

**Alberta  
Dividends  
Postponed**

**SPECIAL  
ARTICLE  
on page 3**

# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

**The Old Gang  
in the Saddle  
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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937

Weekly Twopence

## Stricken Areas Cry For Bread, They Are Given Toil

**Must Produce More To Live  
— In Land of Plenty!**

THE Government this week issued a White Paper of their schemes to help the distressed areas. It is proposed to spend the staggering sum of £2,000,000 in finding them work. Plan is to put the whole country to work, to abolish the entire unemployment problem. By toil alone shall they live—in a land of plenty.

Chief proposals are:

More factory estates on the Tyneside, in Cumberland, and South Wales.

Training of young people from the depressed areas at the rate of 20,000 a year and then their transference to London and South of England.

New industries in Lancashire to take the place of cotton mills that will not open again.

£1,000,000 carbide factory in South Wales, also coal-oil plant.

Oil plants in Scotland for re-establishing the shale industry.

### NEW AREAS

Exemption from rates for all new factories set up by employers in the distressed areas.

Exchequer grants for roads, housing, water supply and other public works necessary to attract industries and house the people.

Dock extensions in Cumberland, Tyneside, and South Wales.

Land settlement on an experimental scale. Market gardening estates in South Wales so that the district can grow its own vegetables.

Several new areas will qualify for Government assistance. They will include the Westhoughton district of Lancashire and probably Kidsgrove and other parts of Staffordshire.

They cry for bread and they are given a promise of—toil.

The written constitution of U.S.S.R. says, "Toil in the U.S.S.R. is an obligation . . . . He who does not work, does not eat."

Well—what's the difference?

### Too Many Cabbages—or Not Enough Money?

There are so many cabbages and turnips on Yorkshire wold farms that farmers do not know what to do with them. "The price we are getting for them does not make it worth while growing, leading and storing them," said one grower. "Housewives ought not to be paying more than 1d. each for their cabbages."

## RAILMEN MAKE NEW WAGES DEMAND

RAILWAY engineers and firemen are to make a further demand to the railway companies for the 36-hour week, pay increases, and other concessions which the Railway Tribunal rejected.

It would have cost £10,000,000 and the cost of granting equal concessions to all classes of railwaymen would be £50,000,000.

Said the Tribunal: "All the earnings of the railwaymen could not suffice for such a sum in addition to present wages, even if all classes of investors were deprived of their interest and dividends."

The rail workers failed in their previous demand because it was not a reasonable demand—since the cost of their demand would have to be met out of income.

They threatened to strike—but they now realise it would not help their cause.

### THE SET-UP

Now they are to reopen trade union negotiations for restoration of the remainder of the 1931 "economy" wage cuts. This demand may succeed.

But if the railwaymen would demand a National Dividend with the unity of their present demand they would solve all their problems at once.

They would have more, the public would have more to spend on travel, the companies would have more revenue.

There is the set up for an amicable settlement of the better wages and shorter hours controversy.

## Government Must Behave Nicely To A Pack of Thieves

WHAT does Mr. Pethick-Lawrence (Labour Member of Parliament) mean when he moved an amendment last Monday in Parliament "to reduce the amount up to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might borrow from £400,000,000 to £200,000,000?"

The Chancellor wants to be allowed to borrow as much money as he is likely to want for rearmament. Supposing he is limited, as the Labour Party want to limit him, and finds himself at the end of his money, is he to stop the rearmament programme?

And if so, why? Has Mr. Pethick-Lawrence some hidden source of information which tells him that, by the time £200,000,000 is spent, the resources of the country in men and materials will be at an end?

Of course not; Mr. Pethick-Lawrence is talking irresponsible nonsense, just as nearly all our paid servants in Parliament are talking irresponsible nonsense—and will continue to do so just so long as we, the voters of the country, who pay them, fail to give them definite orders such as are set out at the foot of the back page.

And talking of "borrowing": Sir Thomas Inskip has admitted recently that the "Government" must behave very nicely before the hidden but almighty government—the banks—that have the sole power of creating money will lend. He said so in reply to a complaint by the Labour Party that, when they were in office, they could not borrow because the banks said "No." Sir Thomas gently implied that the banks could not be expected to lend money to such a naughty "Government" as Labour had been. Hence the crisis of 1931, when we were told the lie that we were a poor country, and made to behave accordingly.

It was a wicked lie told to a hypnotised country by a pack of thieves.

We are a rich country and have all the means to provide every citizen with ample of the good things of life.

That is the truth.

## "General Post" At Westminster

THE political version of general post is about to be played again under the old rules at Westminster.

Honest Stan Baldwin has decided to go after the Coronation. Neville (fifteen hundred million) Chamberlain is to succeed him, which will leave the Treasury post vacant.

The Money Monopoly likes its Prime Minister to be broken in first as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The only exception to this since well before the war was Ramsay MacDonald, who had held no office at all before he became Premier.

And Ramsay MacDonald, together with Lord Hailsham, is reported ready to retire. War Minister Duff Cooper is ready for sacking.

Sir Kingsley Wood—Government call him the most capable "organiser" they have—is being prepared for the War Office.

A storm is falling about the ears of unpopular Labour Minister Brown over his

Special Areas Bill, and in the Approved Party System manner he will be removed to show the people Government regrets—but his successor will not be allowed to do any better.

And Simon, Runciman, Eden, are on the doorstep on the way out.

It looks good, reshuffling the Government Front Bench—but it don't meant a thing. Until the people demand Members of Parliament who will represent their will for the results they desire, nothing material will ever be done even to ameliorate their conditions, let alone abolish their poverty and give them security.

## Medical Profession Climbs Down

AFTER many a long year of hide-bound aloofness, the Medical Profession has at last decided to recognise Sir Herbert Barker, the famous manipulative surgeon, and receive from his hands the instruction which he has long been ready to impart. Sir Herbert and his medical assistants have actually had to suffer professional ostracism for the sake of humanity.

On the one side stood these exponents of a new medical art, on the other the men of the old, orthodox school. Who was it that decided the issue? The public. We, the people, realised that Sir Herbert had something to give us that we wanted.

## Coffee to Pay for Submarines

An agreement has been signed at Rio de Janeiro between Italy and Brazil by which three submarines being built for Brazil in Italian shipyards will be met by a barter arrangement, in which part of the payment will be in coffee.

## DESPERATE NEWFOUNDLAND

THREE years ago Newfoundland, the oldest Dominion in the British Empire, was degraded.

The elected representatives of the people were dismissed from office, and a Commission of Government, appointed by the British Cabinet, was imposed upon the people to govern in the interests of international moneylenders.

Little notice of this outrageous performance was taken by the press in this country, and little news of the sufferings of the degraded citizens has been allowed to appear.

Last week, however, an article and a leader in the *Manchester Guardian* described the desperate plight to which these innocent people and their children have been reduced.

A comprehensive article describing the present situation in Newfoundland and the history of the enslavement of a free British community appears on page 5 this week.

Read it and repeat the well-worn bankers' joke, "Britons never, never, never shall be slaves."

The hand which rules them is ruthless, cold, and calculating; in time it will rule us likewise—unless we act.

**NEXT TUESDAY**  
**NEWCASTLE CITY HALL**  
Tuesday, March 9th, at 8-0 p.m.

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MR. ANDERSON, 19 Hadrian Rd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.

# ★ COMMENTARY ★

## Roosevelt Misreported

ON January 29 we quoted an extract from President Roosevelt's inaugural address as follows:

"I see a United States which can demonstrate under democratic methods of government that national wealth can be translated into a spreading column of human effort hitherto unknown."

That was how he was reported in the British press. That is how he would be reported in the British press.

True to our policy, we promptly inquired, "Why not a spreading column of human satisfaction?"

Well, and he did. In American press reports his words were "a spreading volume of human comfort."

Trust the British press to turn a cry for human comfort into a cry for human effort.

This is a sweet example of the extraordinary outlook on life that has been wished on the British public.

Work for work's sake is what good boys have been taught to say. And if someone like the President of the U.S.A. happens to suggest we want a more abundant life—well, he can jolly well be misprinted.

## Floods

THE floods this month have been the worst for years. Residents in the upper reaches of the Thames are facing their third flood within the space of seven weeks— which is probably a record. Other rivers, such as the Avon, have also been overflowing their banks.

All this seems a curious commentary on an age in which engineering and scientific invention have progressed to a point far beyond that of any other period in history. A visitor from Mars might marvel at our apparent inability to deal with floods. On being told that it was all a question of expense, he would probably be quite unable to follow the argument. To his simple Martian mind, if we had the ability to guard ourselves against floods there would be no reason why we shouldn't.

## The New Factory Bill

THE new Factory Bill introduces measures designed to protect the health and safety of factory workers. Factory hours have hardly been regulated since 1847, and it is still legal to employ women and children up to 10½ hours a day.

In spite of the new Bill, it will still be possible to employ women and children during 30 weeks of the year, one hour a day overtime, with a maximum of 100, and in some trades 150, hours overtime a year.

The economic compulsion which makes workers submit to such slave-driving lies in their getting nothing unless they work—on any conditions available.

## The Charity Racket

OWING to our primitive belief that the only source of national wealth is the pockets of private citizens, we go round cap in hand, like importunate beggars, whenever we want money for some obvious public need. Not only this, a host of sharks and tricksters imitate our noble example and feather their own nests on the proceeds.

Mr. R. Jardine, chairman of the Enquiry Sub-Committee of the London Charity Organisation Society, says that house-to-house collections for "charity" are made by

persons dressed as nurses and clergymen, the collector gathering a 50 per cent. commission on the money he raises. The charity often gets no more than 25 per cent.

As usual, the remedy suggested is repressive. By the time the society has finished with us, charity will be distinguishable from other forms of taxation only by the fact that its final argument is not imprisonment.

## Resist Taxation Fraud

IN the debates about the millions to be spent on re-armament there is a lot of wrangling as to whether the money should be raised by loan or taxation. Either way the people will be forced to make sacrifices by extra taxation unless they resist.

When all the ability to re-arm is here ready to be used there is no need for sacrifices through taxation. Taxation takes money out of people's pockets so that they cannot spend it on what they want; and not only do they suffer accordingly by having to go short, but the shopkeepers who depend for their incomes on the buying power of the people, also suffer.

This is absurd when there is abundance of the things people want. It simply means that either the things have to be destroyed (like the throwing of herrings back into the sea and the burning of wheat and coffee) or that their production is restricted.

Therefore, taxation is a fraud and should be resisted.

## Popularising the Army

IN spite of intensive propaganda to attract recruits to the Territorials, enlistment is slow. One of the reasons for this is that the War Office is failing to provide reasonable comforts for the troops. Recently a deputation from the County of London Territorial Army Association made a protest against the new scales of accommodation for units which the War Office has laid down. This deputation is said to have told the War Office that, unless more generous provision is made for all ranks, the units see little hope of attracting recruits in anything like the numbers required.

In recruiting, as in government, the only safe and sure way is to give the men what they want.

## A Touchstone

THE Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty not only serves to sift the chaff from the wheat among social reformers, but also among politicians.

In the case of reformers it quickly shows up those who regard their pet reform as an end in itself, as distinct from those who do not care whether the method they favour is used or not, provided a real reform is assured.

With politicians it shows which are really anxious to serve their constituents, and which

regard party membership and support as of more importance.

An example of the latter type of politician has been shown up recently in the Kennedy Division of North Queensland.

The campaign is now proceeding in this constituency, and the local Member of Parliament, a Mr. M. H. Collins, instead of welcoming it as a means by which his constituents could give him a clear indication of the results they want him to secure, attacked it by suggesting that it was linked up with a rival party.

Evidently Mr. Collins does not want to know what results his constituents desire, nor does he want them to unite in forcing him to obey their will.

Poor Mr. Collins, once the campaign has been carried through to a successful conclusion he will either have to get on or get out!

## £15,000,000 on Dope

IT is reported that the annual sales of proprietary medicines in Great Britain amount to £15,000,000 yearly. Some are harmless, some good and many definitely bad. In 1935, £709,000 was collected in medicine stamp duty, and this year it is likely that the duty will be abolished and some form of sales tax imposed in its stead. The Government wants a bigger rake-off.

For years attempts have been made to secure stricter regulation of the sales of patent medicines; they have all failed, for their manufacture has become an important vested interest in which the Government has a share. People may die as a result of faith in a worthless medicine, or one, which taken constantly, is poisonous in certain conditions; but they all produce revenue, and with so many unemployed what is one more or less?

## What is a Pound?

A LEISURELY and academic discussion has been running in *The Times* under the above title.

Although Bank of England notes are "promises" to pay the bearer 10s., £1, or £5, there is nothing in it. The bank is forbidden, by a law initiated by itself, to pay out gold except in large amounts on stringent conditions.

The "promise" is a swindle. It will be redeemed with further promises only.

Lord Desborough asks, therefore, "Would it not be simpler, as well as more dignified, to drop this illusory promise to pay pounds on demand?"

Well, yes. The notes could then just say, "This is a pound." Very few people would be any wiser—and perhaps there might be an agitation to put the King's head back on the King's money.

But most people know so little about money they don't even know the King's head was ever taken off it!

## The War Debt Fake CHANCELLOR'S CALM ADMISSION

"IT was found sometimes during the Great War that it was very difficult for the public to subscribe the money, and therefore the Government took what was financially a very grave and unfortunate step. It said to possible investors, 'It does not matter whether you have the money or not, the Bank will advance you the money on your existing assets, and later on, by arrangement between you and the bank, it may be this year, next year or some years hence, you can repay the bank.'"

