bread, milk and eggs are rising in price. Milk for human consumption costs 6d. a quart, but manufacturers who use it to make anything from butter to umbrella handles are able to buy it for 1½d. a quart.

This is the economics of a madhouse; first to restrict and destroy by law and then to make it a crime to sell under certain prices which make it impossible for consumers, as such, to buy the whole of what can be produced, at the rate it can be produced.

The studied avoidance on the part of all public men in industry, education, politics and even in art and science, of ever saying one word calculated to throw light on a financial system which causes enmity and conflict between producer and consumer, is the most appalling and gravest disservice that can possibly be perpetrated against this country as a nation and against our people as individual living men and women.

Victims All Ways

THE *Daily Mirror* (July 23) reports that in Gateshead there are six war heroes, all incurable cripples, who are kept in bed because the Means Test regulations will not

permit them to earn a shilling or two which would enable them to enjoy the fresh air.

Each owns a motor-driven bathchair bought for him by the British Legion, but none can afford the petrol for them. They devised a scheme for carrying advertising posters on their chairs in return for petrol.

The Public Assistance Committee warned them that the value of the petrol must be regarded as income and would have to be deducted from their allowance, so the scheme fell through.

It cannot be said that the spoils of the victory of winning the war have fallen to these men who were crippled in the winning of it. Whatever value the winning of that war was, it was capitalised by the Bank of England and debited against such men as these.

Two Fleas

VISCOUNT CASTLEROSSE, writing in the *Sunday Express* (July 25):

"An official of much experience of Treasury matters told me that when Roosevelt and Ramsay MacDonald were faced with an elementary economic problem they reminded him of two fleas looking at a locomotive."

Hush-Hush Banker

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, the banker, was reported by the *Daily Express* Waterfront Reporter, as having slipped quietly into England on Wednesday morning, July 28.

He arrived on his luxury yacht "Corsair" (of which, by the way, the Archbishop of Canterbury may have happy holiday memories).

At the request of Mr. Morgan, the scheduled arrival of the yacht had been omitted from the previous night's official docking list which is available to the public, and only officials and a few people from the Cunard White Star Line were present when she tied up. Hush—hush!

He came ashore with his doctor and grandsons and in five minutes was off to Aldenham, Hertfordshire; afterwards he is going to Scotland for shooting.

Spain War Loan

IT is surprising how advocates of peace ignore continually that the war in Spain could not continue without the supply of the financial sinews.

It was reported recently in Burgos and Paris that Franco is negotiating with British and American financiers for a loan of many millions and that representatives of the British group are said to have arrived in Burgos already.

Certainly the Paris newspaper *Le Soir* has stated that during last week Señor Montevéde visited several Paris banking establishments and then left for London, where Señor Eduardo Aquilar is negotiating a loan.

Here is an instance where bondholders if requested to register names of beneficial ownership would object, for the operators of financial institutions, not only in England but everywhere, love the darkness of anonymity because their deeds, and the direction in which they control their power, are what they are.

Golden Bunk

FOR plain unadulterated bunk, the article by Sir Charles Addis, "the distinguished banker and economist," in the current issue of *The Quarterly Review* on "The New Monetary Technique" would be hard to beat.

It reminds us of the late Dr. Walter Leaf, who, in his book on "Banking" (Home University Library), when discussing the bank returns with the Bank of England, said, "There was only one line of it which I think I understand and that was the line 'Gold coin and Bullion.' The Governor, with a twinkle in his eye replied, 'Mr. Leaf, I do not think you understand even that.'" (Page 45.)

So far as it can be understood from the mumbo-jumbo language of bankers and economists, Sir Charles Addis still appears to be under the illusion that gold has something to do with standards, with production, with consumption and with peace and prosperity.

No wonder the orthodox exponents of banking and economics are coming to be regarded more and more with suspicion as witch doctors and medicine men.

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.

Mrs. Palmer: There Could Be Plenty Of Room For Women In Professions

IF the lady of leisure was one of the first bye-products of the industrial revolution, the professional woman is one of its latest.

