

Fable
by
**CHARLES
JONES**
on
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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

New Readers
Should Read
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Work—or
Food and
Shelter?
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Major Douglas Calling All Readers With A New Year Message

I HAVE been asked by the Editor to give the best answers I can to certain questions, and the first of these is "Do I think that Social Credit has made progress during 1937?"

To answer this question fully would be a lengthy procedure, because progress in these matters is many dimensional. My own opinion is that the main ideas of Social Credit are organically rooted in world politics and that they are growing steadily and widely. I should rank high in the more obvious advances made, the progress of Alberta in bringing the financial forces out into the open.

A FURTHER question is in regard to the prospects for 1938. It would be easy to write familiar phrases on such a theme, but not very useful.

I am inclined to think that the progress for which we must look in 1938 will be a somewhat painful clarification of the issues, so that mankind in general will see more clearly the forces with which it has to deal, if it is to be saved.

I have also been asked what I consider the most important development in Great Britain at the

moment. I have no hesitation in regard to that. It is a rapidly growing consciousness that this country is what Mr. Wyndham Lewis called "a fake antique," and that a formidable and quite possibly very undesirable social structure is being rivetted on us in the same way that a monetary fortress is being built behind the old façade of the Bank of England.

FINALLY I am asked to give a message to the "readers of SOCIAL CREDIT."

The best message I can give to the whole Social Credit Movement for the New Year is that every member of it should, at all costs, train himself in an appreciation of reality.

The greatest weapon in the hands of the enemy of the individual is catchwords, and in England we are peculiarly susceptible to catchwords. Don't be taken in.



Bankers Try To Stop Aberhart Sunday Broadcasts

MIXING POLITICS WITH RELIGION

REPORTS from Alberta indicate that the bankers' broadcasts given under such aliases as "The People's Freedom League" and "The United Canada Association," are many times more frequent than those of the representatives of the people led by Mr. Aberhart.

But this does not satisfy the bankers, to whom even a little truth is disconcerting, and so pressure is being brought to bear on the Federal Government and the C.B.C. to stop the regular Sunday broadcasts by the Premier on the grounds that they mix politics with religion.

It might well be regarded as irreverent to mix bankers' politics—the old party game designed to divide people into warring camps—with religion.

Mr. Aberhart, however, as the leader of the representatives of the people, is working towards the same objective on both the religious and the material plane, an objective described nineteen hundred years ago in the words — "That they might have life and have it more abundantly."

Press reports state that the governors of the C.B.C. have considered "at some length" the protests against Mr. Aberhart's broadcasts, and have appointed a sub-committee "to look into the problem more fully." Meanwhile the broadcasts continue.

SACKED IF THEY WON'T SERVE

THE refusal of assent by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. C. Bowen, to the three Bills passed by a huge majority in the Albertan Legislature, has resulted in a demand for his resignation by certain of the Social Credit groups in the Province.

A similar demand has been addressed to Major-General W. A. Griesbach, who is a member of the Canadian Senate (the Upper House), for Edmonton.

It has been rejected by the Senator. He apparently thinks that his job is to tell people what to do, not to represent them.

The Constituency Association for Camrose has passed a resolution calling on W. N. Chant, M.L.A., to resign.

He, it will be remembered, held the position of Minister of Agriculture, but was asked to resign by Mr. Aberhart some time ago, since when he has opposed the Government.

The Albertan people are giving the world a working demonstration of what democracy really means. Having united in demanding certain results—25 dollars (£5) a month and a lower cost to live—they evidently intend to sack those who seek to thwart them.

Thirty-three Years After

THE news that the people of New Westminster are still paying interest on bonds for a ferry across the Fraser that has not been operated for thirty-three years is a pretty commentary on the type of finance with which British Columbia cities have allowed themselves to be burdened. — (From the "Vancouver Province.")

SOCIAL CREDIT ELECTION

IN the election held earlier this month every registered Social Crediter* entitled to vote (whether attached to a group, or not) was sent direct by post, from London, a voting paper, and asked to forward his vote direct to a well known Chartered Accountant in London who has no connection with the Social Credit Movement.

A preliminary survey shows the approximate results of votes polled to be as follows:

- (1) Over a 99 per cent. vote in favour of Major Douglas continuing as Chairman.
- (2) Over 95 per cent. majority in favour of our present policy.

Detailed results will be announced in a later issue of SOCIAL CREDIT in January.

*Note.—Every known Social Crediter has had the opportunity, and has been urged regularly in SOCIAL CREDIT ever since August, 1936, to become registered.

"Distress in England and Wales Vanishes"

HEADLINE in the *Daily Star* (Toronto) November 23. Evidently this paper does not know that we have not yet won our National Dividends.

SLUMP TALK

America's Slump

STEEL production in the U.S.A. was at 92 per cent. of capacity last May. Now it is only 27½ per cent.

It is not because America has made all the things her people want. The workers in the steel industry are not now working two-thirds fewer hours than they did.

Some of them are working just as hard as before, but most of them are now out of work—and out of pay.

That would be all right if they were reaping the benefit—in a National Dividend—of the strenuous efforts they have made, but they are not; they haven't asked for it.

Our Boom

HEADINGS from reports of industrial companies in last Saturday's *Financial Times*: "Continued Demand. . . Satisfactory Return . . . Dividend 10 per cent. . . Turnover Marks New Record . . . A Record Year . . . General Improvement . . . Increase in Year's Payments . . . Extended Activities . . . Plant Extensions . . . Satisfactory Business . . . Record Dividend . . . Further Expansion."

Why? Because there's more money about. Some of that £1,500,000,000 for rearmament is filtering through the pockets of the wage earners and providing the money producers must have in return for their goods.

Beware

THERE is talk of a slump coming to us. When rearmament is finished—and you can't go on rearming for long, unless war comes, which no one wants—the workers' work won't be wanted.

They won't have wages to spend in the shops or on the buses or in the trains or anyhow. So production will slump, just as it has done in America recently.

Don't take it lying down! Why should there be a slump? No one wants to work unnecessarily, but, if our work is not wanted, we ought still to have money to spend. If we do still have money to spend, there will not be a slump.

We can have it if we demand it. How? Turn to the foot of our back page. There is a form which shows the way.

A pity the Americans did not do likewise, especially as they have the example of Alberta so close to them.

EYE DISEASE HAVOC

EIGHTEEN million people in this country have defective eyesight. Eight million of these are so poor that they cannot afford to have their eyes tested by a qualified man. They buy their glasses from a travelling canvasser or over the counter at a sixpenny store.

The results are often disastrous. For some years there has been conflict between optician and oculist. The latter, who is a qualified medical man, maintains that he alone should prescribe the glasses, while the optician should confine himself to dispensing the medical prescription.

Both of them charge high fees, nearly double that prevailing in Germany, for example. Even insured persons who take advantage of the "National Eye Service" cannot hope to get a pair of spectacles for much less than a pound.

It appears that the problem is giving grave concern to the Ministry of Health. We could tell them how they could achieve a first-rate eye-service for the nation, without asking the oculists to sacrifice either their time or their fees, and at very low fees to the patient.

OUR TASK.... OUR PRIVILEGE

By The Treasurer

In a special message on the front page of SOCIAL CREDIT of December 17, Major C. H. Douglas declared this Social Credit Expansion Fund to be open.

IT is the task and privilege of the great association of Social Crediters to help to awaken the whole world by exposing the truth.

This costs money, which we urgently need, now and in the future.

We have new plans for spreading the truth. Do not let lack of money hold them up, for the time is ripe for a great expansion of the truth that is Social Credit.