Thus Hansard reports Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's speech on March 1 in opposition to the Defence Loans Bill.

Here at last is an admission endorsed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the manner in which the chosen friends of the banks were enabled to buy war loan with money they had not got. This served as camouflage for the banks, into whose hands the major portion of such purchases fell eventually when deflation was imposed.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence proceeded:

"If it were really the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise his loans in such a way as that, it would be far better, if the money was to be pure credit, that the nation should produce its own credit and get its own profit on it."

Quite, it would be far better, and had Mr. Pethick-Lawrence based his attack on the fact that the nation is being made to hang a debt round its neck of £400 million, when it could create this money at no cost to itself, the Chancellor would have found it difficult to answer him.

As it was, Mr. Chamberlain ignored this point, and slid over the reference to the financing of the last war, as follows:

"The third point on which the hon. Member asked for an assurance was with reference to certain loans raised during the war on bank credits; he asked that I would not resort to a practice of that kind.

"If I remember aright there was considerable difficulty at the time to which he referred in obtaining subscriptions direct from the public and that was the reason why the banks were called in."

It will be noted that neither speaker referred to the fact that the banks in any case advance all the money required by the Government which is thus chronically in their debt, and has to press the people with taxation to repay the banks.

In reality, therefore, it is the banks that are the Government, and the Administration at Westminster merely carries out their policy.

## FROTTI Nursery Note

"THERE was once a king," began daddy, "who wanted to build a fine, secure bridge for his people. So he sent for the Grand Vizier and he said . . ."

"I know, daddy. He said, 'I will offer my daughter and half my kingdom to anyone who will build this bridge, but if anyone tries to do it and fails he must be put to death.'"

"Who's telling this story—you or I?"

"Sorry, daddy. But I knew that one."

"Very well, then, we'll have a different story. There was once a king who wanted to have a fine, secure System to make all his people happy and free."

"What's a System, daddy?"

"Oh, a kind of bridge, sonny."

"This isn't the same story, is it?"

"By no means. You'll see. Just keep quiet. Well, the king sent for his Grand Vizier and he said, 'I will offer kicks and blows to any man who gives the people a good System to make them happy. He shall never be heard of again. But if anyone puts up a really rotten System which crushes millions of women and children and makes men old before their time, he shall be made a knight and a lord and receive high honour.' So they did it, and as a result they all lived happily ever after."

"Who did, daddy? The people?"

"Good Lord, no, my son. They all starved to death or went mad."

"Did they, daddy?"

"Yes."

"Daddy!"

"Well?"

"Tell me about the other king, daddy—the one that had them all killed."

Shawls and clogs are taking the place of coats, hats and shoes in Lancashire because of the poverty caused by the closing of mills and collieries. Men, hit by unemployment, have discarded collars and ties for mufflers. —*Daily Express*, October 5.

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Major C. H. DOUGLAS

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# Alberta Crisis: Mr. Aberhart Faces A Stormy Session

## POVERTY

Poverty revealed in the Courts last week:

London Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Stratford, sued Mr. Watson, father of nine children, of Leonard's Cottages, Trinity Road, Rayleigh, Essex, at Bow County Court yesterday for 11s. 5d. for goods.

Mr. Watson wrote that he had been almost bedridden for two years with heart trouble.

He added: "I am entirely dependent on the relieving officer to support my wife and nine children. My total income for eleven of us is £3 1s. per week, out of which I have to pay 17s. rent. I have not enough money coming in to give the children the nourishment they require."

★

An order of a shilling a month was made. Mrs. Ethel Kate Granados is a cook in a Brighton café, where she earns £1 8s. 9d. a week.

Her husband is an inmate of a mental hospital; the Public Assistance Committee applied to the magistrates yesterday to make Mrs. Granados pay 5s. a week towards his maintenance—and the magistrates refused.

Mrs. Granados produced her budget, which showed that while she had two meals a day given her, her rent was 10s., laundry and fares 4s., and she had to buy her food for week-ends.

Out of what remained she bought her husband a small gift every other week-end when she visited him.

★

While people are living in poverty like this you cannot remain complacent. Unite in the demand for National Dividends—monetary or other effective claims to the goods now destroyed or restricted.

ALBERTA comes back into the news as the new session of the Alberta Parliament opens on Thursday, February 25. On the eve the Supreme Court of Alberta pronounces unconstitutional Mr. Aberhart's Debt Reduction Bill.

Mr. Aberhart, prophesied the *Daily Herald*, "will be probably the world's unhappiest politician when he faces the Alberta Parliament."

"He has quarrelled with the banks, the Canadian Federal Government, the Dominion Social Credit Party, half the Members of Parliament and many of his Ministers."

"Only by declaring a 60-day moratorium on private debts has he parried the blow dealt him by the Dominion [sic] Supreme Court."

Under the headline "Social Credit Chaos" the *Morning Post* concludes, "Despite adverse Cabinet decisions and the resignation of two Cabinet Ministers, the Aberhart Government is likely to continue, because people will not let it resign."

In a longer article entitled, by way of relief, "Social Credit Gamble," the same paper gives its version of the Alberta situation and performs the feat without mentioning the name Douglas.

### "Dictatorship"

It describes the leadership of Mr. Aberhart as "the dictatorship of an over-bearing demagogue and the plunder of the well-to-do by the poor."

In conclusion with a reference to the newly-formed People's League which "may become the chief opponent of the Government at the next election unless... disasters... internal dissensions... destruction... spontaneous combustion."

Mr. Aberhart has recently denounced the People's League as an attempt by reactionaries to escape the odium of their unpopular party labels.

Meanwhile the gossip writer of the *Evening Standard* got hold of the news of a visit to England for the Coronation by Mr. Aberhart, whose "day is over."

On Sunday a new twist was given to the situation. Most papers reported that, "it is learned authoritatively," Mr. Aberhart, "author of the Social Credit scheme," would announce that he finds it impossible to pay the dividends promised within 18 months.

### Denials

The *Daily Express* and the *News Chronicle* promptly telephoned Mr. Aberhart.

It is generally necessary to speak up on the Transatlantic phone, which might account for the peculiar tone of the *Express* report.

He took my call from London in an hotel in Calgary, Alberta, yelled, "It's not true! It's not true!" when I read out reports of the collapse of Social Credit.

"Get this straight," shouted the man who offered Alberta citizens money for nothing: "I have every confidence in Social Credit, and am going right ahead."

The *Chronicle* reporter, however, got rather more information from Mr. Aberhart:

"I'm only just beginning. We have only started to get things moving. It is not true that there is division between us. We are 100 per cent. united. It is not true that I am preparing to resign."

"We can stay in office another three and a half years and we are staying."

### "Promise Not Broken"

"The dividend of £5 a month to all citizens which we hoped to begin paying next month will not be paid. This does not mean I have broken a promise."

"All I said was that I hoped this might be possible after we had been in office about 18 months, but that if economic conditions made it impracticable it would be delayed. Well, conditions have made it impracticable and it will be delayed."

"There will be a Budget deficit... This may be in the region of £200,000... due very largely to extensive relief payments and this liability is common to other parts of Canada."

"We hold the view that the Federal Government should share this responsibility and treat unemployment as a national problem."

### Progress

"We have made progress despite set-backs. We have financial difficulties, but we are not bankrupt."

"A new policy can only be introduced gradually," he concluded. "We don't pretend to be governing on the Social Credit principle yet."

Upon this the comment of the *Chronicle* was quite to the point:

"Instead of being a cure for depression, 'dividends' apparently now have to wait until the depression has passed."

### Constructive

Meanwhile Canadian papers are discussing the final chapter of "The Alberta Experiment," Major C. H. Douglas's new book.

In this chapter are outlined his suggestions for the steps that can still be taken to straighten out the tangle which the Government has made, by trying to take responsibility for technical administration, against his repeated warnings.

## GRESFORD DEBATE SCANDAL

PETER HOWARD, *Sunday Express* politics commentator, reporting the Gresford Mine disaster debate, writes:

But the House is not always crowded. Take the Gresford debate. This was not a party debate. It was an all-party attempt to discuss the Gresford disaster, and to decide how to prevent similar disasters in the future.

I was there, perched on high in the Press Gallery. I saw the Socialists down below in the Chamber. The Liberals were there, too. But where were the Government supporters? At one time I counted six of them out of their total of 430.

Two hundred and sixty-five men were killed at Gresford. But at no time during the Gresford debate did 265 Members of Parliament muster in the House of Commons.

## Youth Want Peace, Demand War

AN organisation of American youth, broadcasting its views from Ohio, has drawn up a programme, "Youth and the Nation." One item reads:

**"We propose that every man able and willing to work be guaranteed a job and sufficient income from that job to insure him an American living for life."**

Most laudable is the concern of these young men at their country's plight. Fatal error is their proposition of jobs for all. If carried out it would hasten the arrival or immediately precipitate the coming war.

American industry cannot sell all its products to Americans. They do not receive enough purchasing power—the money system being what it is. So manufacturers are forced to hunt for foreign markets.

Even with about 13,000,000 unemployed and factories half idle, as at present, the economic war for foreign markets is intense. Increased employment means increased production and a consequent intensification of this war for markets, which is ready even now to blaze into military, naval and aerial warfare.

These young men, who sincerely want Americans to enjoy LIFE, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, should recognise that jobs are a means, not an end, and demand the results they want, instead of a means which is being superseded by machines.

E. J. ATTER

## Labour, Before Office—And In Office

PRIME MINISTER M. J. SAVAGE of New Zealand, when leader of the New Zealand Labour Party, wrote:

"Increased and inequitable forms of taxation have reached breaking point..."

"The Unemployment Act, with its inequitable taxes on the poor, in particular, is an outstanding example."

"The Sales Tax, which is also a levy on the poor, without any consideration for income received, cannot be defended on any grounds."

Mr. Savage took office in November, 1935, as Prime Minister of a Labour Government. Reports the *Otago Daily Times*, January 22:

"In the past year the tax collections amounted to £25,476,372—a figure nearly three-quarters of a million in excess of the total for the preceding year (1935)... All the sources of indirect revenue, from Customs duties and sales tax down to the totalisation tax, are yielding returns that are heavily in excess of those of the past year... The proceeds of the unemployment tax have mounted very considerably..."

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Vol. 6. No. 4. Friday, March 5, 1937

**Ends and Means**

EVERYONE, says *The Times*—or almost everyone—is agreed upon the necessity of reviving international trade in order to give stability to internal recovery, and to ease the economic difficulties which account for so much of the strain in international politics. Every day brings its harvest of speeches, all saying the same thing, but nothing seems to result from all this agreement.

We should be flattered, perhaps, by that "almost," since we are the solitary exception. We do not seek stability for internal recovery. We want to see our vast production distributed to those who want it.

If international trade is to be revived it can only be, as we see it, for the purpose of increased consumption of imported goods, so far as the people want them.

But we do agree that nothing seems to result from the verbosity of our too numerous orators.

It was gratifying, therefore, to learn that that very knowing, easy-going, overflowing paladin, Mr. S. M. Bruce (formerly of Australia), had suggested leading the regiment from the front instead of from behind.

THE revival of international trade is a phrase which, he said, seems remote and has little meaning for the general public. (Hear, hear, and very sensible, too.)

Realising that international trade is only a means to an end—namely, the raising of the general standard of living throughout the world—he would make this the direct objective of policy.

Our sole quarrel with this is that each country should make the raising of its own standard the direct objective, because that is practical. Why try to run the whole world?

In his view the great mass of the people in every country in which the free circulation of news is permitted are rapidly becoming aware that the achievements of science have made possible far higher standards of living; with this knowledge has come a growing demand that the economic system should be so adjusted as to ensure a more general enjoyment of the benefits of these achievements; *only by realising these aspirations, by bringing about improved standards of living, will it be possible to provide the increased and more widely distributed purchasing power which will lead to greater production, and to the general revival of world trade.*

CAN that final staggering sentence have been spoken without change of tone or expression?

A higher standard of living—an end in itself—is paraded as a means to distribute purchasing power and extend international trade.

He does not say that the idea of more money to spend is too remote and abstract for the public, nor that our orators are weary of advocating it without result.

He cleverly suggests the manifest impossibility of reviving international trade as exactly comparable with an assumed impossibility of distributing purchasing power widely.

The idea of more money for all to raise the standard of life for all never gets a look in.

In short, Mr. Bruce has neatly unhitched the cart from before the horse, led the horse round and hitched it up again behind the cart.

*The Times*, not to be outdone, capped the performance by remarking that no country can go too far ahead of its competitors in raising standards of living without dangers to its competitive position.

# VICTIMISED

## BY THE OLD GANG IN PARLIAMENT

IN his book, "England Speaks," Sir Philip Gibbs describes how he met a group of young Members of Parliament in the House of Commons. They were all profoundly dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and highly critical of Government inaction and injustice. They were thoughtful and far-thinking, he says, but as they themselves admitted, they had no influence whatever.

Sir Philip asked them why they had none, to which one of them replied: "The Front Bench does all the talking. We just go like lambs into the lobbies."

"Why don't you make yourself heard?" "No good trying to make a row! We should get into trouble with the Whips. They're very severe. Besides, we have to play the game and behave like little gentlemen."