The wealthy manufacturers of the nineteenth century kept their wives and daughters in elegant idleness, in much the same way as they kept a carriage and pair, as a mark of respectability and success.

To be obliged "to go out into the world" to earn one's living was considered a sad misfortune. But by the end of the century a stirring challenge had been given to this set of values, and the movement for women's emancipation was taking the field.

It was education for which the first feminists fought. Girton was founded in 1867 and Newnham in 1871; in 1870 the London School of Medicine for Women.

Today it can be said that there is no worth-while job from which women are excluded. They have approached nearer to equality of opportunity with men than their pioneers ever dreamed possible.

But sex antagonism has not disappeared—it has taken a worse form—sex rivalry.

THIS tendency to challenge the position gained by women at such a cost has been seen with dismay by many modern women thinkers.

Here is another passage from Winifred Holtby's book "Women," quoted by her from another woman, who writes this of her own daughter of twenty-four:—

"I consider her fairly representative of the more serious and capable modern girl . . . In her case this new tendency can be traced to a threat of reaction on the part of men—not of her own, but of the younger war generation. She finds men whose outlook she respects beginning to talk of what women should and should not do, and inclined to stress their value as women in a more restricted sphere than men . . ."

"The effect on her is expressed by a reluctant admission that though she has never thought of herself as a militant feminist, and would 'hate to be,' she feels a militant and protesting spirit rising within her; and this seems to me a deplorable setback . . . I can only account for it by its being due to something that is 'in the air.'"

IT is, of course, deplorable that there should be rivalry between the sexes, but it would be still more deplorable did young women feel no sense of protest against this intangible something which is not only "in the air," but like a great cloud is beginning to blot out the very light from heaven.

For this is our old enemy in another guise—the worship of abstractionism; the setting up of an ideal of what women ought

to be and the demand that individual women should model themselves on this.

That the ideal is set up by men has another significance. In the gradually shrinking market for human brains, for the professions are daily more crowded, man sees woman as a dangerous rival. Could he but get her to return to her throne as queen of the domestic hearth (where she would reign, not rule) he would remove this competitor from his path, and at the same time preserve his beautiful abstraction as an ideal.

Fight, fight, against this, young women, with all your might. If you deserve education on a level with man's, you deserve equal opportunity.

MANY women who are demanding equality make the mistake of believing that men have, as it were, a corner in opportunities and that what is needed is a share-out between the sexes.

Nothing could be farther from the truth, which is that the lives of men are already so restricted that the advent of women into the professions cannot but lead to jealousy and subterfuge.

What we want is to double the staff in every school, to put the Civil Service on half-time without a decrease in salary, to enable every doctor to live well with half the amount of work he does at present. Then there would be plenty of room for women in the professions.

We all know these would be very desirable reforms, and also that they are only waiting for the National Dividend to make them possible.

Young women, this is reality. The societies which are clamouring for equal pay for equal work will never succeed as long as they ignore the economic causes that lie behind the restriction of opportunity. Join all or any of them you like—you will not advance one step nearer to freedom.

SOME of you say you want Fascism, others of you think that Communism would cure our discontents.

Have you ever thought that the totalitarian state, no matter whether red or black, is woman's worst enemy?

From the worship of the State it is an easy step to the worship of the race, the home, the child, all abstractions which lead to the enslavement of women.

If you wish to be individuals, with an individual's right to decide how you shall spend your lives, remember that you are living in a democracy, and that, in theory at least, you have an individual right to life, liberty and happiness.

And then do what you can to awaken that democracy to the fact that its power is slipping rapidly away, and that there is very little time to regain it.

For if the people lose the power that still remains to them, with it will go, without a shadow of doubt, all that women have gained so painfully during the last century.

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Bank Holy-days Now

DURING and after holidays it is good to remember what a happy thing it is to obtain a release from the treadmill of industry.

We could all do with more holidays, and we could have them, too, if we had that shining faith which changes desire into will, for at least half man's toil these days is just waste, due to the continual attempt to force physical facts to fit a system of figuring (called finance) which tells lies.