Every penny you can give will shorten the time till we win the means for all to enjoy Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

For reasons which our supporters will readily understand, all money received in response to this special appeal will be paid into a Special Fund, the Committee of which will be appointed by Major Douglas personally, and all money drawn from this fund, whether for use at home or abroad, will be at the sole discretion of Major Douglas or his nominee.

Overseas subscribers may specify that up to fifty per cent. of their donations should be expended in aid of Social Credit activities in their own country.

I hope this Special Appeal will break all records, and at the same time may I ask our good friends to keep the regular Secretariat flow going, too?

Our own income has not fallen, but our expenses have gone up. This is because our activities have greatly increased and widened in scope—and are steadily growing.

Remember this is, just now, a time of special giving, not always easy, I know, in these difficult days of so-called prosperity, but the urgency of a big effort now is my justification for urging support of this special appeal.

J. E. TUKE

Please use form below and make cheques payable to Social Credit Expansion Fund.

To The Treasurer,
Social Credit Expansion Fund
c/o Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand,
London, W.C.2

I have pleasure in sending the sum of

£

as a Special Donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Committee at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name.....

Address.....

COMMENTARY

Perhaps you've read these items in your newspapers—
our comment will give them a new significance

1938

ON the eve of a new year we can say the work done in 1937 will show a turning-point in Social Credit history. It has proved a year of clarification that cannot fail to produce good results in the new year ahead.

The time is now opportune to make new growth, to recruit new and larger membership, and efforts made in this direction will prove fruitful.

Let us make 1938 a successful year for Social Credit, and start by increasing our "increment of association." We wish all readers joy and success in the New Year.

Will You Have War?

ROOSEVELT has announced that he will not yield to demands from certain members of Congress who are asking that the State should never declare war without a referendum to the people. Roosevelt is the party leader of the "Democrats."

Governor Landon, party leader of the "Republicans," writes to approve of his decision. Such a departure, he says, would undermine confidence in the administrators' judgment as to when war is necessary.

What does it all mean? Simply that Landon and Roosevelt, public servants of the Americans, consider that they know better than those who pay them, the American citizens themselves, whether they want to go to war or not.

In this country, too, the same thing can happen. Chamberlain and Hore-Belisha and the political party whips may embroil us in a war with Japan, Italy or Germany at any moment, even when ninety-nine out of every hundred of us would choose peace.

War means nameless horrors for us all, and can benefit only the financiers and their debt services.

A referendum means that the people in general are asked to decide—yes or no. Peace societies might do worse than press for this principle in Britain.

Don't Let Them Make You Fight For Debts

IF we go to war with Japan, what will it be about?

Bombing towns, junks, cruisers, pulling

down flags, insulting behaviour? Not a bit of it.

It will be because Japanese control of the Customs threatens the London bankers' Chinese Debt service. This service is being held back, lodged in a Japanese bank. Chinese Customs vessels, says a British Note, are "international" and must not be touched. Otherwise . . . !

NEWCASTLE'S LOSS

NEWCASTLE Social Crediters have lost an old and keen friend in the person of Mrs. M. Bishop, who died on Monday, December 13, after a short illness. Mrs. Bishop was active almost to the last

So passes another pioneer, leaving a wide gap in the Social Credit ranks in the North.

W.A.B.

Record Oil Output

OVER two milliard (2,032,300,000) barrels of crude oil were produced in 1937—a world record.

Now Alberta has entered the oil-producing industry, for this year (1937) new wells in the Turner Valley have been yielding from 300 to 3,000 barrels daily.

In the short space of a year and a half Turner Valley has placed Canada in third position among oil-producing territories of the Empire.

Look out now for suggestions that oil should be restricted!

The People's Master

THE subsidising of local rates out of national taxation (by means of the Block Grant system set up under the Local Government Act of 1929) tends towards the elimination of Local Government and the further centralisation of all government in the hands of the irresponsible money power which creates and lends money to the National Government.

The borrower is the servant of the lender. The so-called "Government" at Westminster is therefore the servant—not of the people—but of the Bank of England, which finances it by lending it the money necessary to carry on.

Transport and Money

By M. JACKLIN

WHAT is the purpose of railways and motor vehicles? If you asked a child this question, it would probably reply—"to carry people where they want to go and goods where they are needed." Not so our financial overlords; to them transport, in common with all other business undertakings, exists only to make financial profits, with which to pay interest on debt due to financial institutions.

As a result of this absurd situation, we have in Great Britain a dictatorship of transport and in the past few years road transport services have been cut and branch railway lines shut down, not because they were not wanted, but because either they did not pay or to stop competition. The convenience of passengers and other users do not matter!

We are not peculiar in this respect. For example, in Kenya, despite a demand for it, there is no good all-weather road from the coast to the capital—Nairobi. This would create competition with the railways. In South Africa and Australia road services are strictly limited by the government for the same reason.

New Zealand is falling into line. Here, too, a transport dictatorship has been set up to protect the state-owned railways from road competition.

Here is a statement by the Public Works Minister of the Labour Government which, before its election, pretended to know that money was only tickets, and therefore anything physically possible and desirable could be made financially possible:

"On the railways the total amount spent

is nearly £63,000,000. On lines under construction and closed by the last Government approximately £8,000,000 has been spent, and on lines on which construction has been resumed we have spent £1,284,000. Is it reasonable to assume that we are going to allow private individuals to enter into competition with the railways in New Zealand in order to cripple that service and put it out of action when so much of the public money is at stake?"

What nonsense it all is; a railway cannot be "crippled" by a system of figures. Yet, because the New Zealand Government regards figures as more real than physical facts, road services are being shut down and many small transport operators ruined. One such, who ran a tri-weekly service between Auckland and Hamilton, was offered £41 compensation for the loss of his livelihood!

When the people in any country unite in demanding the results they want, the only limitations on what they can get will be physical ones. Until they do so, they will continue to suffer entirely unnecessary restraints and restrictions not of transport services only but of freedom, food, clothing, housing, indeed, of life itself.

The NEW ERA

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY
24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,
296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

How the Government is Financed

GOVERNMENTS, both local and national, pay for most of their services with money borrowed from banks. The money so lent by the banks is created by them out of nothing.*

Yet the banks treat it as a debt to be repaid to them, and meantime—since the lender is always more powerful than the borrower—they are in the position of masters of the Government.

"Half a dozen men at the top of the big five banks," said the *Financial Times* of September 26, 1921, "could upset the whole fabric of government by refraining from renewing Treasury bills."

"Treasury bills" are the I.O.U.s given by the Government to the Bank from whom it borrows the costlessly created money.

Local authorities are authorised (by the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925) to borrow from their treasurer (usually a bank) any money they may raise by loan, and any money required for "defraying expenses pending the receipt of rates and revenues."

Thus, money paid by the people for rates goes to repay bank debts. In other words, the people have to make sacrifices—have to go without things they want—in order to repay banks which, so far from going without anything, actually profit by making loans.

* "Banks create the means of payment out of nothing."—"Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 15, "Money."

Magor's Gift

MR. R. J. MAGOR, chairman and president of the National Steel Car Corporation of Montreal [formerly relief controller of Newfoundland], visited London with his family this summer.

Before returning to Canada he decided to make some gesture of friendship from the dominion to the Mother Country.

A strong Churchman, Mr. Magor presented a complete set of new hymn books to St. Margaret's, Westminster. These have just been delivered.

The donor returned to Canada in September, leaving behind a son and a daughter, both of whom have found themselves jobs of work in London. — "*Financial Times*," December 17.