Sir Philip protested that it was a great mistake. "England will just go on drifting," he said, "if the younger crowd is inhibited by the old tradition of playing the game like little gentlemen. We want them to play the game like intelligent men with the courage of their own opinions."

One of them said: "The machine's all-powerful. We can't do a thing against it."

"Why not cultivate a spirit of revolt?" Sir Philip suggested. "Form a New Group. Defy the Whips."

He continues: "They were much amused, and I could see that the Whips would have it all their own way and that the Front Bench of Elder Statesmen would continue to enunciate their platitudes. It seemed a pity to me that a House of Commons which brought in so many brilliant young men after the election for the National Government should still be dominated by old minds of pre-war mentality."

THE remarkable thing about it is that there are so many keen young minds who nevertheless seem to be powerless in opposition to the old ones.

Sir Philip says that these young men he met had adventurous ideas in planning for a new world. Yet they find themselves unable to do anything because the levers and switches are in the hands of the Front Benchers.

The truth is, the Old Gang, as it is sometimes disrespectfully called, is thoroughly well entrenched behind a fortified system of precept and precedent. It is only possible to get something done in these dark jungles of political action (or inaction) by following accepted avenues of procedure.

Now these avenues of procedure are not only made rigid and unalterable but are

BY  
**G.W.L. DAY**

strongly held by the men in the key positions whose political orthodoxy has been thoroughly well tested. Thus the Old Gang, although numerically weak, is in the commanding position of a garrison occupying a perfectly planned fortress.

LET me put it in this way. Certain enthusiastic young Members of Parliament, stung to exasperation by the inertia of the Government, feel a strong desire to get something done. But right from the start they are made to realise in no uncertain manner that short cuts to results are impossible. On the contrary, only arbitrary and infinitely circuitous routes are allowable.

Swallowing their disappointment, they set out along these permissible routes, only to find that they are barricaded and covered by the bristling batteries of their political bosses.

It soon becomes obvious to them that the goals they are trying to reach would be quite easily attainable if they were allowed to choose their own routes and evade the man-made obstacles. But this would be breaking the rules of the game, and to play the Political Game according to the hard and fast rules already laid down is something which the leaders of all political parties insist upon.

Now the Front Benchers who man the batteries and bar the approaches are undoubtedly responsible for all the evils of today which could be removed by suitable political action. But instead of accepting

this responsibility, they take refuge in the Thirty-Nine Articles of orthodoxy, which they so doggedly defend.

They say, "You can't do so-and-so unless you do it by this particular method. And if you try to do it in this particular way, it will be impossible. Therefore the thing is out of the question."

THIS sort of argument will only appear plausible if nobody at all from the King downwards is allowed to break the arbitrary rules of procedure and show how easy it is to get results by other and more direct methods. Anybody, including even the King, who shows signs of being a heretic must be removed.

The result is that we, the people, are victimised to a prodigious and increasing extent. What can we do about it?

There are many who say that we ought to insist upon the "Thirty-Nine Articles of Procedure" being scrapped and a new system of rules used in their place.

But this is a pitfall. The moment we attempt to dictate how results are to be achieved, violent arguments will begin about the correctness or otherwise of the choice.

And even if we did at last agree in detail about the new rules, the Baldwins of our day would very quickly begin blaming these rules for the Government inertia.

The only thing to do is to dislodge the Old Gang from their entrenchments by saying to them, "You, as individuals, are responsible for what is churned out of the Parliamentary Machine; we expect it to give us this, and that. Kindly see that it does so without further delay."

As things are now, the Government is giving us stones instead of bread, because all parties agree that it is necessary to use a quarrying apparatus instead of a bakery.

## What can we do about it? SIGN—

### THE ELECTORS DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

*In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.*

*So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support my policy, here declared, 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 my policy prevails.*

Signed .....

(See complete form Back Page)

## They Would Be— RATIONED By Their SERVANTS

AN article in the *News Chronicle* recently, entitled "Feeding the Poor," stated that the Labour Party would not be content with less than one free pint of milk and one free meal per day for every child.

The writer, whose political complexion is Liberal, goes on to say that poverty is the cause of bad feeding, and that "to some people the obvious conclusion to be drawn from this is simply that the incomes of the poor should be increased, but even if it were practicable to give to every working and unemployed man an increase in income of 10 per cent., it would be a very roundabout and inefficient way of securing better nutrition."

Would it? Does the writer of this article think that his salary or income is a roundabout and inefficient way of obtaining what he needs, and would he prefer to have his needs provided by some external authority?

He considers that it would be too ambitious to attempt to provide free meals for the 20,000,000 of the population whose diet, it is estimated, could be improved both in quantity and quality with advantage to their health; that it would cost "a fabulous sum of money, much more than the community is likely to provide."

In his opinion it would be more sensible

to concentrate on giving free food to the 4,000,000 or so who are very badly undernourished.

BUT what is this community which decides whether half the population shall be well or illnourished quite apart from the amount of food available?

What is the difference between the community which is not likely to provide the necessary sum to enable the people to be well fed, and the people?

Are they not one and the same? Surely the community is the people and the people are the community!

"If we want the poor to have better food," continues the article, "we must provide it; not merely hope that increased incomes will be spent on the right thing."

If 20,000,000 people constitute roughly half the population, then it would require a great addition to their number to turn them into a majority, and in a democracy such as Great Britain the will of the majority must prevail.

If it were put to the vote, is it to be imagined that a majority of the people would vote for short commons while their elected representatives and servants planned to reduce supplies?

Would they even vote for free food to be provided by the State, i.e., the said representatives and servants, instead of enough money to buy what food—and other things—they want?

IF money is just a claim to goods—which it is—there can be no real difficulty in issuing whatever money is necessary to enable available goods to be bought.

Whether it is a modest or a fabulous sum must depend entirely on whether production is modest or fabulous. As we know production is enormous and could be much greater than it is.

It is to be feared that the *News Chronicle* article will prove to be the forerunner of many others in similar strain, propagating the idea that people are not to be entrusted with much money, but must have their wants supplied by a paternal government that knows what is best for them.

Are the British people going to submit to being rationed by their own servants and deprived of that power which alone confers freedom—the power of choice? In what possible sense are they free and sovereign if they do?

D. B. SMILES



# New Board Proposed to Restrict Supplies of Fish

THE Government have plans further to restrict the supply of fish—thus to help the white fish industry.

When the new scheme is in full working order there will be a Fish Commission with paid commissioners, a Central Board with representatives of the various sections of the industry, a Producers' Board which will be one of the first pieces of regulative machinery to be set up, and possibly separate boards for the merchants, the fish-mongers and the fish fryers.

It was originally intended to set up the whole of this organisation at one time, but the producers have prepared a scheme for the restriction and regulation of production, and this is to be put into operation as a first step as soon as legislation can be carried through.

This scheme, sponsored by the British Trawlers' Federation, would confer on the Producers' Board power to regulate the operations of fishing vessels at sea and the landing of fish.

The commission will endeavour to regulate trading practices, promote standardisation, improve methods of storage and sale of fish, and effect economies in distribution.

Prepare for higher prices, and fisher folk crippled because they dare to sell their fish to the needy. Why have a Board to tackle these problems at the producer end? Give the consumer the means to buy—we call it National Dividends—the producer problem ceases to exist.

## Milk Board Plans for Food Supply in War

THE Milk Marketing Board who failed to resuscitate the decaying milk farming industry, robbed villages all over the country of their sources of milk supply, have been entrusted by the Government with planning Britain's food supply in war time.

Only glimmer of hope in these published proposals is a scheme to extend to the whole country their cheap milk scheme for expectant and nursing mothers and children, at present operating in Rhondda and Jarrow.

But the Milk Board will urge on the Government that the cost of the scheme should be recovered by imposing a tariff of 15s. per cwt. on foreign imports of butter and cheese and of 7s. 6d. per cwt. on Dominion supplies.

They give with one hand, take away with the other. There is no need for taxes to supply the people with milk, all that is needed is the milk.

## United Demand Would Get Tube

A HIGH-SPEED tube railway to enable passengers to get from North to South Shields under the Tyne in one minute instead of 30 minutes by the present ferry or round-about road route is proposed.

It would be cheap to run, could be built in two years, would benefit both towns.

The Minister of Transport opposes the scheme, but if the people who want it will demand it unitedly they will get it.

All the necessary labour and materials are ready for use.

## DINNER

THE Secretariat is pleased to announce that the Hon. Walter Nash, M.P., Finance Minister to the New Zealand Government, has accepted an invitation to be the guest of honour at a dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C.1, on Monday, March 22. Readers will be interested to know that the dinner was first suggested by friends in New Zealand.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Tankerville will take the chair, and the toast of the guests will be proposed by Major C. H. Douglas. Readers of SOCIAL CREDIT who are interested in this dinner may obtain further particulars on enquiry to the Organiser, Nash Dinner, Social Credit, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## NO MARKETING PLAN FOR EGG FARMERS

POULTRY farmers, hard hit by heavy import duty on feeding-stuffs, falling imported egg prices which knock the bottom out of their market, have asked Government help. And the Government don't give two hoots.

Last week a deputation of the Conservative Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons met the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. W. S. Morrison), and Mr. Walter Elliot, but received little encouragement.

The Prime Minister stated that he was too tightly tied by existing trade agreements to impose tariffs or quotas on imported eggs. He said that the crisis was, in fact, over, as proved by the improved egg prices and decreased imports during the past few weeks.

The only action which might be taken was in the compulsory sale of eggs by weight, which had been proposed by the industry's representatives. No marketing scheme would be forced on the industry, in view of the large number of small poultry-keepers.

The poultry farmers do not want Government help as an end. At best it is a very undesirable means to an end. What they want is a market for their eggs. Let them then demand this end and let the means to that end take care of itself. This is certain: a people with filled pockets would rather buy fresh British eggs than stale imported ones. Let the poultry farmers join us in the campaign to abolish poverty. And that invitation goes to other industries impoverished by shrinking markets.

## Stole to Feed Her Children

WORKLESS George Coultas, pleading in Hull Court for his 22-year-old wife charged with stealing a cover and a shawl, said: "She did it to get food for the kids; for two days we had had nothing."

Wife was arrested after trying to pawn the articles.

Said the magistrate of the husband's statement of the lack of food:

"I am perfectly sure it should not be so in a civilised country. We, in this country, always boast that no one is or should be in such a position.

"If I send this woman to prison I shall have the horrible thought that I have locked up a woman who is to have a baby in a few weeks."

He postponed judgment.

# NEWFOUNDLAND, EX-DOMINION IN DESPAIR

THE desperate plight of the people of Newfoundland is the subject of an article in the *Manchester Guardian* of February 17.

"A quarter of the population is in receipt of relief—relief is equivalent to, roughly, half-a-crown a week paid in kind."

The plight of the people is appalling. The depressed areas in England are by comparison in a state of prosperity.

Children are clothed in flour sacks, and flour is now imported in sacks instead of barrels so as to provide clothing for the children.

There are children who have never seen money, children who have never been to school—the people are impoverished physically and morally.

"No wonder"—says the leading article in the *Manchester Guardian*—"no wonder the expedient of government by Commission is now widely mistrusted."

### Disillusion

What is it that has reduced the oldest Dominion in the British Empire to a community of hopeless paupers?

Says the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The country took fresh courage when, in 1934, a spell of widespread corruption under representative government, which had resulted in financial collapse, was ended by the appointment of a Governing Commission of seven. Today that courage has waned . . .

"The present Government is said to have a 'new deal' in preparation. It should be the concern of the British Parliament, from which they hold their title to govern, to see that it is produced quickly and is adequate."

Fourteen months ago, in SOCIAL CREDIT for January 3, 1936, our leading article spoke of "the terrible punishment which the unfortunate people of Newfoundland are suffering under the scourge of financial recititude."

What that scourge means can be gauged by the statement in the *Manchester Guardian* that "in spite of the impoverished condition of the country the revenue to the end of the fiscal year in June was actually higher by some \$600,000 than was estimated."

Even at that time when the Commission of Government, whose main task "is that of financial restoration," had had barely two years of existence, we said:

*There seems to be little hope for the people, since they have been deprived of their democratic rights; and they were recently driven at a great public meeting in St John's to a resolution urging restoration of the Island's former constitution. They used strong words. They complained that*

*the appointment of the Commission was treasonable to the people and undemocratic, and that the Island is worse off now than it would have been under a responsible Government. The Under-Secretary for the Dominions, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, summarily disposed of the notion that the Commission "could be made an easy target for the criticism of the disgruntled and discontented." On being asked what reply was being made to the resolution, he said that it was "not founded on any substantial basis" and that no action would be taken on it.*

That the resolution was founded on only too substantial a basis we knew at the time, and now, over a year later—and what a year it must have been for the people of this former proud dominion—the facts are coming to light because they cannot be withheld.

### Magor

The story goes further back still, and is linked in sinister fashion with the history of Alberta's so-called "Social Credit" Government.

On November 1, 1935, SOCIAL CREDIT reported that Mr. Aberhart had accepted the services of Mr. Robert James Magor in clearing up the financial muddle in Alberta. In 1932 Mr. Magor's services were accepted by the Government of Newfoundland in reorganising the commercial activities of the Government. As Relief Controller of Newfoundland he administered charities, unemployment relief and the expenditure of the health department.