In the Middle Ages, men in this country had more holidays—"holy days" devoted to the Saints of God. In those days they did not rush so much.

They had time to build cathedrals, and, although poverty existed, it was free of the degradation and meanness which accompany it now.

IN the good fellowship and feasting of saints' days there existed no half-guilty sense of playing truant away from work.

Today, we have dissociated our holidays from the holiness of the saints, and associate them with Mammon. Today our holidays are Bank holidays, and as a consequence they are curtailed in number, and conditioned—not by the bounty of God—but by the money the banks allow us to have according to their high priests' idea of holiness and holiday-worthiness.

THERE is a significance about this change of religion. Banking institutions have come to be regarded as something that men exist to serve.

These institutions have usurped the power to restrict, to withhold, to increase or decrease the nation's money; and by exercising this power without a popular mandate, they govern where they should serve.

The people are cheated individually by these institutions, because as individuals, men are put into debt for their own collective credit.

The elevation of abstract institutions as something above men amounts to the setting up of a new and false god, and one also which draws its life from men and its power from their ignorance.

Years ago men thought, lived, and acted as individuals. Even in religion they understood their relationship with God as a direct and personal one, and they acted accordingly.

But in the new money religion, the institution was unapproachable to the common man. He must worship from afar—in spite of the fact that its tyrannies kick him continually and hard.

"WHAT can one man do?" murmurs the servile defeatist.

"I can assert myself, and I will," says the man who knows what he wants; and so making up his mind he breaks the hypnotic spell designed to sacrifice him in favour of the unholy institutions.

Such a man is a builder of a new structure—a new temple in which fear has no place, and which can and will be erected in England.

In this new temple of freedom men will take pleasure in their work (which will not be toil), and holidays will be more frequent and blessed with peace and plenty.

England will then be safe—not for heroes to starve in and for financial power-maniacs to ramp in—but for common men and little children to live securely in the enjoyment of their free inheritance.

THIS MONTH . . . by ROD

UNDERGROUND CONGESTION — A SOLUTION?



Now that the fallacy that the Underground exists to convey us in comfort as required has been disposed of, it is up to us all to assist the LPTB in the great work of repaying its bank loans. To ease the intolerable burden of providing enough brains

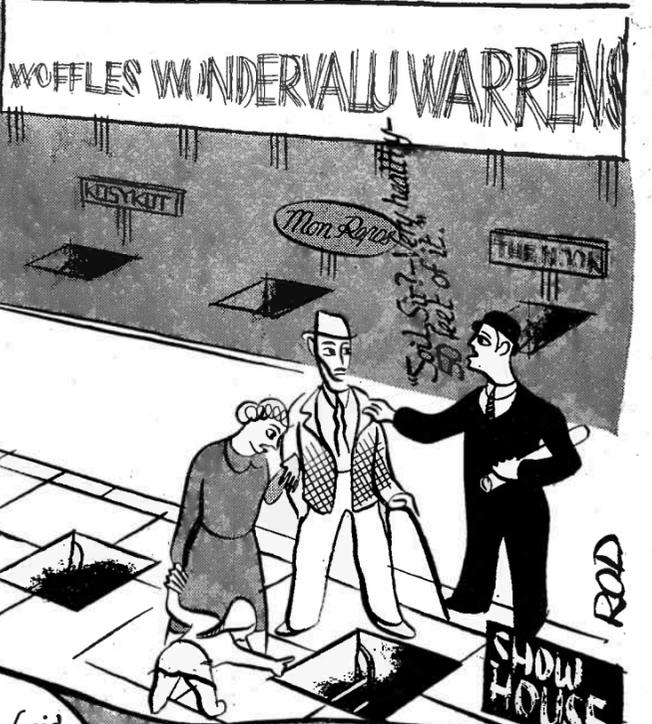


—staggering of workers' hours has been suggested.