Unfortunately, the Newfoundland children are not all clothed in flour sacks, as some of them cannot obtain them.

What Became of the Apples!

A WRITER to the press, replying to a complaint on the high price and apparent scarcity of English home-grown apples at Wisbech, said he thinks he can supply the answer.

He signs himself "Fruitgrower," and says that "last year we had tons of apples left to rot, because there was no demand for them. Round this district lately thousands of acres of apple trees are being taken up because of the very poor prices received by growers."

JUST
OUT A NEW
PAMPHLET

THE CAUSE OF
POVERTY AND A
SUGGESTED CURE

By J. H. HUMPHREY A Glimpse into the Douglas Social Credit Proposals

From SOCIAL CREDIT
163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
or From J. H. HUMPHREY
53 Vicarage Road, Chelmsford, Essex
Postage Extra

3D

After Christmas—An Empty Purse And The January Sales

By MRS.
B. M.
PALMER

She Starts The Fight At 94

ONE of our Douglas Cadets has just received this letter from a dear old friend of ninety-four:

"I have ordered a weekly supply of SOCIAL CREDIT.

"From what I have read on this subject I feel sure you may depend on me for a faithful henchman.

"My ruling idea through life as regards Civic and National Government has always been equal advantages for all, and the best at that.

"Party politics I have found to be a dead failure.

"Let us show Westminster how to make Britain a veritable heaven."

Those Who Fear The Abolition Of Poverty

THERE are many people in this country who are not much interested in abolishing poverty, which is the first ambition of Social Creditors.

These people—kindly, pleasant folk—do not themselves suffer badly from want, and their imaginations are so weak that they are unable to understand or sympathise with the sufferings of their less fortunate fellows.

Some even secretly fear that they themselves might be worse off if the poor were better off. They do not love their neighbours as themselves—though they would not readily admit it.

Never mind. Appeal to these good people through their own self-interest. Ask them where they get their incomes from now.

Some will say they get their incomes from dividends; some perhaps from good salaries. But they seldom feel really secure about either. If a slump came, what would happen?

Everyone is agreed that a slump is a terror to be avoided.

Well, there is only one quite sure way of avoiding slumps.

It is to give everyone a National Dividend, which means "monetary or other effective claims to such products"—goods and services—"as we now destroy or restrict."

That would provide just the stable market that producers want in which to sell their goods. And if producers have a stable market—well, there can't be a slump.

CHRISTMAS has gone; we have finished up the cold turkey, if we were lucky enough to have one, and eaten the last scraps of the pudding, but the house is still far from normal. Christmas cards still decorate the mantel and holly and mistletoe hang from the ceiling.

But when mother looks into her purse she finds it sadly depleted.

Have you ever thought that most of the money spent at Christmas comes out of the women's purses? They are responsible for the use made of the family income, and with many of them it is a very serious problem.

The sad part about it is that they are obliged to put the cart before the horse. Instead of just deciding what will be the most suitable food for the children or the most sensible and becoming clothing, mothers have to study their pocket, and cut down the grocer's and draper's bill to meet it.

If the purse is light, the children's needs must be scamped, even though the shops are bursting with goods.

What a mad world!

Every good mother likes preparing for Christmas, but often sighs at the hard work it entails. This could be halved if she had enough money to begin her preparations some weeks beforehand, and if she could buy what she really needed instead of having to make do with inferior articles.

Model of a Boom

December and January each year give us a small working model of a boom and slump period. Before Christmas "there is more money about"; people draw on their savings, get their shares from slate clubs and co-operative societies, and make up their minds to spend.

The shops do all they can to attract custom by their seductive advertising and wonderful displays; the factories are working full blast, more labour is employed, but prices are high.

This is because people are determined to buy what they can before Christmas and have made up their minds to have a good time—there is a temporary boom.

The trade of a shopkeeper depends largely on his ability to exploit the spirit of Christmas.

But directly the feast is over, we have the miniature slump—the money is spent and paid into the banks to discharge old debts. Income tax falls due, the shopkeepers have their own bills to pay, but they still have unsold goods on their counters.

In order to keep up the trade they must now reduce prices, and in some cases sell their stock below cost.

The January Sales are the result of the slump which follows the Christmas boom.

Of course, we women love them. How could we not?

And of course we find genuine bargains, those of us who keep our wits about us, gloves and silk stockings marked down, and short lengths of luscious silks at half price which, by dint of much contriving, we make into garments which we could not possibly afford to buy ready-made.

'Something For Nothing'

All this gives us much pleasure. We feel that for once we have got the better of something, though we are not quite sure what it is.

Mere man understands nothing of our elation. He is inclined to be scornful. "You women!" I heard one of them say. "You always want something for nothing."

His wife gave him a calm, enigmatic look. She did not trouble to explain.

THE ANSWER TO RISING PRICES

PRICES of all the things we need to live are still rising. Every rise in prices undercuts the standard of living, undermines the purchasing power of your money, makes it more difficult to live.

The country and its people are getting more and more heavily into debt, in spite of the fact that we can produce goods and services at a rate faster than ever before in history.

Every rise in prices is an attack on your security, on your safety, on your very life—by the Money Monopoly operating from the Bank of England.

The right answer to the rising cost of living is to demand National Dividends and a lower cost to live.

"Something for nothing!" You don't often hear a woman jeer at these words, if she is a mother.

She knows that the instinctive desire of something for nothing is not only perfectly legitimate, but that it lies at the foundation of all life.

The child whom she nourishes at her breast, the husband she cherishes—does she think of their demands in the terms of "something for nothing"?

If she stops to think at all of herself, and few mothers do, the words that would come into her mind might be

Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again.

The mercantile spirit, the theory of rewards and punishments, has been imposed on life from without.

But the mother knows that at the very source of all being is the great principle that gives us all something for nothing, and that has never been better expressed than in these words:

"He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust."

The good things she sees in the sales are only things to be used—her children need them—she does not stop to ask herself whether they ought to be reduced in price—all she knows is that they are wanted.

In fact, her philosophy might be expressed thus—"The only object of production is consumption."

If We Could Strike . . .

So find the best bargains you can at the sales, little mother; make your hard-earned pennies go as far as possible, and I wish you luck.

It would be good if we could organise a strike of consumers, who would simply refuse to spend any money at all until prices came down to meet our purses, but unfortunately we can't live without food and clothing, so we shall have to adopt other measures.

What about taking a leaf out of Alberta's book and demanding a National Dividend plus a lower cost to live?

You could buy all you wanted for the children then, little mother; no need to wait for the January sales.

You could get everything you wanted before Christmas; in fact, you could buy exactly what you wanted, when you wanted it—boom and slump would disappear, and much of the rush and tear would be taken out of life.

What do you say? Isn't it worth working for, fighting for, until you get it—more for the children's sake than for your own?

Sheffield Leaflet

The Sheffield Leaflet is selling fast and another edition is just out.

Sheffield action is being quoted in many of the local papers and serving as an example for further campaigns.

Great results have been obtained by sending these leaflets to selected persons known to be interested in rates reduction—correspondents in the local press and those reported as protesting at meetings.

Prices for Sheffield Leaflet		
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500 "	...	10s. 0d.
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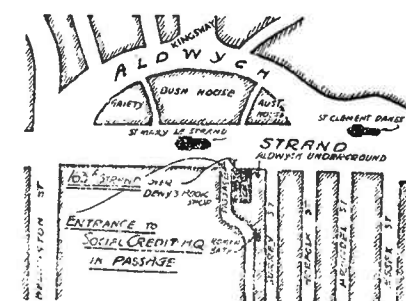
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THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

DECEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by

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Miles Hyatt Our Cities of the Plains
Sir John Boyd Orr Scotland and the New Age of Plenty
The Earl of Tankerville Learning to Walk
Elizabeth Edwards The Democratic Field
Norman Webb The Downfall of Beauty
Major Douglas on Why Bother About Finance?
C. Howard Jones Geoffrey Dobbs
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Your Place In The Sun—I

By W.W.