Mr. Magor was later requested to assist in securing funds to meet the interest on the Newfoundland national debt, which he did by disposing of the petroleum monopoly of the island to the Imperial Oil Company.

On Mr. Magor's strong recommendation the administration of Newfoundland, the oldest Dominion in the Empire, was superseded, and replaced by a Commission Government under the control of the British Government.

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**1935 12 h.p.** 6-light Saloon, Maroon, Maroon trimmings.

**1935 10 h.p.** 6-light Saloon, Maroon, Maroon trimmings.

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## DOROTHY BEAMISH asks

# Why Protect Us From Plenty and Leisure?

WHEN we were very young — those of us who were born in pre-airplane days—we thought of the wonders of our fairy books as belonging to a far-away, enchanting past. It was "once upon a time."

We did not dream that the age of marvels was in the future, and that we should live to see some of those wonders that so thrilled our childish imaginations become actual facts of everyday life.

Engines that start, stop and reverse at the word of command. An electric eye that sees people coming and opens doors for them. Cattle fodder and vegetables grown without soil in tanks and trays, and ready in ten days from the planting. Farm tractors that can be controlled and operated from a switch. Factories manufacturing textiles with only two or three men operating a switchboard. Glass bricks which let in the light and keep out the cold, and televisions to enable housewives to inspect goods at the shops before ordering them.

These are only a few examples from a long list of marvels. The latest is an invisible dinner party at which none of the guests could see each other! Some of us may yet live to don the Cloak of Invisibility of the fairy tales.

BUT in the fairy stories, when the hero had performed doughty deeds, had shown his mettle, and obtained from the Fairy Godmother the Seven League Boots and the Cloak of Invisibility, he ended by overcoming all his difficulties, marrying the beautiful Princess and living happily ever after.

## Wicked Fairy

Mankind has won the fairy gifts, but somehow is being prevented from taking the next step. It looks as though there were a wicked fairy somewhere around.

"Moses," said Mr. Ernest Bevin, speaking at a Labour Congress, "gave us a six-day week some 5,000 years ago. Surely modern science can give us one day more after 5,000 years of human effort."

CAN any who read of and see some of the miracles of modern science doubt that it could give us much more than that; that it could indeed set many millions free from toil at once, and go on freeing the others at an increasing rate?

It has shown to an astonished world that it can produce giant surpluses with millions unemployed. The problem everywhere is how to sell goods, never how to obtain enough to sell.

But the leaders of the Labour Movement show no signs of regarding this as a matter for jubilation and triumph. On the contrary, they are at one with all the other parties in trying to make work as fast as science abolishes it; and although they deprecate destruction and restriction, it does not appear to occur to them that "surplus" products should provide for the needs of "surplus" men, and that machinery was meant to redeem men from the necessity of earning

bread by the sweat of their brow, and set them free to work at what they choose, and to play.

Mr. Bevin said also that if there were a European settlement followed by disarmament, unemployment would mount again and would present a grave problem.

The late Minister of Agriculture once cried aloud in his anguish, "We must have some form of protection from the world flood of production."

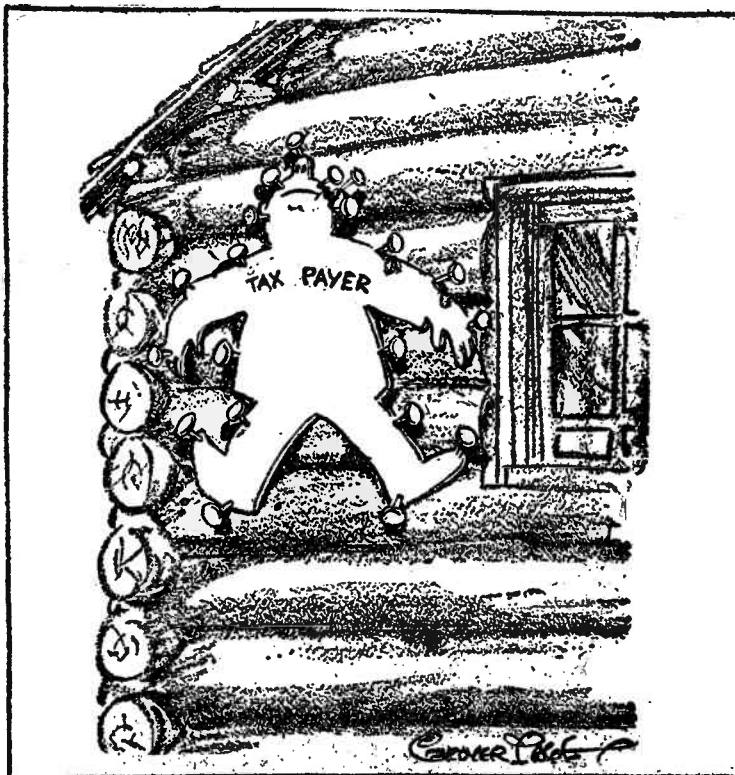
SUPPOSE we were to rise and tell Cabinet Ministers quite politely not to cudgel their brains any longer trying to protect us from plenty and leisure, but just to let them come flooding in on us. After all, we are democrats, although we shall not be much longer unless we use our power and express our will.

## Tell Parliament

Suppose we were to tell Parliament to instruct the experts to get on with plans for distributing plenty, the only difference between employed and unemployed to be that the former should have more than the latter—wages as well as their share of the national wealth.

The time has come for Adventuring Man to marry the Princess; for every girl to be a princess and every man to make his wife a queen when he marries her instead of a tired drudge.

## FLAYED



—From the Louisville Courier-Journal

## ★ LETTERS ★

### The Canute Complex

IF there is a "dishonest campaign" afoot to convey the impression that food and other commodities are being destroyed and restricted, while in fact they are not, then the various national newspapers must also be taking part in this campaign, for the following are a few headlines taken at random from a book of newspaper cuttings during the past two years:—

"Deluge of Unwanted Milk—Scheme Menaced by Over-production; 'Herrings—Plan to Avoid a Glut.'"

"Since we are practically self-supporting in maincrop potatoes, a bumper year or increased plantings might well leave us with a surplus of which we should have difficulty in disposing. Last year farmers were carting them down to the beach and dumping them into the sea in some places."

"Cotton.—A scheme for the rationalisation of redundant plant. It is proposed to reduce the number of spindles by 10,000,000. The owners of the redundant plant are to be compensated out of a loan of £2,000,000, to be repaid over fifteen years by a levy on spindles still operative."

These extracts are taken from *The Daily Telegraph*, *News Chronicle*, and *Daily Herald*.

Poole

DEMOCRAT

### Fruit Farming

I WROTE some time ago to a friend in South Africa who has a big fruit farm with an annual crop of about 300 tons of apricots and 35,000 trays of plums, peaches, etc., 30,000 of which are for export.

His remarks, in reply to some of my attempts to put Social Credit ideas across may be of interest. He writes:

"The trouble with consumers all over the world is that they will not pay reasonable prices; those in South Africa are kicking up a row because farmers export the best of their produce."

"If you send export fruit to Johannesburg it makes 9d. or 1s. against 4s. to 5s. gross in England. The consumer has been spoilt by low prices during the depression and seems content to buy rubbish provided the price is low."

"The trouble in Europe is that distribution is bad; half of England and nearly all Scotland have never seen South African fruit."

S. R. NORMAND

(Continued on page 7)

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The fact is we are governed by those who create and cancel money.

But we can be free of the money dictatorship whenever we choose to act.

## Press Clippings

"Jarrow is the outstanding example we have seen of the utter ruin, hopelessness, and ugliness that prevail in the black areas," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., spokesman of the Socialist Party Commission. They unanimously agreed that if Jarrow could be evacuated and the town used as a target for training air defenders, it might be the best thing that could happen to the town.—*Daily Mirror*, January 15.

Newcastle Emlyn (Carmarthenshire) Rural Council cannot pay their way. Of the £6,000 due in rates, only £1,177 has been collected. The bank balance stands at about £700, whilst accounts waiting to be paid amount to over £2,000.

A special appeal to ratepayers and collectors has been made, and pressure is to be used.—*Daily Express*, January 14.

Two mothers turned thieves for their children. 22s. a week to keep eight. Mrs. Impanzzi, mother of six children, stole an overcoat and cap worth 6s. 11d. "I did it because John had no coat to go in."—*Daily Mirror*, October 16.

So many Civil Servants are at the mercy of moneylenders who threaten exposure in default of interest rates of 120 per cent. that an official warning has been circulated. The class principally affected are ex-Servicemen of about 45, family men, who can only earn £3 10s. to £3 15s. at most.—*Daily Mirror*, January 26.

## THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT

An Interim Survey  
By Major C. H. Douglas

The first chapters of this book (Eyre and Spottiswoode) on the most momentous piece of current history appears in the March issue of

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# MRS. PALMER

# FOR WOMEN

## Conversation Piece

WE went to see Charles the King last night. Of course, it's pure Social Credit propaganda. We were very amused. I wonder the audience didn't see through it. Crowds there.

*How do you know the audience didn't grasp the idea?*

Of course they didn't, my dear! They were completely taken in. Why, everyone laughs at Social Credit.

*Do they?*

Everyone I know does.

*Poor people don't laugh at it.*

I can't understand you at all lately! You are so serious about everything. It is impossible to have a nice cosy chat with you now. You always gets on to some depressing subject like the next war, or starving people in South Wales. Not a very cheerful subject in weather like this.

The vicar said last Sunday that we paid far too much attention to what other people were doing. If each of us would keep cheerful, and see that our own lives were above reproach there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. That's the sort of sermon I like. I don't believe in all this agitation, trying to stir people up to ask for a National Dividend.

It wouldn't make them any happier. I'm sure it would do me a lot of good to go to church every Sunday only I hardly ever do—I usually have to spend the morning in bed.

I feel completely worn out after my week's work. John is afraid I may have a breakdown unless I take things more easily.

*Haven't you been so well lately?*

Fairly well, but I have so much to do. And now I've taken on committee work for the Society for Assisting Indigent Charwomen. The poor old things are so

grateful and I like to feel I am doing my bit. I was going to ask you for a subscription, but of course, you never give anything to organised charities, though.

I for one can't imagine what we should do without them. Be like Russia, I suppose.

Everything is so depressing nowadays. You can't open a book without reading about miners or poor people living in sordid slums. Half the novelists are communists. The rest can't rise above cheap detective stories. There are no good writers today.

And the people one meets are just as bad. Only yesterday I met someone at a bridge party who bored me stiff. Quite put me off my game. I can't think why she was there. She talked very much as you do.

However, we've decided to get away from it all. I feel I can't stand London one minute longer. Every day things get worse and worse, there's more talk of war, taxes are going up and communism is spreading.

These Air Raid Precautions Lectures are the last straw as far as I'm concerned. So we're going to pack up.

Why don't you do the same? It's not as if you were obliged to earn your living. London wouldn't stand an earthly in a modern air raid. Why do you stay?

*Because I'm hoping to do something to stop the air raid that you're running away from.*

*You listen to a lot of half-baked intellectuals sneering at Social Credit. You don't trouble to find out what it really means. Why are you depressed? Simply because in London it's impossible to escape the shadow of coming events, which cast their gloom over all our amusements, and invade every novel and every play that's worth seeing.*

*So you're running away. But you won't find happiness until you face facts and admit*

*that I'm right when I say that the cause of war is poverty.*

People don't want organised charity. They hate and fear it. What they want is the new life which is coming to them in the message of Social Credit.

\*

## Lesson for Spinsters

MISS FLORENCE WHITE, Founder of the Spinsters' Pensions Association, is planning a raid on the House of Commons. She has enrolled 60,000 members to demand pensions for spinsters at the same age as for widows, 55 years.

We wish the association all success, but fear that they will have to adopt measures more drastic than a peaceful deputation to call on Members of Parliament. The suffragettes found this was useless.

All spinsters have a vote now, thanks to the courage and devotion of the leaders of the suffrage movement.

Why not make use of this vote to gain your end, Miss White? When you have sufficient members (and your association is growing fast), you will find that Members of Parliament will treat your association with respect, if they fear the spinsters will vote against them.

There are a lot of spinsters in the country. The idea is worth thinking over, Miss White!

\*

## Degraded

I HAVE received the following letter from an indignant correspondent:

*I was horrified and sickened this morning when I passed a new building in Oxford Street to see two women down on their knees on the pavement in front of it, washing the street with cloths and buckets of water, and when I saw them they were working up to the corner, thick and viscous with unspeakable filth.*

*I have never seen this before—in any country. I suppose this is known as "finding work for them" when all that is needed is to turn a hose on the pavement.*

The women's labour is cheaper than the cost of installing a hose and paying extra water rate. Were it not so, there is no doubt that some sort of machine would be installed, and the women be unemployed. This sort of thing will go on until women as a whole realise the absurdity of being forced to undercut the price of the machine.

A national dividend will set them free so that they can refuse to do degrading work, can refuse, indeed, any work unless conditions are satisfactory and remunerative.

## ANY WOMAN—will ask these questions

Why can't we afford more than one child?

Why is everything so dear?

Why do we have to work so hard and get so little for it?

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# ★ LETTERS ★

(Continued from page 6)

## Religion and Poverty

SWEDENBORG says: "... poverty seduces and draws men away from heaven as much as wealth."

I have been very gratified to note that followers of Swedenborg have the basic principles of Social Credit at heart even though some are ignorant of the Social Credit Movement.