Lord Ashfield says the new rolling-stock will relieve congestion 30%. Perhaps if the design were altered to eliminate seats we could relieve the LPTB 30%. Finally why not do away with trains altogether and walk it, thus saving the LPTB unnecessary expense & helping to build a

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE — [it is now agreed that 50ft of soil or 20ft of concrete are necessary to withstand a 500lb bomb]



UNEMPLOYED STORM GAOL

Sir Samuel Hoare reports that work with pay is to be introduced into prisons.



AWARD to Bevin for democratic handling of Transport Union situation.



PAGE OF NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OVERSEAS

Taxes Break Up Family Life, Make Natives Thieves, Murderers

UDO AKPABIO, Anang (South Nigeria), tribal chief, draws, in "Ten Africans" by Margery Penham, a picture of the disintegration of family and tribal life resulting from the introduction of the white man's poison, "sound finance," into a native community.

He writes:

"We looked upon the first Commissioners as our fathers. As we grew to know and understand each other they trusted us as we did them and followed their guidance . . . The District Commissioners always consulted us (the Chiefs) when there was anything of importance affecting our people . . .

"Things have changed very much during the last few years. The beginning of Native (indirect) Administration and taxation has not all been good. The old men and chiefs are much poorer than the young men today. Children were more obedient to their parents than at present . . . Now, they look after their own interests.

NO HELP

"Sometimes they will give assistance if there is any big trouble. But at present, it is very hard for some people to get a helping hand if they have no money, for every small piece of work needs payment.

"Before taxation we were informed that the price of palm produced would be raised, but now, oil and palm kernels are very little valued by the Europeans. As palm produce is the chief means of living, I do not know what the life of the people will be in a few years' time as regards the payment of tax and the buying of food. It is a struggle to work out ways and means for maintenance and taxation.

"Taxation has also increased the number of thieves. There are many whose names have been recorded as taxpayers, but they have no means of fulfilling this condition. They have no proper work and neither can they get any in these days. Many come to me for help, asking for work to save them from stealing. I do my best for them.

"When the time comes to pay the tax there seems to be a plague of thieving.

Sometimes the young men run away to different parts of the country and do not return to their homes for a long time . . . During this long absence the Father of the Family has to find the money to pay the full assessment of the tax. He has to pay for the absent ones and can get no relief unless he can prove that they are dead.

"The paying of tax has done another evil thing. Young men apply to the District Officer for work as clerks, messengers or labourers. The officers refer them to the chiefs. If the applicants are disappointed in their request they put the blame on the chiefs.

"They do not consider that we cannot find work for all who want it. The result of this is that they refuse to pay their share of the tax to the chiefs. The chiefs are then summoned by the Government and fined. Action is taken against such young men and they are punished by the chiefs. For this they find ways and means of killing their chiefs."

THEIR INTERESTS

Mark the phrases—"Now they look after their own interests"; "Ways and means for maintenance and taxation"; "Taxation has also increased the number of thieves"; "the father of the family has to find the money to pay the full assessment of the tax," i.e., including that of those who have run away to avoid it.

The British Government, our Government, for we elected it, claims that the "interests of the natives are paramount" in such territories as this. It would be more correct to say the interest on the debts is paramount, for it is largely to meet interest on debt that the natives are being ground down by taxation.

Nigeria—and half a hundred similar territories—is being developed. Loans have been "floated" in the London market for this "development." By far the larger part of the money is raised, not by private individuals, but by the writing of figures in the books of the banks.

These figures represent our credit which the banks have misappropriated, and it is used to enslave the natives.

When a loan is "floated," most of the money is used to buy equipment for "development," it gives us work making the equipment, and it gives the natives taxation in paying the interest and principal.

CREDIT STOLEN

Only by constantly stealing our credit to float loans, has it been possible for the existing financial system to carry on at all.

We cannot buy all we can manufacture, and so, to give employment, goods must be produced, that are not for sale to us, equipment for Nigeria or, at present, armaments.

We are swindled and the people of the Colonies and Protectorates are enslaved.

Every time we vote for a party programme we vote for the continuation of this system when we unite, and demand the results we want, not only shall we abolish wage slavery here, we shall also abolish debt slavery overseas.