THE HIDDEN ENEMY

The Winning Way

The extracts below are from a recent article written by Mr. G. F. Powell for "THE SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW" published in Winnipeg.

THE unsatisfactory living conditions endured by a majority of the PEOPLE of Alberta, although neither better nor worse than those under which the majority live elsewhere in the civilised world, are more incongruous—more evidently absurd—because Alberta, physically, is one of the richest territories in the whole world.

... Tragedy, however, is represented not only, or even mainly, by the terrible destitution of a minority, but also by the load of ever-increasing debt, worry and fear that weighs down the majority.

... But there is no profit to the ordinary citizen in merely arguing about the fundamental CAUSE of this poverty in the midst of plenty, actual or potential.

"For you may think it is due to one thing, and I to another. We may even quarrel as to which view is the correct one and, immediately we quarrel, bang goes all chance of our getting together to insist that which is wrong must be put right. Yet nothing but a joint action by many such as us will secure effective pressure from the many.

JUST as a sane mind orders rightly a healthy body so electors must learn to tell their governments clearly what RESULTS they want; must stop governments from acting as the mouthpiece of those 'interests' which seek to thrust on THE PEOPLE conditions of life which they don't want AND which only build up in them a sense of frustration, leading eventually to riot and revolution.

"As democracies now are worked electors are, perhaps, allowed to tell candidates that they want higher tariffs in order to 'make work,' or lower tariffs 'to keep prices down.' Or they may be allowed to say that they think 'tighter belts,' or 'harder work,' or 'balanced budgets' are the best METHODS of achieving objectives.

"Elections are, however, so 'arranged' that no clear expression of the Will of THE PEOPLE for a definite RESULT ever is secured. This leaves 'the interests' free to foist upon THE PEOPLE, through politicians, anything 'the interests' want.

THE single exception of Alberta can be cited, for there, in 1935, the opportunity was afforded THE PEOPLE to vote for a RESULT—'\$25.00 a month and a lower cost to live.' THE PEOPLE, on that occasion, returned 56 members (out of a total of 63) to secure for them that RESULT, thus, literally, wiping out every one of the 'old line parties'—since when practically every single official in banking, law, journalism, finance, and 'big business,' throughout the entire Dominion, has been 'ganged up against' the government of Alberta—which, nevertheless, admittedly holds the confidence of THE PEOPLE more solidly today than ever.

"The reason for this confidence is fairly evident, for, when THE PEOPLE vote for a clearly defined result it is not very difficult for them to watch, in a general way, quite a number of the moves the government they have elected make in the course of getting them what they desire.

"If THE PEOPLE see that their government has 'the interests' ganging up against it to impede progress, they will become still more determined to support their government.

... however strong and obstinate the opposition brought against them, however slow their development, the Will of THE PEOPLE is bound to prevail eventually. All history proves it."

WHEN threatened by any kind of calamity, the first necessity to your preservation is that of knowing exactly where the danger lies, and what is its nature.

Such knowledge makes you strong in your defence. It rids you of the fear that is ignorance, and frees your mind to plan positive and effective action.

Danger threatens today. It threatens you, threatens me, threatens every one of us.

Most people are darkly aware of the danger. But it takes no definite form in their minds. They cannot see it, but they know it is there.

YOU are afraid of losing your job, afraid of the rising cost of living, afraid of higher rates and new taxation, afraid of being enveloped in war.

You also have a feeling (hardly definable, but there nevertheless) that it is often not wise to voice your opinions in public unless they conform to the views sponsored by one or another of the established political parties through their accepted newspapers.

Your freedom of action, freedom of speech, freedom to live—all are being hemmed in by an increasing number of restrictions. But you cannot see the enemy.

YOU are disposed to lay the blame at the door of this man or that, but a little investigation shows that each is as impotent as you are yourself.

Your employer reduces or sacks you. Is he the enemy? No, for he is at his wits' end to keep his business solvent.

Your grocer, butcher, milkman put up their prices. Are they the culprits? No, for their margin of profits remains much the same as before.

Why Be Content With The Model of 1901? ASKS G.W.L. DAY

IN my boyhood, people who wished to be thought intellectual used to talk very learnedly about the power of Mind over Matter. Various cults based on this conception were born and grew.

Thought was spoken of as a force, and enthusiastic members of the creed claimed that it could perform all manner of miracles. I remember being taken to lectures where I heard that thought could cure diseases, injure or assist other people at a distance, and even cause matter to appear and disappear.

Beliefs of this kind still linger; and curiously enough it is not the simple-minded and unsophisticated who are the believers, but learned economists, shrewd politicians and others who uphold the financial system.

These men, to judge from their public speeches, believe the system on which we all depend for our bread and butter to be not an apparatus working under its own steam, but one that is completely dependent upon outside encouragement. Like an ill-used cur, it watches us anxiously and lies on its back the moment we frown or speak sharply to it.

★ ★ ★
"I CONSIDER the talk of an oncoming slump is not only exaggerated but dangerous," said the Prime Minister in the House.

The complement to this is voiced by the *News Chronicle*: "Prosperity depends largely on confidence. If the public feel nervous, confidence sags; if they feel happy about things, it thrives."

At the lectures I attended as a boy I used to think how awkward it would be for some people if thought really could do what was claimed for it. I heartily disliked my house-master, but if I made him disappear by an act of thought, there would be no end of a fuss and I should probably be expelled.

But today, it seems, we are in a position where a little unpatriotic thought can make money disappear like smoke, and with it, of course, the possession of things which money can buy. No wonder we are being exhorted to think wisely and be happy about things!

What is the origin and explanation of this curious belief in the metaphysical powers of John Smith?

★ ★ ★
A CLUE to it is in the various slapstick jokes played on the unfor-

tunate harlequinade character, who, by a process of trickery is but in the wrong and made to feel that it is all his own fault.

This is the principle behind economic government. We are given the red-hot end of the poker to hold and then made to believe that we ourselves are to blame for it.

The manoeuvre serves a double purpose: it prevents us from blaming the real culprit and it gives us a chastened feeling which acts as a sedative and keeps us quiet.

Thus, when a system has to be justified which quite evidently fails to deliver the goods, the first thing to do is to blame the manufacturer for making excessive profits and refusing to enlarge his factory; and then to whack the buyer over the head by accusing him of being a spendthrift or a miser, or both.

But the difficulty with all such accusations is that they are too tangible and open to criticism. Any fool can see that you can't go on carping at a manufacturer for profiteering and refusing to expand his output during a slump; nor admonishing a buyer for refusing to spend the money he hasn't got. Something a little more metaphysical is required.

So the powers-that-be have revised the doctrine of the influence of Mind over Matter; they accuse us all of lacking con-

Your tax collector presses you. Is he the man? Again no, for he is only implementing the law.

And all the time you know with an instinct as deep as truth itself that your rights as an individual are being usurped, that you are being filched of your rightful heritage in a world of superabundance.

THE power of the enemy is the power of obscurity. As long as he is hidden you will remain ignorant.

As long as you are in ignorance you will be afraid of him, and it is by fear that he is succeeding in subjecting you, and every other individual in every other country, to an intensifying condition of slavery.