I commend to religious teachers and others a study of this eminent teacher who lucidly demonstrates that poverty is the very reverse of essential in a Christian State.

Kingsbury D. S. HARRISON

\*

THE courageous, fair and clean-cut article by John Mitchell, "Challenge to the Catholic Church," not only justifies my subscription to your valuable paper, but it is a distinct pleasure to know that the Douglas Social Credit Secretariat is on the job and dares to use the axe when necessary.

It is, indeed, unfortunate that we must have such pussyfooters for religious representatives, because many of the poorer class dare not oppose their religious readers.

J. B. BROCKMAN

Green Bay, Wisconsin

\*

IN reply to B. C. Best (Letters, February 19). The ethics of the Sermon on the Mount was an interim-ethic valid for a comparatively short period of time until the advent of the Kingdom of God which was to be ushered in on earth by the supernatural act of God—a Kingdom in which sin and death were to be abolished and a new supernatural life established.

A man might well thus give to every one who asked an alms, failure to do this would earn the judgment connected with the saying quoted by B. C. Best, cease to practise thrift, refrain from marriage, forsake his family, cease to resist evil, for all these are involved in the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount.

To accumulate possessions, to change social conditions, even to multiply and

replenish the earth were morally irrelevant to the imminent catastrophe.

In view of this my contention is absolutely correct, and the argument of B. C. Best is an excellent example of an opinionated ignorance which takes itself for knowledge and criticises what it doesn't understand.

COUNTRY PARSON

\*

MR. MITCHELL'S letter in your issue of February 12 merely denies my reasons for his wrath, but not not disprove them. If he has read the pastoral letter carefully, then his misquotation is deliberate. In charity I had presumed it was due to hasty reading.

I have already pointed out to Mr. Mitchell that, even as he quotes, he has no case. To rehash part of his original article is not an answer to my objection.

It gives me pleasure to notice Mr. Mitchell's insistence on the Sermon on the Mount. But he must take it all, not just parts he likes. Here is an extract for his careful perusal:

*Be not solicitous therefore, saying: What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or where-with shall we be clothed?*

*For after all these things do the heathens seek. For your Father knoweth that you have need of all these things.*

*Seek ye therefore first the Kingdom of God, and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you.*

If Mr. Mitchell wishes to practise what he preaches, namely, the Sermon on the Mount, he should give up Social Credit, apply himself to seeking the Kingdom of God and His justice and have confidence in God for his food and clothing.

Hindsford, Atherton. J. McDOWELL

\*

## Heritage

THE latest recruiting poster states, "Protect Your Heritage." What Heritage? Our share of the National Debt?

ALFRED T. FLEMING

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

## Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

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

**Cardiff United Democrats.** Meetings each Wednesday at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m.

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

**London and Home Counties.** A meeting will be held at the Milton Café, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2, on Tuesday, March 16, at 7 p.m., to discuss and decide action to be taken on the new phase which Major Douglas has recently indicated to be of vital importance to the Social Credit Movement. All who are interested in this new development will be welcome.

**North London S.C. Group.** Meeting, Sunday, March 7, at 8 p.m., The Studio, 76, West End Lane. Concert 6.30 p.m. Members 6d.

**Northampton.** Anyone in town or surrounding districts interested in the active side of Social Credit, please communicate with the local Secretary, 14, Victoria Road, Northampton, or 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**National Dividend Club.** Electoral Campaign. Enquiries are invited and should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex. At all meetings time is set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed.

**Poole and Parkstone Group.** Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome.

**Portsmouth S.C. Group.** Weekly meetings are held at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea, to prepare recruits for Electoral Campaigning. Next meeting, Thursday, March 4, 8 p.m.

**Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group.** Next meeting, Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, March 12, at 8 p.m.

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**What is it all about—this Social Credit?** Leaflet entitled "Ask and It Shall Be Given You" explains briefly yet pithily. It is available at 4d. a dozen (or 2s. for 100; 8s. for 500; 15s. for 1,000) post free from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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(In a television address)

SINCE the general use of the motor car in 1909, over 3,000,000 people have been killed or injured in accidents—a figure comparable with the number of casualties we suffered in the Great War.

Easier travel has made it possible for many more people to have their homes and their factories spread alongside the roads outside towns. The roads have thereby been hemmed in beyond possibility of expansion, or their natural features have been spoiled.

To meet this situation the Government passed the Ribbon Development Act. It is now illegal to build without permission within 220 feet of the middle of any classified road in the country.

Today the setting of nearly 60,000 miles of our roads is completely protected. I doubt whether there is any other country in the world which could say as much.

Now that Parliament has passed the Trunk Roads Act, 4,500 miles of through-routes will from next April come for the first time under a single authority—the Minister of Transport.

It will be possible from that date to begin the task of making these roads into perfect examples of the modern engineer's design.

They will become spacious causeways on which each separate kind of traffic—pedestrian, cyclist, motorist—will have its own track, or more than one track of his own, wherever the destiny of traffic requires it.

One of our objects under the Ribbon Development Act is to free the roads for the purpose for which they were intended, and they were not intended for stationary but for moving vehicles.

One fatality out of every three occurs at a junction. No more cross-roads in the old style will be permitted.

Where they now exist the risks of collision will be minimised, not only by roundabouts and traffic lights, but by carrying one road over another by means of fly-over junctions.

The Five Year Programme, in terms of submissions by highway authorities, now amounts to £140 million, and this, of course, is exclusive of the many millions spent annually on maintenance and minor improvements in the ordinary way and the costs of special schemes, like the Dartford Tunnel.

\*

*Mr. Belisha has wakened up to the futility of trying to change the human nature of road users, and decided that it is better to change the roads, and make them fit to be used by human beings using the product of our motor engineering inheritance.*

*People want to travel, to use the convenience of motors, and they will do so. Moreover, fast cars have come to stay and will become faster.*

*They will need the finest roads we can produce. And we can produce the finest.*

### Homes in 38 Acres To Be Demolished

Property in thirty-eight acres of the Crown estate bordering the east side of Regent's Park, N.W., now housing thousands of working-class families, is to be demolished and rebuilt.

Eleven acres of new working-class flats will house displaced families. Twelve acres, after clearance, will be let on long lease to private builders for shop and super-flat development. Streets and open spaces will take fifteen acres.

### Pressure Succeeds

Following persistent agitation by Upminster and Cranham Ratepayers and other organisations, the London, Midland and Scottish Railway has agreed to cheap workmen's fares between Upminster and Fenchurch Street. This long awaited concession will come as a boon to the many early travellers from Upminster and Hornchurch.

### PROGRESS?

THE National Coffee Department announces that in accordance with the decisions recently given it is now fully prepared for the destruction of coffee on a large scale, which will be executed simultaneously in 27 different localities. The arrangements cover an average destruction of 100,000 bags daily.—"The Times," January 15.

\*

THE National Coffee Bureau announces that to speed up the destruction of excess stocks of Brazilian coffee the bureau has available machinery which will enable a hundred million bags of coffee to be destroyed daily.—"Evening News," January 31.

### New Terms For Political Realists

## WHAT IS A COSHIST?

(1) *Coshist*—a contraction of communo-fascist; hence one who uses violence upon those who venture to disagree with him.

To anyone who does not think entirely in terms of arguments and ideologies it is obvious that, however deep the alleged difference between the political theories of Communism and Fascism, in practice they work out in the same way, namely, "we're right, he's wrong, cosh him!"

The symbols adopted by these people are most appropriate to their aims. Thus the hammer and sickle represents the belief in enforced labour for all, and the fasces or bundle of sticks very aptly illustrates the binding of individuals hand and foot into a useless bundle, the Totalitarian State. In the same way the "cosh" or blunt instrument is an excellent symbol for the belief in violent coercion which is shared by both the exponents of *Coshism*.

The word *Coshist* will, it is hoped, be most useful as an adjective referring to people, or actions, which cannot fairly be called fascist or communist. Take, for instance, the Marketing Board, which uses an economic "cosh" by fining farmers for producing too much milk, and then distraining on their cattle, which it sells at a few shillings per head. If you call this fascist you will be accused of left-wing sympathies. Call it communist and you side with the diehards. Call it *Coshist*, and explain what you mean to start with, until the word is known, and people will begin to understand.

Next week—*Bashist*.

### More Beer

The production of beer in Britain during 1936 amounted to 16,737,899 standard barrels, an increase of 483,534 barrels over the production of 1935.

## 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 for any 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 .....

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# SOCIAL CREDIT

## Confidential Supplement

ISSUED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A Strand, London, W.C.2

No. 8

MARCH 5, 1937

## PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY

### Do It Now, and Don't Leave It To George

MAJOR Douglas has indicated that the time has come for a vitally important development in the active work of the Movement. Not only has this stage been reached, but it is urgently necessary that no time be lost in entering it.

The keynote of the new development is individual initiative. ("Don't leave it to George"), and its success depends upon the initiative of individuals wherever they may be or whatever their circumstances.

Below are some brief introductory notes, upon which consideration and comments are invited. Particularly important is it to find an appropriate name for this new development.

As one means of bringing the Movement into this new alignment, a Conference will be held next month, the date of which will be announced as soon as possible. Preceding this, it is most desirable that the underlying ideas should be turned over and discussed by all Social Crediters, and, while the attached notes are for the present being circulated only to Douglas Cadets, it is hoped they will discuss their implications as widely as possible with others.

HEWLETT EDWARDS

Director, Local Objectives

#### Argument

Among other achievements, Electoral Campaigners have proved that the public desire is towards a National Dividend with freedom in security. Once the public desire is aroused it is irresistible, therefore,

(a) if it can be roused

(b) if it can be kept inviolate (fixed on its true aim or objective), the people's will (which is the public desire) must inevitably attain the results desired.

The power thus roused must use the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign, or some other mechanism as yet unforeseen (just as experts will use the Douglas financial technique, or some other as yet undiscovered; both the Douglas monetary and Douglas political techniques being means to an end).

Therefore, the need now is to convert the public desire into an active will to have it. The key to this position lies in a sense of "personal sovereignty," which means a sense in individuals of mastery over their institutions instead of the prevalent sense that individuals are powerless against institutions.

#### New Development

To raise this sense of personal sovereignty to the point of action, Major Douglas has suggested two lines of strategy:

(a) The attainment of limited objectives by local action.

(b) The provision of "background."

The aim, then, is to arouse in individuals a sense of mastery over their institutions, the only justification and purpose of which is to serve individual men and women, not, as now, to enslave them.

What will arouse this sense of power in people?

Some few individuals will be convinced by argument and reason. More will be moved by speeches appealing to emotion rather than reason; but the greatest number can be aroused only by practical object lessons, by successful demonstrations.

Nothing succeeds like success; and nothing will bring people to realise their mastery over institutions so well as to succeed in some act of mastery.

First, then, let us encourage people locally to demand some small result they want—and which they can probably get quickly.

Then it should be easy to get them to proceed from small to larger suc-

cesses, learning insensibly that united demands will inevitably produce the results demanded.

As a background, let us persistently hold up, by all possible publicity and oratory, the greater result—a National Dividend with freedom in security—which national unity, properly expressed through the Elector's Demand, will ensure.

In this way, we shall rouse in individuals that sense of mastery which will carry all before it.

**Two-Phase Action.** This move to raise desire into an active will, considered together with the Electoral Campaign, may be said to constitute a two-phase action. The attainment of local objectives will (like the expansion stroke of a pair of bellows) gather power. The Electoral Campaign (like the compression stroke) will concentrate and direct this power effectively through its appropriate mechanism.

**Relation to Other Departments.** This two-phase action is the central drive, and other departments—within their own limitations—will adapt their activity to the dominant of these two phases.

**Towards the Centre.** The drive of "local objectives" must be from the circumference inwards, and although the suggestion has originated at the centre, the first successes have come from the outside. The will to dictate policy is the normal condition of a free people.

**Open to All.** The work is to find out local desires and to help to make them into successful demands. The opportunity to undertake this task is open to all, whether group members, supervisors, or otherwise.

This work is essentially a matter for individual initiative, and the new Department will recognise that such local efforts can best be dealt with locally.

**Individual Work.** It will be found that action to gain many small "objectives" can be directed along the right lines, and such opportunities will arise for most people.

**Combined Work.** Where a larger objective is to be attempted, groups will probably wish to combine their energies, and the arrangements for this will be left entirely on their own hands, though guidance, when sought, will be willingly given by the Director.

**Groups Will Benefit.** This new line of action will not undo or upset the compact organisation of supervisors which we now have. That organisation will remain; and it will be found that the work of each department will receive a new

impetus from the public interest aroused in successful "demands."

**New Department.** The new Department will be for the encouragement and help of gaining local objectives. It will be in a position to give information regarding the way in which results have been attained in other centres, and as to the powers, for instance, of ratepayers and local authorities; also to show various considerations which may affect local judgment of the best way to do things.

For such purposes it is hoped that the Director may be kept informed as to what is going on locally, and be consulted, especially as to larger objectives.

**Small Things First.** It is particularly to be noted that smaller matters such as are likely to bring rapid success come first; and from these we can proceed to larger things, such as a general reduction of rates. Further, it is the business of this campaign to achieve local objectives, not to demand a national objective, for that is the proper function of the Electoral Campaign for National Dividends and freedom in security. Local successes will generate an active demand for the national objective.