J. DESBOROUGH.

Civilisation is built on Dreams

CIVILISATION is built on the dreams of those who, ridiculed one day, were the heroes of the next. So is the Christian faith. And deep, deep in the heart of things, the whole universe is the dream of the Author of all existence.

And, in the last analysis, we find our inspiration in this, that in seeking to build, we are at one with the source of all things. Why mar a beautiful creation with the ugliness of poverty and want, when the raw materials of plenty and peace are in our hands?—From "Through A Social Credit Window," by "Mac," in *The Albertan Social Credit Supplement* for June 26, 1937.

MOVE TO MERGE N.Z. UNIONS

IN SOCIAL CREDIT of April 23 a short article appeared on the New Zealand Premier in which it was stated that " . . . only unemployed who are trade union members are qualified for relief work."

This statement, we have been informed, is not strictly accurate; it should have read on "relief work in the Public Works Department"; outside this department there is apparently relief work available where trade union membership is not compulsory.

A movement is on foot to amalgamate the most important unions into one big union; and it is stated that since the agreement made between the Minister of Public Works and the N.Z.W.U. the membership of the latter has grown from 10,000 to about 30,000.

If the federation of all the unions becomes an accomplished fact, it will probably have a membership of about 100,000, and from an electoral point of view will constitute the greatest political force ever organised in the country.

We are informed by an acute observer, who is himself a trade unionist, that the proportion of membership *who know what they want*, is quite as big as the proportion of true democrats in the N.Z. Social Credit Movement.

Prices are rising in the country, and though it cannot be denied that workers have become better off since the advent of the Labour Government, it would appear that what they have gained on the swings of wages may be lost on the roundabouts of higher prices, unless they get into action by uniting on whatever objective they want first, and then practise the democratic principle of demanding it — backed by every sanction incremented by their unity.

The signs look very favourable, for evidence has reached us that trade union representatives attending conferences are aware of wire-pulling, committee-packing, and general dictatorial wangling of officials at the top.

The estimated population of New Zealand on December, 1936, was 1,573,000.

The death-rate of New Zealand and the infant mortality rate are the lowest in the world.

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

IF YOU were under the impression that the British were too poor to pay back the money they borrowed for the last war, you may perhaps wonder where this new seven billion is coming from?

It is coming from the same source that all credit comes from — the ink-well. The Government will ask to borrow the "money" and the banks will mint it as pen-and-ink entries in their books.

The Banks will create the money and then lend it to the British Government, which in turn will pay for the goods and labours of the Armament Industry. British subjects will be allowed to pay the interest on the seven billion by means of taxes.—

"Money," U.S.A.

Revolt Is Still Possible

"CERTAINLY Great Britain, the ancient mother of civil liberties, is going to be very little help to the democratic idea in the near future. The impression I got, from a few days in an England still bedraggled with Coronation bunting, was that the ruling class, now in the form of the heavy industry—big banking clique typified by Stanley Baldwin—has managed to reduce the middle and working classes to a point of physical and moral malnutrition where revolt is impossible." — Mr. John Dos Passos, the well-known American author, in "Common Sense" for July, 1937.

What Mr. Dos Passos suggests has already taken place is the danger that actually only threatens.

It is the danger we can avert by arousing in people a sense of their sovereignty, a realisation of their power to get the results they want, by uniting in demanding them.

We must act now; should we fail, then nothing is more certain than that we shall find ourselves at a point "where revolt is impossible."