Once force the enemy into the daylight and he will be revealed as the mean, despicable object that he is.

Local Councillors and Members of Parliament are at present acting as agents to the enemy, not wilfully, but because nobody but the enemy is taking trouble to give them any instructions.

CONSTITUTIONALLY, however, Government representatives are still the servants of the public. They are your servants.

It is your right, and your responsibility, to give them instructions, to demand from them the things you want and to see that those things are duly delivered.

Do this, and your representative will find himself between two forces, that of the enemy and that of the people.

The enemy will then either have to retire or, as he is doing in Canada, show his ugly face to the world.

That is the first purpose of the Electors' Demand, the first reason why you should sign it yourself and get everybody you know to do the same.

confidence: The system is right enough; they say, but we must have faith in it. If our faith weakens, we shall be punished like the Children of Israel. Even to talk about another slump is sin.

★ ★ ★
THE answer to this is that you can't have faith in your old, worn-out car, which you bought in the early days of motoring, if it keeps on breaking down, and that if human beings had the ingenuity to invent an apparatus, they certainly have the ingenuity to improve it.

But what if some firm hold the world monopoly of manufacturing cars? It might suit their policy to allow no improvement on the type of car they are turning out by the million, and have us all chugging along on one cylinder behind a man with a red flag for ever and aye.

And with each car they might give away a booklet explaining that the firm undertakes no responsibility for its cars unless purchasers have faith in them.

THIS IS EXACTLY OUR POSITION TODAY IN REGARD TO OUR ECONOMIC MACHINE, AND THIS IS WHY THERE IS SO MUCH FUSS ABOUT THE ALBERTANS, WHO HAVE BEEN SHOWN PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF A 1938 ROLLS ROYCE.

THE HYPNOTISM OF MONEY

JUST so long as either the hypnotism of money, or, alternatively, the control of finance, maintains its present position, finance will be the supreme power in time of peace, and will control the preparations for war.

In time of war finance becomes secondary to military power, which at once assumes command of financial operations. Whether there exists, on this mundane plane of action, a group of financial brains of such Satanic ability that they are organising the world to repeat the historic conflict of the Kilkenny cats, so that militarism may destroy itself, leaving finance in supreme control, I do not know.

It is probably not of very much practical importance, since, in the first place, that is obviously what is happening, no matter whence the urge to it may proceed.

Furthermore, with modern weapons of destruction it does not appear to be likely that many of those engaged in this orgy of destruction would subsequently be interested in the outcome.

Equally, it seems humanly impossible to say whether there is time to make a remedy effective. But the nature of the remedy is crystal clear; it is to remove the power of manipulating policy through the lure of money, from the hands of international financiers who are completely callous as to the fate of their pawns, and to place this power in sub-divided form in the hands of individuals, to such an extent that it does not form a lure capable of obtaining their adherence to a course of action in which they, in their own persons, are bound to be the sufferers, and cannot be the gainers.

Major C. H. Douglas in *The Fig Tree* (No. 3)

A SOCIAL CREDIT FABLE —

At this Season of
Pantomimes,
CHARLES JONES
gives you an
old-time story —

The Man, The Merchant, The Board, And The Balance Sheet

Part I

THERE was once a man whose responsibility was very narrow. He had to create happiness and comfort within a small home, so that his wife and two children, with himself, should abound in well-being, and gladness spill over from that healthy household in comradeship among many neighbours.

This was not an ambition of voluptuousness or rapture. But if his life was to be a success it must be lived in simple happiness, albeit not in soft ease as on a bed of down.

For his work he possessed the common spirit of humanity as incentive, and strong arms as a tool. These were enough, for he was only a shoveller of coals in the employ of a busy merchant.

But his pay was pitifully poor, and not only were the great shops, full of wonders, as doors closed against him, but his home was chill in wintertime, and food was sparse and poor, and garments which his tender ones wore were patched and thin as his own.

Never could his lady choose among the coloured rolls of fine texture which were draped so temptingly in the mercer's windows.

HE felt the great indignity of this poverty very deeply, for he had a mighty pride in the power of his muscles, and the skill with which he could load or trim ponderous coal.

Even though he did not fall into the great distress of illness, the comfort of his home did not increase, but rather diminished. His wife, indeed, grew discontented with a struggle which made no progress.

His children, appraised by a free doctor at school, were but poorly thought of. The doctor commended to his baffled care many deficiencies.

The workman's problem was just a matter of proper food, of dignified clothing, of an habitation with space and brightness in it. But his home did not in any wise reflect the staggering wonders which occurred in the world without during his lifetime.

Without, there were piled fruits from many countries, and fabrics woven from new-fangled fibres, and fires which turned on and off, and boxes which caught music from the air, and palatable foods packed in cartons and glass vessels, and carpets of fine nap and winking colours, and gleaming furniture of quaint, stolid shapes, and wallpapers like lawns with peacocks . . . all this and much more in an abundance which pressed upon him. But they were not for him.

HE saw white boxes which could be fitted in people's own houses, with shining taps which gushed hot water at a touch for folk to wash in. But they were not for him either, though his need was great enough from the black dust and sweat.

In the awkward privacy of the kitchen, with bolted door and drawn blind, he scoured each day's grime in an old zinc pan. This was what he had always done; but with so many refinements about him, he endured a sort of shame at such rudeness.

He hungered greatly for some few such privileges. But they were denied him. So, despite his strength and skill, his life was a failure. Great happiness was not in his house.

As he grew older his spirit soared under the constant disappointment of exacting labour and inadequate reward. It was not that he aspired to silken ease, for adequacy, and perhaps a touch of the surrounding splendours would have made him blithe as a singing bird. Deprivation made weariness in the flesh and dull anger in the spirit.

He compared his meagre estate with that of his master, and soon fell into the sin of envy, deeming that his bareness was due to his employer's wicked greed, for the little more of his master seemed much to him.

IN this mood he railed against his master. He ceased to be an individual working man, seeking the good of his soul and joy in his household, and expressing himself in the neat labour of his hands. He became a lost unit in a Party. He, thinking to revolt against depredation, became himself the victim of a predatory doctrine, calling himself a Socialist.

Part II

THERE was once a Merchant whose responsibilities were wide and manifold, for he was an employer of labour, and so might be regarded as the guardian of much happiness.

Indeed, he was a charitable man, and though not much given to benefactions of the sort which advertise the kind heart by stupendous largesse, he had always in his inward eye a vision of the homes of those he employed, and those homes he loved to contemplate as places of content.

His own home had a certain mild splendour which he was jealous to maintain, and though he was a little blind concerning the standards of comfort of those he employed, he had the virtue of constancy in wishing to do the best he could to create happiness for those under him.

Yet he was often exasperated by the demands of his workers, for their desires outran what he was able to provide. He loved his men with his whole heart, it is true, but he had to make his business pay.

So he fell into the habit of hating his men when he thought of them as The Workers, because his heart was at war with his business members, as that strait moralist St. Paul might say.

Often he would sit in his office and gnaw at his pen, considering deeply such things as the competitive situation, the state of the export market, the efforts of the Government he supported to force up prices, and so on.

But these contemplations did not lighten his heart. Neither did they satisfy a vision which always broke in upon his meditations.

HE was a coal merchant. He liked to think of the hundreds of little homes about him as being built around the hearth. "The hearth is the centre of the home," said a noble Roman, and such a reflection, he felt, lent dignity to his trade.

He wanted to be a god, like Prometheus, carrying fire into every home where men and women rested, and children danced about the glowing hearth.

That is not a strange dream for a coal merchant, for it is his true labour to distribute house-heating where it is needed.