#### The Experiment

CERTAIN Social Crediters have publicly stated their view that Major Douglas's judgment has been at fault in his attitude to Mr. Aberhart's Government in Alberta. They may be right and Major Douglas wrong, but, if events prove the reverse, they will have much to answer for in making, by premature judgment, a difficult task harder.

An idea of how beset with pitfalls is the Albertan path may be gained from Major Douglas's new book\*, the first three chapters of which appear in the March issue of "The Fig Tree."

The appalling swindle of the debt structure and its terrible results are graphically depicted in these chapters; the sowing of the Social Credit seed and its growth to a sturdy plant is described too.

How the tares have been planted, and the nature of the struggle that must soon develop to root them out if the gardeners are to gather the Social Credit fruit, are indicated in this book, which no Social Creditor should fail to read and study, least of all those who constitute themselves Major Douglas's critics.

Besides Major Douglas's lucid

\* "The Alberta Experiment" (Eyre & Spottiswoode. 6s.)

and enthralling survey of the situation, his interim report to the Government of Alberta, and the whole of the correspondence between him and the Government subsequent to its election are published as appendices.

#### The Situation

MAJOR DOUGLAS has publicly repudiated the suggestion that Social Credit has failed in Alberta. It has not yet been tried, but a situation has been created in that Canadian Province which will leave its mark on the history of the world.

Unfortunately a major mistake in strategy was made by the Government of Alberta in accepting responsibility for technical matters, and a result has been to increase taxation, and reduce personal freedom—both the very antitheses of Social Credit.

Nevertheless, in unitedly demanding a National Dividend, the people of Alberta had demanded something which had never been demanded before, and it is doubtful whether they will be satisfied until they get it.

In making this demand, they have in fact, specified a policy with the most convincing unanimity. Such an assertion of sovereignty was something which cannot be wiped out by any interim mishandling of the situation.

## "THE MISSING LINK"

By The Earl of Tankerville

DURING the past twelve months many of us have been searching in our minds to discover what one might call the "missing link" in the Electoral Campaign; namely, that missing factor which, as I once heard Major Douglas put it, would cause people to come to us to avail themselves of the instrument we offer for making their will as a Sovereign People prevail, instead of our having to go to them to try and persuade them to sign the Electors' Demand.

The experience of travelling round the country trying to further the efforts of campaigners has impressed upon me the necessity for taking into account certain no doubt elementary facts about public psychology, if the objectives set forth on the Electors' Demand form are ever to be realised.

We know that it is possible to obtain between 60 and 90 per cent. of signatures in remarkably little canvassing-time-per-head. I found also that, even at the meetings I addressed for recruiting workers, the average number who signed on (excluding Northern Ireland, where the figure was over twice as high) was 11 per cent. But, of what dynamic value are these signatures? How many of those who signed on as "workers" have remained? In districts where a high percentage of electors has been canvassed, what real public clamour has there been to force the issue?

The high percentage of signatures obtainable and, more particularly, the low canvassing-time-per-signature, indicate that people would undoubtedly like to have what they are signing our Demand for, and that they would like to have it more than, say, vacuum cleaners, the Peace Ballot preferences, or anything else for which, given time, trouble and good salesmanship, one can also obtain their signatures.

The fact, I regret to say, seems to be that those sections of the community which yield the highest percentage of signatures are also those which are most easily swayed in almost any direction by persuasive words and sufficiently seductive, though illusory, promises of even an amelioration of, let alone a permanent cure for, their present terrible circumstances. Those sections—and they include probably a preponderance of the voting masses—will certainly sign the Electors' Demand, and in many cases will sign it with enthusiasm; but that enthusiasm is short-lived and rapidly fades out in subsequent loss of heart and faith in any line of action which does not immediately procure the result demanded.

#### A Vital Need

What, then, is the "missing link" which is needed to give the Electoral Campaign that determination and staying-power which will successfully defend it against the possibility—or rather, the strong probability—that the Campaign idea, with a slight twist, will itself be used, if it seems to be growing popular, in favour of the Money Monopoly and against the interests of the people?

I suggest that the "missing link"—the one ingredient which must be added to make the Electoral Campaign attain its objective—is *Understanding*. That is, understanding, not in the abstract sense, and not of the monetary technicalities of Social Credit, but of the three fundamental aspects of organisations and of the functions of the individuals (i.e., all of us) concerned in them, the principles which Major Douglas made so clear in his Liverpool speech last October. By the word "understanding," I also mean that kind of appreciation of the commonsense of those Principles-of-Association which gives rise to

sustained action along those lines, and hence is not merely intellectual.

Unfortunately, however, those electors who most readily sign their names, and from whom must ultimately come the final driving force, are not those who generally are capable of understanding any such principles. Consequently, it is urgently necessary to obtain the support, or at any rate the approval, of those who can understand them. That means that we must have support, not among merely one class or section of the community, but in a fair cross-section representing all classes.

Having once obtained the understanding, and therefore the backing, of sufficient of the "steady" elements in the community, we can then, without great difficulty and doubtless with the Electoral Campaign organisation of which we have now built the framework, arouse that mass action which, without that ingredient of understanding, is otherwise so capable of exploitation and therefore so highly dangerous.

**Understanding from those who can, plus driving force from those who can't, is, in my view, the combination which alone can bring the Electoral Campaign to a successful realisation of its stated objectives.**

I do not mean by this that the Electoral Campaign should meanwhile be discontinued or even slowed down, but that, if this definition of the "missing link" is admitted—and one cannot efficiently tackle a problem until one has first realised the nature thereof—then, the question now remaining to be answered in order to make the Campaign successful, is how best and quickest to add (not substitute) this further ingredient; and I commend this question to the most earnest consideration of all our active thinkers and workers.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

### Important Notes on Important Matters

**I**N the new phase of the action stage upon which we are entering, public meetings, both large and small, will become increasingly important. People are inclined to judge the Movement by the quality of its meetings. The prestige of a group can be affected by public meetings more than by anything else it does.

The following comments are intended to assist Supervisors of Propaganda and others organising meetings:

Every meeting should be organised to ensure the hall or room being filled to capacity. It is better to have a small hall filled than a larger hall partly empty.

People have to be attracted to a meeting. They will attend only if they are reasonably sure that they will benefit by doing so, or if their curiosity is aroused.

The choice of date is important. Make certain that the meeting does not clash with any other likely to attract a large audience. Also it will be found that certain days of the week are better than others. This varies according to local circumstances, such as early closing day, shop hours, and so on, but it is a point not to be forgotten.

#### Allure the Public

Care—great care—should be taken in the choice of the title of the address, and in publicity.

The title should be one which conveys that the subject is vital to each person who reads it. The importance of this cannot be overstressed. Speakers and Supervisors of Propaganda should combine in ensuring that the titles announced to the public are really attractive and expressive.

Publicity is always limited by funds. It is a sound principle to charge for admission, at any rate for some of the seating accommodation. People value more what they pay for, and the funds raised enable greater publicity to be given. (As far as it is possible, every meeting should pay for itself).

Cheap-looking, badly-printed and

badly-laid-out handbills may ruin the chances of success of any meeting. Incidentally the publicity value of handbills is very limited.

#### Provide Posters

Posters—original and striking in design—and well-set-out press advertisements appear to yield the best results from expenditure for larger meetings.

Poster parades are first-class publicity.

To avoid inflicting a fidgety audience on the speaker, the comfort of those attending should be considered in choosing a hall.

The importance of attracting women—particularly the “do-ers”—should be borne in mind.

The actual arrangement for the meeting should be such that the smooth running of the proceedings follows as a matter of course.

SOCIAL CREDIT should, as a rule, be on sale both outside and inside the hall, and both before and after the meeting. Remember the literature table and enquiry table.

The responsibility for arranging public meetings, and for the various incidental work in connection with them, rests not on committees but on individuals. It is therefore important that the individual Supervisors should all do their own part with a sense of responsibility, and not trespass on the functions of others. Co-operation between the Supervisors is, of course, essential, and any matter of doubt should be referred to the Director concerned.

L.D.B.

## A Realistic Plan of Salvation

The following is an extract from the last chapter of “*Realistic Theology*” (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.) by Walter Marshall Horton, of the U.S.A., Professor of Divinity:

**A**MONG the bewildering variety of proposals that are being made for the case of our diseased social system there is one which seems to me to be unusually significant as a test of the sincerity of every citizen or public servant who claims to love the public good; and for this reason alone the Church should take a special interest in it.

It does not claim to be a complete programme of social reform; but it does claim to be a scientific remedy for the chronic shortage of money which keeps the greater part of our population poor in the midst of plenty.

#### Social Credit a Test of Sincerity

I refer to the so-called “Social Credit” plan of Major C. H. Douglas, which provides that the quantity of money and credit in circulation be based upon an annual accounting of the real wealth of the nation, in terms of goods and services, instead of being based upon an arbitrary quantity of metallic currency and the decisions of private bankers; that the annual appreciation in national wealth due to the steady increase in mechanical efficiency be distributed in part through a proportional price-discount based upon the excess of production over consumption and designed to stimulate buying—retailers to be reimbursed out of the national credit for the discounts they grant; that the balance of the annual appreciation be distributed in the shape of an outright dividend, in which every citizen shares alike, whether he be employed or unemployed, rich or poor.

For the details of this ingenious proposal and arguments as to its economic feasibility, I must refer the reader to other and better sources. I only desire to point out its moral and religious significance.

Granting its economic soundness—for which so good a social thinker as the present Dean of Canterbury is ready to vouch—then it follows that it is possible for us TOMORROW, if we have the mind and the will, to pass over from our present order of scarcity and poverty into a new “economy of plenty,” where the poor are no longer with us and man is set free forever from economic slavery, through the increasing efficiency of his servant, the machine.

**IF WE HAVE THE MIND AND THE WILL**—aye, there’s the rub; but it is the Church’s great task to create in us the mind and the will through effectively presenting to us the contrast between what we are and what we might be.

#### The Church Has Been Given a Standard

In the Social Credit scheme, I believe she now possesses a kind of minimum standard of social justice which every Christian might be educated to uphold.

Other measures no doubt will be necessary, as the new problems of the economy of plenty emerge; more radical programmes might well be advocated by pioneering groups within the Church; but I find it hard to see how anyone could deny to humanity at large the future fruits of mechanical invention—given a suitable system of estimating and distributing these fruits—without proclaiming himself an enemy of the race for which Christ lived and died, and for whose material needs He assured us that God was concerned.

No genuine Christian, I believe, could take such a stand: hence, the Church might well uphold EITHER SOCIAL CREDIT OR SOMETHING BETTER as her minimum standard of social morality.

## REPLIES TO ENQUIRERS

**F**OR anyone pondering the Social Credit financial method of issuing a National Dividend an understanding of the nature of money is essential. Money, in the industrial world of to-day, is not so much a means of exchange as it is a means of distribution. If the total amount of money tokens in the hands of the community were equivalent to the total prices of goods produced, distribution would be a matter of course, but the present financial system does not permit this.

#### Cancellation or Debt

Credit, which is precisely as valid as a claim for goods and services as are the Bank notes or coins in our pockets, and which is used to transact 90 per cent. of the nation’s business, is the private monopoly of the banking system. It is created by banks, lent to industry for purposes of production, and has to be repaid to the banks (with interest), although it has, beyond mere incidental expenses, cost nothing to create. This money, lent for the production of goods, is, therefore, not available to buy further goods, but is due to be paid back to the bank. It may not necessarily be paid back directly, but, if it is not, the debt which its direct repayment would cancel, remains to be repaid later.

When the money is repaid to the banking system it is crossed off the banks’ books, which means literally that it is cancelled out of existence. But the price of the goods produced through its temporary use is not simultaneously cancelled. With the exception of immediately consumable goods, such as food, these prices

remain a substantial addition to the total discrepancy between purchasing power and the goods that are “for sale” but cannot be bought.

This discrepancy is manifested quite obviously by the prevalent paradox of “poverty in the midst of plenty.” There is an enormous and increasing surplus of goods unpurchasable at prices covering their costs of production. Every producer, to keep in business, must at least recover his costs in prices, and, as his debt to the banking system is a major cost, the people receive only the purchasing power that trickles through to them in the form of wages and salaries and, occasionally, dividends. The result is that the community is expected to buy the product of industry with a fraction of purchasing power totally inadequate to cover the price that the producer must charge for his goods, if he is to continue production.

#### How Surpluses are Kept Down

The reasons we are not actually faced with a vast accumulation of surplus consumable goods are several. Witness, first, the competition for foreign markets—the frenzied struggle to sell abroad those goods which the community at home has no purchasing power to claim. Another reason is sales below cost (due to bankruptcies and the writing down of capital); another is because of the non-payment of debt (manifested by what is known as national debts and the financial capital of private corporations); still a fourth is due to the deliberate restriction of production (e.g., limitation of wheat-growing, cotton production, shipbuilding, and so on) and the wholesale sabotage of

unsaleable commodities (e.g., throwing fish back into the sea, burning coffee, slaughtering cattle, etc.).

To understand the Social Credit financial technique one must have some knowledge of how the existing financial system works—a knowledge which can, of course, be gained by a careful reading of Major Douglas’s own writings, or those of certain of his well-qualified supporters.

#### Role of the Ordinary Citizen

It is, however, quite unnecessary to become acquainted with either the intricacies of the existing financial system, or with Major Douglas’s analysis of it, in order to know that there is something radically wrong with a world the productive capacity of which is virtually unlimited, yet in which poverty and insecurity are not merely prevalent, but tend to destroy man’s soul and body.