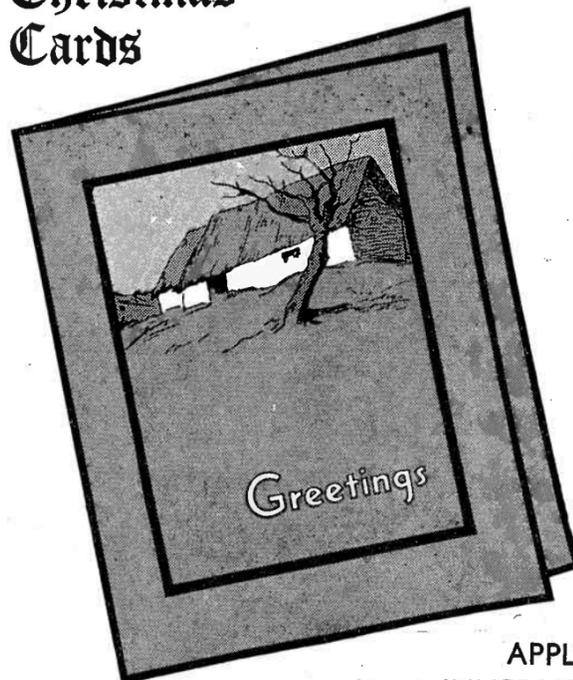
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ALBERTA LETTER

The People Must Harden To Their True Purpose

THE introduction of Social Credit depends largely on the following factors: (1) natural wealth and production and production technique; (2) the mechanisms necessary for utilising these, principally money and credit; (3) strategy properly designed to gain control of our social credit; (4) the will of the people in demanding results.

We have here in Alberta an abundance of raw materials and natural wealth. Ordinarily we may count on an abundance of agricultural production, together with minerals, petroleum and gas, furs, fish, timber and other building materials, so that ours is, potentially, a tremendously rich province.

Nor do we lack the necessary technical skill to process these products for consumption. The tendency is to say that we lack money to increase production and facilitate distribution; but in point of actual fact we do not lack money, but only the control of it.

The banks in Alberta, with their national and international hook-up, are quite capable of furnishing us with all the money needed to make this a hive of industry, and a marvel of comforts and conveniences.

We have the land and raw materials. We have the manpower and technical skill. The banks have the money; but, under the existing set-up, try and get it! And that, unless I am very much mistaken, is precisely what we intend to do.

There are not lacking effectual means which even a layman might devise, the principal strategy being that of hardening the purpose of the people to the point that they will not be fobbed off with anything but the results they want.

★

UNFORTUNATELY many of us, even among Social Crediters, made the mistake of supposing that when the election was over the war was won, whereas it was in fact only declared. And when the Government suffered temporary defeat with respect to certain measures, some were ready to throw up their hands and quit.

The people of Alberta are not lacking either in intelligence or courage. The situation here is comparatively simple, and the general strategy plainly indicated.

Our chief trouble here has been that we have not been sufficiently simple and direct in our thinking. We have sought the Holy Grail in distant lands, whereas it may be

found only at home. We have strained after the occult, and neglected the obvious.

We have aspired to be profound economists and technical experts, whereas we have needed, so far as our part of the work is concerned, only to use common sense and work together for the common good. Fortunately we have realised our mistake before any irreparable damage was done. Now that we are on the right track, it remains only to keep to it, patiently, courageously, insistently, and we shall achieve our goal of economic freedom and security.

★

BOTH Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne have recently visited Calgary, where they were at pains to contact Social Crediters, both those affiliated with the League, and those of the Douglas Social Credit school, who unfortunately were for a time more or less at variance with the followers of Mr. Aberhart. It is gratifying to learn that since the Government has availed itself of the services of Major Douglas, these pioneers of the movement are now indicating a definite change of attitude, and a willingness to co-operate.

The huge Social Credit picnic recently held at the Edmonton Exhibition grounds was another occasion when our technicians had an excellent opportunity of meeting with and speaking to the people. Both were quite definite and positive in assuring their audience that the promised dividend, together with a "lower price to live," is an achievable objective, given the support of public demand.

Indications were not lacking that those present were deeply interested and impressed. Indeed, wherever they have gone these representatives of Major Douglas have created a good impression, so that the people are now definitely in a more hopeful and optimistic mood.

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TO be sure there are still sceptics, and even those who are actively opposed; but make no mistake about this, the great majority of the people of this province are progressive in their outlook, and definitely committed to a progressive policy in revamping our financial system.