But in the course of time his dream was overlaid and crushed by other things. Less often he called himself a coal merchant, and more often he called himself a business man, as though to keep things busy was the real object of his life.

This confusion arose from his preoccupation with his books, wherein he read that he owed much money to some collieries. Collieries are the works of great engineers where coal is wrought, the very dens of Prometheus himself.

Every now and then his books would disclose how his balances with the collieries toppled overmuch on the side of debt. At last a colliery became angry over this, and importunate.

So, sneakingly in a banker's secret parlour, without the knowledge of his wife, he put his splendid home into awful jeopardy in order to have some paper money to placate the colliery.

THEN he waxed angry within himself, and looked into his costs, and became very hard concerning his Wages Account because no other robbery was pos-

sible. He cut his wages and gave up the kindly ghost of charity, for by so doing he destroyed the very happiness it had been his pride to preserve in the homes of his workers.

Moreover, he felt keenly that the workers were his enemies, because he was distraught at the jeopardy in which his own home stood, and he attributed his distress to their unwillingness for sacrifice.

It is strange that this merchant bearing many responsibilities, should have lost the afflatus of his early ambition to be a Prometheus of villas and cottages, and should have gnawed his pen to rags in worrying about many other questions and examining the figures in his books, and should finally have given his home into the hands of usurers, and forgotten his concern towards the men who shovelled and carried coals for him. It was strange because there was no shortage of coal.

But because of some subtle hindrance, the honest merchant at last entertained several hatreds which distorted his character and ruined his peace. He hated the collieries which pressed for payment when he could not sell; he hated the people he desired to serve because they could not buy; and he hated the workers who wanted prosperity in return for their labours.

Of course, such universal benefits were impossible because there was a shortage of money, and so the good merchant should have cultivated strength and a stoic temper. But this he could not do.

HAVING first deceived his wife over his awful bargain in the banker's parlour, he became a prey to constant alarms and hardened into a tyrant to his men and a time-server in his trade.

A victim to his fears, he unwittingly lent colour to the scorn of his fellows, who called him a grasping Capitalist.

Part III

THERE was once a Colliery, the work and monument of many dead but revered engineers. Here, in the very den of Prometheus himself, a host of labourers and many cunning machines toiled together to bring to light for the use of men "the stones that burn," as Theophrastus the Greek quaintly called them.

The responsibility of this Colliery was not borne by one man in the same as the Workman was responsible for the happiness of his home, and the Merchant for the guidance of his business.

Hired men of skill directed it, but it was controlled by a Committee called a Board of Directors, each of whom had financial commitments in it, and most of whom looked upon it as one among several "ventures."

Each year the Board concentrated much energy upon a Balance Sheet, which had no industrial significance but many implications otherwise.

Upon this sheet were set out the Assets of the Company, which were indeed magnificent. Many lives had been given, and much labour of body and mind, by generations living and dead, that the imposing works of the Colliery might be efficient and safe, and that a stream of useful coal might well unceasingly from the bowels of the earth to counter the chills of climate and feed many furnaces.

BUT on the other side of the Balance Sheet was the embarrassing statement that all this array of works, paid for by the lives of men (which in the end, perhaps, is, sadly, the cost of all our wealth); all this was in pawn like a hungry man's blanket.

Was such a fate due to vaunting ambition? Under the stimulus of a Foreign Trade Agreement the Colliery had thrust out new

workings to win coals for our neighbours, whose needs, it is said, are our prosperity.

But the Foreign Market collapsed, so that such needs were withdrawn, and the Colliery was unable to sell its output, for the People had little money.

Its Capital was reorganised, and at that time a Banker was added to the Board. It was thought with rosy brightness that this Banker had stores of gold and much saving treasure, but that was a terrible lie to which he should not have lent countenance.

He did possess, however, an airy Privilege which sufficed him to create Liquid Capital, and with much impertinence, as of one holding a potent rod, he snatched the Colliery in exchange for his Liquid Capital, to have and to hold until this Elixir of Debt was restored to him.

But, laughingly, he knew that this could never be, for he alone possessed the airy Privilege by which Liquid Capital was created, and he wanted more back than he lent, the so much more being Interest.

It is plain that this is as though to get a fire one must sacrifice more fuel than one has to burn. So was the Colliery snared.

THEREAFTER the Colliery was in debt. No longer was it the first duty of the Colliery to be busy mining the stones that burn, to keep the frail bodies of children warm and to keep the great furnaces stoked.

The Colliery, with all its magnificent heritage of Assets, must strive to keep the Debt secure and yield a sweat of Interest. There was a Banker on the Board.

And so the Colliery became a money-collecting machine, the first victim of the malign threat of the perpetual creditor exercising his airy Privilege.

Down and down passed that evil threat through all the ranks of associated men, wilting the happiness and content each strove for.

Unconscious of his enemy, the Merchant turned from charity to hatred, from compassion to cut-throat competition. Unconscious of his enemy, the Workman stiffened in antagonism against his Master and sought to deprive him of his little, to fill his own deficiencies, calling himself a Socialist.

SO, sadly enough, happiness, which is all that men strive for, passed from many homes, wherein Want entered bitterly. And because Debt lays its mildewed grip on man and his works alike, many furnaces were quenched, and many wheels ceased to turn; ships were broken in their yards, and there was a darkness over all the land.

The great darkness was the shadow of Debt, against which men do not arm themselves. It was the shadow of the Banker behind the Balance Sheet.

In that gloom men who would not cope with a shadow fought each other. And the gloom swallowed them as they writhed in combat.

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It might be said, "This is no fable!" But is it not indeed the most foolish, fabulous ill that ever was?

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18

MAJOR DOUGLAS
TO SPEAK IN LONDON

On January 18, 1938, at 6 p.m., Major C. H. Douglas will deliver an address to the

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING
SOCIETY

at 20 Lower Regent Street, W.1.

The chair will be taken by Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., Hon. Sec., The Women's Engineering Society.

Applications for tickets, which will be strictly limited, should be made to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Here is another page for new readers, explaining the Social Credit approach to WORK, and to the MONEY SYSTEM; also a word picture of the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., organising centre of the Social Credit Movement

You And The Money System

BEFORE you were born it cost your parents money to prepare for your coming. Afterwards they spent money on you, and on themselves to buy food, clothing, shelter, education, travel, amusement — on licences and taxes and rates—and now you spend money on these things.

There is nothing at all you can do without money. Money does not buy happiness, but it buys the things without which it is impossible to keep alive at all.

All the money has to be arranged for by experts, just as all the electricity has to be arranged for by experts, and all the other things which are organised in the modern world.

Decisions have to be taken.

It is terribly important to you that these public services should be run properly for you. Wrong decisions cause a lot of inconvenience, worry, delay and disappointment to you and everyone else. Decisions can be so wrong that life just becomes intolerable, as the huge suicide roll of over 5,000 a year bears witness.

FOR example, the Cunliffe Committee, which consisted mainly of bankers, and a Treasury official, had to take decisions about money after the war. They decided that there was too much money about, and that it would

have to be reduced. This was called Deflation.

Here is what Mr. McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now chairman of the Midland Bank, said about it:

"A policy of deflation could only end in strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. It meant, however, enhancing the value of war and post-war holdings and restoring the value of pre-war holdings, thus raising the total claims of the rentier class (that is, the class which lives on interest), not only beyond what they are entitled to, but to an intolerable proportion of the total income of the community."

At the present time huge quantities of goods that money could buy are being destroyed, and the production of still larger quantities of goods is being restricted.

Moreover, 13,500,000 people in this country have less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. You may be one of them.