The rôle of the ordinary citizen of a democratic country, who realises the anomaly of this situation, is simply to express his will to have this momentous matter put to rights—for there was never a truer statement than that “the will of the people must prevail.” The method of expressing the popular will is by the ballot box.

The plain duty of the conscientious and responsible citizen of a democratic country is, then, to vote for the Parliamentary candidate who will undertake to insist that the Government shall see that poverty is abolished and personal freedom established before anything else.

Any government faced with that clear demand, and knowing it will be thrown out if it fails to respond, will necessarily instruct the experts, who are always available for its service, to devise the means. N. N.

## FINANCE OF THE MONTH

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

#### Interest in Interest Rates

**O**NE of the outstanding features of the month has been the fall in gilt-edged securities; and the question of whether security values generally will be based much longer on the past rate is puzzling investors, stockbrokers, and even bar-parlour economists. The orthodox theory is that, with the recovery of trade, commercial and industrial securities show an improving return, with the result that the return from gilt-edged securities begins to show an unfavourable comparison, and the general level of the rate of interest on which security values are based tends to rise. Those securities showing a fixed return, including gilt-edged, therefore, tend to be quoted at lower prices.

How far this orthodox theory will still hold good I am unable to say, but the matter must be considered in conjunction with the propaganda as to boom and slump.

The banks and insurance companies, being the holders of the greater bulk of gilt-edged securities, and certainly a large proportion of securities bearing a fixed return, seem to have control of the situation.

Assume for the moment that the financial houses kept in step. They could keep the price of gilt-edged where it is. According to the orthodox theory, the result would be a general rise in the price of industrial securities, and it may be that the bankers would take this opportunity to unload on to the public such industrial securities as they still hold. This process of unloading industrial securities has been going on for some time, and accompanying it there has been a considerable reduction in the amount owed by industry to the banks. In the words of the banker, the frozen credits of 1929-1930 have been largely liquidated.

The classified advances of Lloyd’s Bank show, during 1929-30, the advances due by industry proper amounting to approximately £548 millions. At October 31, 1936, these had been reduced to £410 millions. This must have come from the public either in prices or in investments. Of all the groupings making up the above total only one shows an

increase in advances. This is the building trade, whose advances rose from £48 millions to £61½ millions.

#### The Advertisement Racket

The amount spent on press advertisements advertising new issues of capital during the month of January was almost £89,000. This is quite a tidy revenue for the national press and others. It is not surprising that the financial ramp remains uncriticised by the newspapers.

Mr. Colin Brooks, the editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, delivering an address at a luncheon in London last month, pointed out the tendency for the “City” pages of the press to become more and more influential in relation to the whole paper both in dimensions and in framing policy. He closed his address by saying:

“You have the transference of Mr. Williams of the *Daily Herald* to the general editorial chair. Possibly a symptom of the background of economics which editors of the future will have to have. I am, myself, an example of a similar transference. The terrible picture I present to you is when you buy your paper in 1950, or whenever it may be, you will actually be buying 24 City pages.” A terrible picture indeed.

#### London Traffic and Other Dangers

According to the *Financial Times* of January 29, “the franc was nervous in London,” and “its movements were erratic.” This conjures up a pretty picture of a poor bewildered franc alone in London, fearful of the traffic and apparently erratic in its movements, possibly on account of having expended too much of its liquid funds.

Now the ordinary provincial in London, found in a somewhat similar state, would probably land at Vine Street and be fined 10s. or seven days; but apparently so great is our hospitality that the course taken by the authorities with this nervous and erratic franc was to prop him up between John Bull and Uncle Sam, give him a loan of £30,000,000 and send him back on the next Channel boat thoroughly stabilised.

We really are a wonderful race.

#### Rearmament Finance

Armaments are made of metal and other raw materials. They are the result of knowledge in the application of energy to physical things. Money, on the contrary, is a purely psychological product, although it is made of paper and ink and entries in books. It is not the paper and ink which makes it money, it is the acceptance of it by the public. Such acceptance by the public seems to involve, on the part of the money manufacturer, a great deal of incantation and ballyhoo, and we have been treated to an intensive course of this in connection with the loan for rearmament.

I cannot utilise this space to quote examples. Every newspaper has been full of them during the latter half of February and they have their pathetic, as well as their comic, side.

Physically, of course, the armaments will be paid for as and when they are produced. Financially, they will be paid for this year, next year, sometime, or possibly never. The equivalent in money, of course, will be taken out of the taxpayer over a period of years both in taxation and in prices, and possibly the taxpayer will pay twice, but even then the loan may not be really paid off.

The financial merry-go-round will proceed somewhat as follows:

Government borrows money from banks; Government pays contractors; contractors pay off bank overdrafts or accumulate deposits; after a time banks’ funds become more liquid; Government floats short-term loan specially for banks and discount houses; banks use liquid funds to take up short-term loan; Government reduces floating debt. After four or five years it is hoped that the contractors, and others, will now have realised some profits. New Government loan is now floated at more or less attractive terms to public; contractors who have made profits urged by banks to take up new Government loan; banks and public, including contractors, take up loan; Government then repay to banks short-term loan; net result at the end of five or six years: addition to National Debt, which stays as such.



Progress Overseas

NEWS FROM READERS

Beware of False Prophets

From a Canadian Correspondent:  
THE fact that a person becomes a 100 per cent. Social Creditor from the point of view of technique is no proof that he thereupon ceases to be a careerist, or a cheat, or a liar.

What is the use of being 100 per cent. right in economics and being wrong in knowledge of human nature and human history? In other words, what Social Crediters need most to realise now is the truth expressed in the Sermon on the Mount. "Beware of false prophets which come unto you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

That is to say, the chief dangers to a Social Credit political party will arise from within the party. "Ye shall know them by their fruits," i.e., results. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

If this truth were realised, the cause of Social Credit would go well ahead in my opinion.

Canadian Provincial Debts

THE Bank of Canada has issued a statement showing that the debts of the various Canadian Provinces increased at a faster rate than their revenues between 1925 and 1935.

In 1925 their total indebtedness, less the amount set aside for sinking fund, was \$813,400,000. By 1935 it was \$1,622,100,000, an increase of 99 per cent. Furthermore, while in 1925 provincial debt was 563 per cent. of the annual revenues, by 1935 it was 777 per cent.

The actual debt figures, less sinking fund for 1935, are as follow. Figures in brackets show the relations of the debt to the annual income for the same year:—

- Prince Edward Island, \$5,200,000 (381 per cent.).
- Nova Scotia, \$81,100,000 (815 per cent.).
- New Brunswick, \$64,900,000 (951 per cent.).
- Quebec, \$163,900,000 (465 per cent.).

- Ontario, \$688,800,000 (852 per cent.).
- Manitoba, \$111,000,000 (761 per cent.).
- Saskatchewan, \$183,400,000 (1,105 per cent.).
- Alberta, \$165,600,000 (984 per cent.).
- British Columbia, \$158,200,000 (598 per cent.).

"A Splendid Example"

A CORRESPONDENT in the U.S. reports that the Assistant Director of the New York School of Social Work made the Electoral Campaign "Broadsheet" the subject of a course of lectures on Community Organisation, of which he said it was "a splendid example."

Unless the United Democrats get a move on, the United States democrats, using the technique evolved in this country, may yet beat them to it!

A Warning from Australia

A CORRESPONDENT who wishes to remain anonymous for obvious reasons, has sent the following report:

"Some eighteen months ago I was permitted to read a confidential document addressed to the Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. It was a warning against the "subversive doctrine" of Douglas Social Credit. It stated that Social Credit had been investigated by the highest authorities, and mentioned, amongst others, the Macmillan Committee, the Canadian and New Zealand Royal Commissions, and the British Labour Party, all of whom were stated to have found it utterly fallacious and wholly mischievous. There were many other abusive terms used!

"It amused me at the time, because it was unusual for a self-governing Dominion to communicate with a Crown Colony on such a subject."

As Colonel Blimp says, "Must keep these natives in their place. Damn it, Sir, it's part of the white man's burden!" Evidently Australia has its Colonel Blimps!

LECTURES AND STUDIES

STUDENTS have been enrolled and classes begun at six centres: Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, London, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In addition, two centres have fewer than the required number of students.

Notes for the lectures are sent weekly to appointed lecturers. They are sent also to Mr. Charles Jones, who is preparing a report outlining a scheme for a course by correspondence. Applications for facilities of this kind far outnumber applications for class-places, and are from all over the world. Many are from individuals who are anxious to put their knowledge of Social Credit to some objective test; whereas most of the students seeking instruction from the established centres are individuals imperfectly acquainted with the ground covered by Major Douglas in his published works.

Some of the lecturers are experienced, others are not; and what is actually being done at the present moment provides valuable material for the correct assessment of the course in every respect.

Reports have been received from lecturers whose classes have only just begun, from lecturers who have been working since January (Cardiff was the first class to begin), and from others who have not yet enrolled students.

The most valuable suggestion which has been made has come from

Major Douglas. It has not yet been carried out, but preparations have been made for doing so. It arose from the view that the treatment accorded to the subject matter was too advanced. That is the only comment that need be made at the moment upon the view, that it is too elementary. All the classes in full working have been reported upon enthusiastically, but it should be possible, nevertheless, to make the work easier in future years. Against the opinions disclosed there has been one that is adverse. Without assuming it to be wrong, it repeats the early view of two groups which later reversed their opinions.

In accordance with its tradition of impartiality in intellectual matters (and the universal practice of affording shelter to the poor and young among educational institutions), the University of Liverpool gave shelter to the Liverpool class on the same terms as it gives shelter to the classes of the W.E.A. A university nearer the London School of Economics declined to do likewise; but other educational authorities in three counties have been gracious.

Supervisors of Information (or Propaganda) are asked if they will kindly foster by all available means a knowledge of the Calendar among Social Crediters and among members of the public.

TUDOR JONES,  
Assistant Director of Studies

DOUGLAS AND HAWTREY

THE following letter has been sent by Major Douglas to Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, whose new book "Capital and Employment" has just been published by Longman's.

Dear Mr. Hawtrey,—I have received from Messrs. Longman's a copy of your "Capital and Employment," and I should like to thank you at once for having sent it to me, and to assure you that I shall read the whole of it with much interest and, I feel confident, benefit.

I am having the portion of it relating to my own views reviewed with great care, but I might, perhaps, point out at this time that your objection in the introduction to "The concept of a deiciency of purchasing power as meaning two different things, not merely different but contrary" seems to me to be invalid. You go on to say "At one stage it means an excess of money over goods and a consequent dilution of purchasing power by a rise of price; at another stage it means an excess of goods over money." You seem to regard this as mutually incompatible, but I think this incompatibility is merely a lack of definition in regard to your use of the word "goods."

To put the matter shortly, if Germany has more guns than butter, there is an excess of money over goods, since you cannot eat guns or, for that matter, money. This is the position in times of the inflation which is produced by the over-production of non-consumable goods. It is quite possible and does, in fact, occur, that the total of these non-consumable goods, together with the consumable goods, is unpurchasable by the general public because there is not enough purchasing power extant to pay for them, and the non-consumable goods are represented by debt; hence, of course, loans for rearmament.

I am a little in doubt whether you saw a paper which I read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and which they did not publish. This contained *inter alia* an alternative demonstration of the much-tortured A plus B Theorem. I am enclosing you an extract in regard to this latter.

Yours sincerely,  
C. H. DOUGLAS.

March 2, 1937

ATTENTION TO REALITIES.

IT is a mistake to try to explain Social Credit money technique to people who know nothing whatever about the origin and working of the existing money system. Much better tell them to consider such a reality as the obvious fact that the only problem of producers nowadays is, not how to produce, but how to dispose of their production. Surely that proves that there must be at least the possibility of plenty.

These things people can understand and see for themselves. Tell them they can prove for themselves whether National Dividends are possible by demanding them. Have they ever asked? Give them the leaflet, "Ask and It Shall Be Given You."

THE FIG TREE

The March number of *The Fig Tree* is now on sale. Its contents are of vital interest to all connected with any or every phase of Social Credit. The present dramatic situation in Alberta is commented upon by Major Douglas, but of even greater importance is Major Douglas's interim survey of Social Credit in Alberta. A. C. Cummings reveals the truth about some of the ghastly conditions in central Europe, and other writers with illuminating views include Lord Strabolgy (Finance and War) and A. A. McGuckian (Marketing).

CORRESPONDENCE

Secretariat "Dictatorship"

When the Secretariat is attacked, daring even reproach, one and all, Douglas Cadets rally round to declare that far from being a dictatorship the Secretariat allows such a large scope for personal initiative that some of us, being still feudal, are for the first time feeling our feet.

We fail to trace any sign of dictatorship in such words as

"It is a matter of life and death."  
"I am fully conscious of the magnitude of the task that I am laying upon you."

"... to mobilise the collective will of the people."

"If civilisation is to be saved."

My humble experience of the "dictatorship" has been that it has put into the dumb mouths of the people the description of what they have been wanting, waiting for, but did not know how, did not dare, to ask for—Security, Freedom and real Peace.

If we are to get this timber of freedom to the saw mills, the team has got to pull together—and so far as we can see, the leader is on the right track.