It remains to give them visible proof that there will be no lack of public support in moving toward the easing of the debt and tax burden, and the use of our social credit for the benefit of the whole people.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN THE PROVINCE

BYRNE AND POWELL PRAISED

WARM praise for the work of G. F. Powell and L. D. Byrne, Major C. H. Douglas' experts who are at present working with the Alberta government, was expressed by Hon. E. C. Manning, when he spoke at the regular service at the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute on Sunday, July 4. The service was broadcast.

The work of these two men had exceeded the expectations of everybody, he said. The most important accomplishment of the advisors has been to unite the Social Credit membership of the legislature on a common ground of "unity for results."

Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne have outlined clearly to the people of Alberta the part they must play in the introduction of a Social Credit plan. The wish of the people they have expressed clearly in the phrase, "a monthly dividend and a lower cost to live," declared Mr. Manning.

"It is now the duty of the people to stand solidly united for a result. The technicians recommended by Mr. Douglas will be responsible for the methods used to bring about the wish of the people, but they want them to stand together.

"The outlook is brighter now than since the general election in 1935.

"The union of the Social Credit members of the legislature spells the difference between success and failure. All but one Social Credit member of the legislature had promised to support the government in an effort to bring about the new social order.

"Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne have said that the Social Credit members of the legislature have differed on the method by which Social Credit should be introduced, but they are all able to agree on the unity of result."

AN UNSAVOURY PAMPHLET

IRRESPONSIBLE criticism, leading nowhere, seems an inevitable accompaniment to the progress of any movement, class or creed; dogs apparently must have their fleas, and every ship its barnacles. A little scraping occasionally becomes necessary in both instances, however . . .

On no other supposition can the appearance of Mr. Marshall Hattersley's recent pamphlet, "Aberhart and Alberta: the First Phase," be understood. At a time when it is of the greatest importance that nothing should be said or done to inflame a situation already sufficiently menaced by active and hostile interests, the correct and obvious attitude for those not officially connected with the proceedings is a decent reticence.

Moreover, we are yet so close in time to the events described that it is, in all probability, humanly impossible to take a completely objective view or to add anything of value to the documents already published. And Mr. Hattersley is very, very human.

Indeed, a much harder word could be used to describe the impulse that led him to write a great deal of his narrative.

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

Regarded as a piece of tendentious argument, this typical extract is really worth a certain amount of examination, although the odour of corruption it exhales may try a few queasy stomachs. It is of interest to notice, for example, that the false sug-

gestion starts at the fourth word of Mr. Hattersley's comment, "invitation" being used to describe Mr. Aberhart's question—which was, as a matter of fact, "Victorious, when could you come?"

Major Douglas's cabled answer, "If necessary could sail middle September. Suggest calling me telephone ten morning Edmonton time," is, of course, ignored as not fitting the general scheme.

Similarly, no mention is made of the fact that Major Douglas reserved Transatlantic passages from time to time, beginning on September 14, and remained by his office telephone at the hour arranged for a week, in anticipation of a call.

As for Major Douglas's mysterious "reason for postponing his visit," it was simply that he had not received an invitation! It is quite possible, of course, that Mr. Hattersley would not regard this as adequate (indeed, his own entry into the field of Albertan affairs gives colour to the suggestion) but he should really allow for the fact that some men hesitate to obtrude their presence or their opinions before they are asked for either.

In any event, Major Douglas wrote to Mr. Aberhart on October 15: "I need hardly say, of course, that it would not occur to me to visit Alberta except upon your express invitation." That invitation did not arrive until March 4 (and is, of course, quoted by Mr. Hattersley) by which time the appointment of Mr. Magor and Major Douglas's resignation from his official position made it impossible for the latter to accept unconditionally.

But it would be, perhaps, a trifle morbid to dissect further this oddly large three-pence-worth of matter already deliquescent, though certain of the author's economic verdicts are sufficiently astonishing in what purports to be a Social Credit pamphlet.

Enough! The only thing for a corpse in this condition is a prompt interment.