You probably know these things, and hate them; are indeed ashamed that they should happen in your country.

MOST people know very little about money and the rules and regulations that are in force in regard to it, and all the big and little changes that are made in them. Perhaps you may feel that you have not enough time to master its intricacies, or even that you would never understand them, however hard you tried.

Or you may be one of a smaller number of people who do know a great deal about

money, or you may think you do. In either case you will have found how difficult it is to get much attention for your ideas—whether from those who suffer from the results of the decisions taken by experts, or from the experts themselves.

Meanwhile, the experts go on taking decisions. They must, and they have to be guided by some consideration or other.

What considerations are to guide the experts? Their own interests? Someone else's interests? Whose interests?

Upon the answer to that question hangs the fate of this civilisation and of all subsequent civilisations.

AN examination of the actual decision to deflate, recorded above discloses, in the words of Mr. McKenna, that its results benefited all lenders at interest, and created intolerable conditions for borrowers and for everybody else. Look at the suicide roll again.

The Cunliffe Committee was composed of bankers; bankers are lenders at interest.

Men and women of Britain, the game is with you. Whether you like it or not, whether you understand all about it or not—you are responsible, and you will have to bear the consequences of whatever is done.

You have to find a way to bring pressure to bear on the experts so that their decisions shall be in your interests.

We offer you the means in the Electoral Campaign. Take it or leave it: YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE.

WORK MANIACS

HE is a public benefactor who can provide employment for two men where only one was employed before."

That, in all seriousness, is what the majority in this blind world still believes. Alone in the world 18 years ago, Major C. H. Douglas showed up this, the supreme fallacy of the age, for what it is—a plausible trick to subject individuals to a treadmill of work for work's sake.

Millions now see through this cruel trick, yet still they are in a minority, and still a servile press mouths the mass-hypnotising lie.

Formerly, he was a public benefactor who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Now he is an offender, a maker of unsaleable gluts.

Two men watched a steam shovel clearing the foundations for a great building. Said one, "If only they had used spades they could have provided jobs for a hundred men." "Aye," said the other, and he was the village idiot, "and there could be a thousand of them if they used salt spoons."

The imbecility at the top of this column was not that of the village idiot. It came from *The Times* of October 27, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS - SOCIAL CREDITERS AT WORK

THE Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, is the centre of the Social Credit movement, and exists to implement the policy of Social Credit, which is to establish individual freedom in security. Its chairman, elected by supporters of the Secretariat in this country, is Major C. H. Douglas, the originator of the Social Credit Proposals, who is assisted by a board of directors, each in charge of a specific department.

The chairman and directors are unpaid. The paid servants are the Secretary and Editor, and the clerical, editorial and publishing staff. The Secretariat is financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Secretariat is a non-profit-making company, limited by guarantee in order to protect its servants. It was founded in 1933 and serves as the headquarters of affiliated groups all over the country, and a large number of individual registered supporters.

THE activities of the Social Credit Secretariat are comprehensive, embracing services to supporters in the political field, in financial technique, and in overseas relations.

It affords opportunities for active work to the varying abilities and inclinations of all supporters of Social Credit, who have already provided brilliant examples both of individual initiative and of concerted action. Some of the Secretariat's many activities are summarised below.

(1) **THE Electoral Campaign** to purify democracy and crystallise the will of the people in a clear united demand to Parliament for the results they want, instead of a disunited wrangle over programmes, methods and technicalities as at present. Full particulars on request.

(2) **BY** propaganda, encouragement and advice to arouse in individuals a sense of their sovereign power over their insti-

tutions; this is the primary step towards the establishment of true democracy. In every locality, for example, institutions exist to provide ratepayers with satisfactory water supplies, gas, roads, transport and so forth. It is notorious that in one direction or another these institutions are not giving people what they want. This is a perversion of democracy which can be ended only by ratepayers in a locality uniting to demand that their institutions give them the results they want, instead of what some bureaucracy thinks they should have.

(3) **PUBLICATIONS**, which include: **SOCIAL CREDIT**, 2d. weekly, for news and views from the wider standpoint of Social Credit.

THE CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT, free monthly to registered supporters. See back page of **SOCIAL CREDIT** every week for particulars. Articles on financial technique appear in the Supplement; also full reports of speeches by Major Douglas.

THE FIG TREE, 3s. 6d. quarterly (annual subscription, 10s. 6d.), edited by Major Douglas. Every aspect of Social Credit is treated here.

There is also a large range of books, pamphlets, and leaflets on Social Credit, the Electoral Campaign, the economic analysis and proposals, and the philosophy.

(4) **THE Information Department** supplies general information on Social Credit to all enquirers, maintains a Press Cuttings Bureau, and is ready to assist registered supporters in their propaganda and controversy. It will supply speakers on all aspects of Social Credit by arrangement, on terms mainly dependent on distance. In addition it provides services under (5) and (6).

(5) **LECTURES and Studies**. A full diploma course of Social Credit is avail-

able to enable students to qualify as authoritative exponents of the subject. Particulars on request.

(6) **THE exposure of our taxation system** as being unnecessary and as constituting a means of imposing tyrannical rule under a pretence of democratic government. Read: **DEBT AND TAXATION**, 2½d. post paid, from the Secretariat.

(7) **THE Technical Department** is intended primarily for internal use. Its services, in the elucidation of technical financial problems, and the examination and criticism of books and pamphlets, and articles submitted, are also available to registered supporters. Enquirers should state the use which will be made of any technical information given.

(8) **EXTERNAL relations** are being developed vigorously. This department is engaged in assisting various bodies of people united by a common interest to voice their **POLICY**—i.e., the results they want in the order of importance to them—in regard to national affairs. Excellent progress has been made in agricultural circles. Attention has also been given to Peace organisations, and, as circumstances permit, this service will be extended to other bodies.

(9) **OVERSEAS relations** are maintained with over 30 countries in all parts of the world, and the influence of Social Credit is progressing rapidly.

The Governments of New Zealand and Alberta have both been elected by the Social Credit vote, and though the results have so far not been delivered, there are signs that the electorates will not be satisfied until they get them.

(10) **CONTACT**. At the Social Centre, 163A, Strand, and by frequent visits from directors and liaison officers all over the country, contact is being made with our friends in the movement throughout the year.

THE cant about work makes strange bed-fellows. Mr. Roosevelt's declared policy is to "put the people of the United States to work."

The Labour Party in Britain is named after one kind of work and certainly subscribes to the same work fetish that is enshrined in the new U.S.S.R. constitution:

"Toil in the U.S.S.R. is an obligation and a matter of honour of each citizen who is fit for toil, according to the principle: 'He who does not work does not eat.'"

"In the U.S.S.R. there is being realised the principle of Socialism: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his toil.'" (Article 12.)

The attitude of all these work maniacs was put into a few words a month or two ago by a Conservative, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, when he said:

"The only device which man has yet discovered, by which the wealth of society can be distributed, is by work in the field, the factory, or the office. Unless there is distribution it is of no use producing. That is why politicians guide themselves mainly by those policies which produce the greatest amount of employment."

WORK is the expenditure of energy, and energy can be expended by human beings, by beasts, and by all the unlimited forces of nature through the machine.

Nowadays most of the "work" in civilised countries is done by machines, and the services of men and beasts are less and less required.

Right, Left and Centre, they all want to keep man's nose to the grindstone, but the demand which appears on our back page was not drawn up by a work maniac.

LABOUR is the work men do because nature makes them. In the sweat of his brow has man laboured, and been rightly proud of his achievement. For in the ways of a thousand years he has shifted most of the burden on to the backs of machines.