If we are to get this cargo of real gold safe to port, the ship must answer the helm, and every sailor the master—and so far as we can see, we are heading for the haven.

Devon G.S.

A Reply to Circulars

Dear Sir,—In reply to the invitation to buy your goods, I would very much like to give you substantial orders periodically, for I want just what you have for sale. But if you want an order from me, I must ask you, as a seller, to co-operate with me as a buyer.

You producers and distributors of goods have left us potential customers to scramble to get what we can of the money the bankers create.

We customers generally, and myself in particular, are always short of money.

There is a famine in the consumers' purses, but there is plenty of goods.

Yet you can do something towards making for yourselves a guaranteed and growing market. I am helping all I can; you get busy, too; you will find the way indicated in SOCIAL CREDIT, 2d. weekly. Order a copy regularly from your news-agent and get going.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signature).

Social Credit and Realities

A correspondent asked whether Social Credit implied (1) monetary reform, (2) nationalisation of banks. The following answers were sent, together with a recommendation to re-read the leading article in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 20, and the panel "Brighten Bankers' Brains" in the issue of November 13.

(1) Social Credit does imply monetary reform so long as the existing monetary system fails to reflect facts. For Social Credit deals with realities.

There is no real reason why all the desirable things that are physically possible should not be done. It is, for example, desirable that people should have ample food, clothing and shelter. It is also physically possible to provide these. There is no real reason why they should not be provided.

Why, then, do people not get them? Because they have not enough money. But that is not a good reason, because it is not a real reason. Money is an abstract thing. Its sole purpose should be to make it easy to do real things, to facilitate the orderly production and distribution of what people want and can produce.

Money does not at present fulfil this purpose. Therefore we must have monetary reform. The reform of the money system, however, is a matter for experts.

If the people will only demand the result—namely, the distribution of plenty (on the conditions specified in

the Elector's Demand)—the experts will automatically be forced to provide the means.

This would be equally true if it were not the money system which were at fault. And as lots of people don't or won't or can't understand that it is money which is at fault, it is better to get them demanding results.

It is as if we had a railway so defective that many of the trains were derailed, and those that did get through were always late.

We should indignantly demand assurance of safe and prompt arrival at our destinations, but we should not for a moment suggest how the railway experts could reform their railway to give us this result.

We would, however, give them only a limited time to do the job properly; and if they failed we would insist on the appointment of a fresh management.

While realising that railway reform was necessary, we should merely demand the result we wanted.

So it is with Social Credit: we know that monetary reform is necessary, but we realise that only experts can reform it, and that they will never do so until we, the people, demand such a result as shall make it necessary for them to do so.

(2) The above automatically answers your second question. Social Credit does not imply nationalisation of the banks. The administration of banking is a matter of method. If we stick to a demand for results we need not concern ourselves with methods.

Heart Action

In his article "Writing to the Papers," in your Supplement of December 4, Mr. N. F. Webb has incidentally presented some most useful aspects of Social Credit, of which perhaps the most arresting is his sentence: "Social Crediters are people who have seen a light; that is our advantage over our neighbours, but no cause for superiority."

It has been said of the Lord Shaftesbury, of Factory Acts fame, that he had not a particularly bright brain, and yet succeeded in getting measures passed—in face of the fierce opposition of Parliament and the hostility of the employing-class—for the bettering of the lot of the down-trodden worker.

Thus, qualities of "heart," united with determined action, proved superior to mere "brains." This emphasises Mr. Webb's points, as also your own slogan, Sir, "It is not enough to be sorry."

FREDERICK RATHBONE.

Foreign Exchange

Many people seem worried about foreign exchange, but any technical answer invariably brings one up against the question of cost and price, and the A + B Theorem, and then—argument is infinite and knows no end!

I usually point out that foreign exchange is at bottom the barter of goods for goods, and so as long as we produce enough for our own needs, and enough over to exchange for what we cannot produce ourselves, it is all right.

At present every country is trying to export to other countries, not merely enough to pay for its imports, but an excess of exports over imports, attempting to induce or even force them to take goods they do not want, and this is the chief cause of friction leading to war.

Under Social Credit our object would be to enjoy a high standard of living ourselves with a minimum of work, and we should, therefore, export to other countries only what they desire to import from us, which could not cause friction but would ensure amicable relations.

D. BEAMISH

CONFERENCE

See Page 1  
PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY

# BRADFORD'S GREAT PUBLICITY DRIVE

**We Destroy and Restrict Food  
We Have  
13,000,000 Under-nourished People**

ONE of the most ambitious moves for a long time is that of the Bradford United Democrats, who, by making use of the advertising possibilities of the screen, are bringing Social Credit in its widest sense, and the paper SOCIAL CREDIT in particular, before the notice of many thousands of cinema-goers each week. And this with the minimum expenditure of personal energy and with but a moderate financial outlay—though with immense initiative and enterprise.

The following report of the scheme has

**Thousands are Killed Through Unsafe Roads  
YOU May be The Next**

been received from Mr. L. S. Dawson, Supervisor of Publications:

Realising that the increase in circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT is one of the most important immediate objectives of any group, we have at last got the following scheme working.

From February 22, advertisements will appear nightly for three months on the screens of 16 Bradford cinemas. These advertisements take the form of short, snappy sentences such as are shown in the panels on this page. At the bottom of each slide is the exhortation "Read SOCIAL CREDIT, 2d. weekly." These slides will be changed once a fortnight.

All newsagents in Bradford (240) were circularised as follows:

"A scheme for advertising the weekly paper SOCIAL CREDIT in Bradford has been arranged and will start in about one week. This has been financed by Bradford people with no financial interest in the paper.

"This advertising will be done nightly on the screens of 16 picture houses, and will continue for some months.

"There will, no doubt, be a big increase in the demand for SOCIAL CREDIT, and the object of this letter is simply to keep you informed in case you wish to stock a few

copies, which, of course, are obtainable through the usual channels.

"If you agree to display the weekly poster it would help the scheme very much, and, of course, your own sales of the paper, too.

"I am arranging to have a certain quantity of back-numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available free. If you would like some of these please let me know."

Arrangements have been made to have volunteers outside the picture houses in question giving away specimen copies of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT.

The only real difficulty about the scheme was of course, the money, but after some time this was subscribed chiefly by local business men.

The following is the cost of the scheme:

Cost of advertising* @ 4s. per week per hall .....	£41 12 0
Less 10 per cent. ....	4 3 0
	£37 9 0
Additional charge of 6d. per change of slides, 112 changes .....	2 16 0
	£40 5 0

\*Slides included in above charge unless for a period of under three months.

**DO YOU WANT  
INCREASED  
TAXATION  
INCREASED  
PRICES**

Double complimentary tickets are supplied for each cinema.

All the work of organising the display has been taken on by a local advertising agent who is a Social Creditor.

It will be very interesting to see the result of this try-out which, according to the advertising agent, should begin to make itself felt in about one month, after which it should increase sales much quicker.

**IS IT CHRISTIAN  
To Destroy Milk  
When Thousands  
of Mothers and  
Children Want It**

## BANK OF ENGLAND BODYLINE BOWLING

At an Easy Wicket

STAMP ON INSKIP

Sir Thomas (Blimp) Inskip, addressing the annual meeting of the Abbey Road Building Society on February 12, said he hoped the process of housebuilding, in which there had been a record in 1936, would continue.

Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the Society, and a director of the Bank of England, however, told the audience, and Sir Thomas, that the nation could not be expected to build over 300,000 houses a year.

## The Answer to the Professors

PROFESSOR J. H. Jones (Economics, Leeds University), has been lecturing to the Institute of Bankers at Huddersfield on Social Credit.

"What Major Douglas has tried to prove is something that is physically impossible," said he, and as usual began by misquoting the A + B Theorem.

It is no use following these airy idealists from their misquotations to the false conclusions they inevitably reach; but when whole columns are devoted to report them in the press (e.g., the *Huddersfield Daily Examiner* of February 9), it is as well for Social Crediters to write to the editor pointing out that the public is not particularly interested in such long reports of technical

### SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

ATTENTION is drawn to the lists of publications advertised weekly in Social Credit. That "For the New Reader" has been drawn up in the order in which a new reader may generally be recommended to begin.

The attention of anyone asking for guidance or showing an interest in what we have to say should be drawn to these lists.

There are now a number of cheap leaflets available (see foot of New Reader's list), and these are specially suitable for enclosing in correspondence.

arguments, though what they are interested in is the distribution to one and all of the National Dividend represented by the vast real wealth of the country which is now being restricted or actually destroyed.

#### What Can HE Do?

If Professor Jones—or whoever it may be—could devise a system that would do this, it would be quite acceptable. Meantime, the editor would be well advised not to waste his space on technical arguments that bore his readers.

The people are not concerned with how it shall be done, but they are concerned that it shall be done, and done promptly. Would the editor like a brief article on that aspect of the matter? It would certainly interest his readers.

## A DINNER

For the

Hon. W. NASH, M.P.

New Zealand

On March 22

At the request of a large number of correspondents in New Zealand, a Secretariat dinner will be held at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C.1, on Monday, March 22, at 7 for 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by the  
Rt. Hon.

The EARL OF TANKERVILLE

The Guest of Honour will be the  
Hon. WALTER NASH, M.P.,  
Minister of Finance, Customs and  
Marketing of New Zealand.

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS will  
propose the toast of "The Guests."

Owing to the prevailing "prosperity" prices have risen, and the dinner will therefore unfortunately cost more than last year.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, exclusive of wines, may be obtained by Douglas Cadets from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, W.C.2. Please help by applying for tickets at once. Ladies will be welcome, and Evening Dress will be worn.

## BANKER'S INTERLUDE

The January *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* reports six lectures on Douglas Social Credit at local branches during November and December. All are criticisms.

Geoffrey Biddulph was responsible for two of them. Now that there are so few Social Credit speeches for him to ask silly questions at he is making anti-Social Credit speeches instead.

Sir Charles Morgan Webb, who writes in the *Sunday Critic*, is another lecturer, and a third is a Mr. H. C. F. Holgate.

Mr. E. W. Durbin, who was one of the Labour Party's Committee on Social Credit, was lecturing on "The Case for Socialising the Joint Stock Banks." This will be the spawning of red herrings, no doubt.

Twelve months ago the *Journal* reported two lectures on Social Credit, and 24 months ago none at all.

## NEWS FROM THE GROUPS

THE third issue of the four-page monthly Bulletin of the Southampton D.S.C. Association is just out, and contains a report of the many activities undertaken during 1936. Steady progress has been made with the electoral campaign. The fourth page is occupied by local advertisements which help to pay for the Bulletin, which is issued free.

Stockton is one of the most virile groups. Weekly public meetings are held, at one of which recently Dr. G. C. M. McGonigle, M.O.H., spoke on "Poverty and Public Health." The Electoral Campaign proceeds without interruption. There is also an active branch of the Women's Crusade Against Poverty.

In Northern Ireland Lieut.-Colonel J. Creagh Scott's recent visit has been the most important event, and the stimulus he gave helped towards the success of the demand for reduced rates in Belfast and Derry.

Cardiff and Sheffield have both recently had important public meetings, but by bad luck illness pre-

vented the Dean of Canterbury from addressing the former and Lieut.-Colonel Creagh Scott the latter. Their places were filled at short notice by Major Carlisle Sayer and Mr. George Hickling respectively.

In preparation for Major Douglas's meeting at the City Hall on Tuesday, the Newcastle group are displaying much enterprise and ingenious publicity. Delegations from many groups in the North-East are going to the meeting, at which the Earl of Tankerville will preside.

At Portsmouth activity is increasing, and meetings are being held weekly to press forward the Electoral Campaign. Steps are being taken by Mrs. Waite, Supervisor of Publications, to bring Social Credit more prominently to the notice of the public.

At Hereford the unremitting work of Commander Richardson goes steadily on, mainly in the direction of increasing the circulation and influence of Social Credit.

## A DRIVE BY WOMEN?

Report of Essex Hall Meeting  
on February 11

MISS de Castro said that as a woman she had enormous confidence in women. The future lay in the hands of the younger among them, especially those with leisure.

Women were still in a majority, so it must be obvious that what they set out to get was a foregone conclusion, if they went about it in the right way.

Were women satisfied with things as they were?

If not, they must realise that there was not a moment to lose.

The vote had made a great difference in some ways. There was an enormous increase in the number of laws passed in the interests of women and children, for one thing.

But women had not yet realised the value of the franchise.

#### Women Can Stop War

Peace ought to mean a great deal to women. Everyone knew a much nastier war than the last was on the way. Only women could stop it. There was no woman in the War

Office, so the women outside must get the say.

The Suffrage Movement taught women the value of perfect loyalty and businesslike action. Once more we must organise and discipline ourselves, and accept a responsibility in proportion to our faith, which was greater than that of man.

#### The Woman's Part

All thinkers were feeling the approach of a great change. Let women play their part.

They would be asked by what name they would call themselves. She replied "By no name." They would make a name for themselves as they went along.

Everything that has ever been done has been begun by one person. Let them accept their individual responsibility. She appealed to all women who wished to help to send in their names and addresses.

Those interested should write to Miss de Castro, c/o SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

B.M.P.

**No person occupying any position of importance in the country should fail to read —**

**ALTERNATIVE TO DISASTER**

**in the December number of —**

**THE FIG TREE**

3s. 6d. post free from : 163A Strand, London, W.C.2