R. L. Northridge

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

Announcements & Meetings

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.

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Okehampton. Public meeting in Market Hall, 8 p.m., August 21. Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., will speak on "The Exact Nature of Democratic Action in National as well as Local Affairs." Chairman: Mr. Stanley Burton, of Exeter.

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NORTHERN IRELAND FARMERS PROTEST AT NEW TRANSPORT ACT

Traders Crippled By Monopoly

INDIGNATION has been aroused all over Northern Ireland by the hardships and injustice inflicted on country people by the action of the Northern Ireland Road and Rail Transport Act.

The haulage arrangements provided by the board are inefficient, and farming operations are seriously affected. In one district, not only are the roads unsuited for the lorries of the Transport Board, but there is not one farm out of twenty in the whole area that they can approach.

Charges are higher than the farmers can afford and the services not nearly so good as those previously given by private haulage contractors.

For instance, lambs bought by the Co-operative Society in one area used to be collected at the farms in lorries, but now they have to be driven several miles before delivery.

On the other hand, hauliers have suffered, as compensation was insufficient. Small garages and petrol stations were wiped out and private traders crippled.

Neither farmers nor haulage contractors are satisfied by this misrepresentation of their interests.

★

This intense and widespread feeling was expressed in an outburst of petitions, deputations, protests and resolutions from the Societies and Committees affected. Among the councils passing resolutions protesting against the operation of the Act were Castle-derg Rural Council, Cookstown District Council, Derry Rural Council, Tyrone County Council, and Strabane Rural Council.

Some of these councils realise what fundamental principles are at stake—the question

of the government of a democratic state fulfilling the unanimous and clearly expressed will of the people.

At the Strabane Council one member said that he did not see why they should not demand the repeal of the Act. They had heard a lot of criticism of the Government during the last few weeks, and he would like to ask who were the Government? Was it not the electors of the country?

Country-wide Outcry

Nine-tenths of the people were against the Act, even from the very start, and nearly every public body throughout the country had passed resolutions of protest against it.

"We should stick to our rights and demand them. Our own carelessness and indifference have allowed our representatives to do as they like in Stormont and we should ask them to carry out the wishes of the people in this case, because I don't see how the Transport Board can give the same service as the private lorries did."

There had been Acts of Parliament repealed before, and so could this one if the people stood together and demanded their rights.

Far bigger Governments than Stormont fell when they did not carry out the wishes of the people.

"This is a democratic country ruled by a democratic Government," he declared, "and that Government can only be a Government so long as it carries out the wishes of the people. We all know that the repeal of the Act is necessary and we should stick to our guns."

★

A special committee of Ulster Members of Parliament was set up to investigate complaints against the operations of the Road Transport Board. Among the deputations

received were those from the Ulster Agricultural Organisation Society, the Rural District Councils' Association, and the Ulster Potato Merchants' Association.

Unity Wanted

The Ulster Farmers' Union, representing 100 branches and 15,000 farmers, while calling upon the Government to withdraw the Act in so far as freight services are concerned in rural areas, refused to send a deputation.

According to the resolution passed at the quarterly meeting of the council, "the Union is of opinion that no useful purpose could be accomplished by the making of individual complaints to the committee of inquiry now set up, as the principles involved exceed by far points which are only administrative."

"The Council take this opportunity of reiterating their views expressed when the

Bill was introduced, namely, that the scheme is entirely unsuited to Northern Ireland conditions and definitely hurtful to the agricultural community. The Union is of opinion that the action of the Government in forcing this monopolistic scheme upon the public and in direct opposition to the will of the people is a negation of the democratic principles inherent in the Ulster people.

"In addition, were it ever so willing to do so the Board cannot hope to give that adequate service to the farming community which the industry needs and which was well provided for by private enterprise."

"As long as the Act is operated in its present form, providing no opportunity for private enterprise, this Union will continue by every constitutional means in its power, and by its influence, to have the Act ultimately withdrawn in so far as freight services are concerned in rural areas."

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❖ ❖ ❖

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.

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- 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.

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Address
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