Toil is the work men do because other men compel them. Stalin gives it the right name. It is slavery, oppression, blasphemy.

Leisure, the work men do because they want to, is the crown of glory. Nearly all the greatest achievements of art, of adventure, of invention, of the mind, and of the spirit, are the work of what we call leisure.

ALBERTANS 'SHOUTING FOR THEIR DIVIDENDS'

PEOPLE were shouting for their dividends. The insurgents, pressed by the people, were shouting for action. So the government took action which it has no power to take. Even if it had had those powers it assumed, it still could not have put Social Credit into effect."

Mr. H. A. Dyde, in a radio broadcast sponsored by the United Canada Association, reported in the *Edmonton Journal*, November 17.

Mr. Dyde says that even though the Albertan people demand dividends, a statement, incidentally, which some speakers of the United Canada Association have recently denied, the Government has not the power to secure their issue. If this were true, which it is not, then that association of people known as the Province of Alberta should be dissolved, for the only reason for its existence is that, by associating together, they, the people, can get results they want, which would be unattainable to them working independently as individuals.

If the Canadian constitution prevents, or is used to prevent, the Albertan people from getting what they want, so much the worse for the constitution. If it thus defeats the desires of an important section of the Canadian people, it must either be changed or that section of the people will, quite inevitably, be forced to the conclusion that membership of that larger association—the Dominion of Canada—is worse than useless.

Mr. Dyde's suggestion that, given the powers, the people of Alberta could not achieve their perfectly reasonable desires, implies that Alberta cannot produce enough goods and services to meet them. Presumably he is unaware that a "very conservative and detailed estimate" of the real wealth of Alberta at the present time puts it at the almost astronomical figure of forty-six thousand, two hundred million pounds sterling. Surely a dividend of £5 a head a month is not too much to ask on a capital of approximately sixty thousand pounds a head, even when allowance is made for a debt of four hundred a head?

Economics' One Definition

QUESTIONS put at examinations of various Civil Service departments and public institutions are often amusing. Anyone who has an opportunity of seeing a list of questions can always rely on some question being put which subtly misrepresents the actual facts of today.

For many years now there is little doubt that any Social Creditor who replied to any of these questions, according to the facts as he knows them, stood little chance of passing the examination. It is just as well that Social Credit candidates for such examinations should bear this in mind.

It is said that particularly at *viva voce* examinations for the Indian Civil Service, questions put appear to be such as to eliminate anyone likely to exhibit sympathy with the Indian natives.

A recent instance of misrepresentation is a question put at the Intermediate Examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. It reads as follows:

"Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses. Discuss this definition with reference to other accepted definitions of economics."

This type of propaganda is extremely subtle, for such questions, usually set at an impressionable age, are relatively strong factors in forming a definite attitude of mind. Taken as a whole they leave little doubt but that they are set deliberately.

H.R.P.

DOROTHY BEAMISH ASKS

Why So Much Concern To Find The Unemployed Work?

A FRIEND of mine recently received an appeal for a donation to the funds of the Unemployed Fellowship Centre. On her behalf I wrote expressing her regret at being unable to contribute and giving the reason that all her spare money was devoted to the cause of the total abolition of poverty.

In return, a letter came from the secretary stating that he had received many letters in similar vein. "I think I may say," he added, "that we are working for the abolition of poverty."

"During last year we were able to find work for over 400 men, lifting them from a state of destitution and thus abolishing poverty, and this achievement was perhaps the more remarkable in that many of them were over 50 years of age."

This letter afforded me some encouragement and a certain amount of depression—encouragement because it was a sign that others were working along this sector, and depression because of the misconception that unemployment and poverty are one and the same thing and that the poverty of individuals can be cured only by finding them work.

I had written a long letter pointing out that production being always in excess of consumption, unless prevented by deliberate restriction, there was, therefore, no need for poverty.

But apparently the secretary had not understood. He had not been able to

envisage people having more than the minimum of food without working for it, although it might be supposed that the stomachs of hungry men, women and children would be more suitable receptacles for "surplus" food, fish, milk and potatoes, etc., than the drains, the incinerators or the sea.

WHY is so much more concern shown to find the unemployed work than to find them food, warmth and clothing, especially as there is some difficulty in providing the former, whereas there is no difficulty whatever in producing enough of the latter?

Men have been known to live quite comfortably and happily without work, but never without food, warmth and shelter. (Of course, the exercise of minds and muscles in work freely chosen and voluntarily performed is not here referred to.)

Probably few normal persons can get along without that, but of such work there is never any shortage, provided one has enough money to live and buy materials to carry out whatever one is interested in.

The secretary of the institution above referred to may have been genuinely unaware that Dividends for All are possible, although, as he had received "many letters in similar vein" to mine, he should not have been.

More probably he refused to recognise the right of all to a free income, a right derived from their descent from the men and women of past generations who have built up the world we know today with its almost limitless possibilities!

WE clap the unemployed on the back and assure them that we know they are splendid fellows, victims of misfortune; that they are simply dying to get back to work, only, unfortunately, there isn't any at the moment.

Then with curious inconsistency we shake our heads and say, "National Dividends would never do. Nobody would do any work"—which is really the same thing as calling them idle, good-for-nothings who will respond only to the lash.

It is said that there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so. Certainly we have turned all the blessings of science into curses by thinking that plenty and leisure are bad things instead of good things. What a transformation scene could be effected if we were suddenly to become thankful for them!

There is a story of an old Arab fellow who, on sitting for the first time in a comfortable, upholstered easy chair, fervently exclaimed: "Blessed be Allah! May the soul of the man who made it find a seat in Paradise." This seems to me to be quite the proper spirit in which to receive the blessings of science.

I believe it is Lord Horder, in his book "Health and a Day," who refers to the ingratitude of the public towards science, which has conferred innumerable benefits on the human race and in return is blamed for the failure of human beings to benefit by them.

WE—that is, most of us—say we believe in progress, but what does progress mean? Surely it means moving forward to better conditions than we were in before? We have advanced from a state of scarcity to one of plenty.

The next step is to enter into enjoyment of the plenty by means of National Dividends, so that increasing numbers of us may, instead of working to live, live and work because work is a part of the full and perfect life.

GOOD CATCHES, BUT FISH MARKET WAS BANNED

WHEN shoals of herrings invaded Stornoway Harbour recently, fishermen were making good catches within a mile of the fish market, but alas! it was Friday, and the Herring Board have ordered that there shall be no market on Fridays and Saturdays.

The town council sent an urgent wire to the Board asking that the rule closing the market be suspended that particular week.

The Board replied that the matter had been fully considered on several occasions, and that no alteration could be made in the rule.

* "There was a deadlock at Ayr yesterday, when over 2,000 baskets of herring were landed . . . Some 500 baskets had to be consigned to the sea."

* "The plight of the Solway herring fishing industry—Fishing yesterday was extraordinarily heavy, over 3,000 baskets being landed, and a number of fishermen losing and breaking nets. The market again collapsed . . . Orders were given for the ports to be closed . . . The most disastrous season in the history of Solway herring fishing industry."

"FOR WHAT?"

To serve as argument for greater guns,
Bought ere we pay the billions earlier spent?
To see the monster crouching for their sons—
Was it for this men went?

To hear sad voices crying to the void
For bread which glutted stores may not provide?

To watch good foodstuff wantonly destroyed—
Was it for this men died?

To look with hopeless eyes towards the dawn,
To long for joys which life will never give?
To know their heritage is held in pawn—
Is it for this men live?

—GEOFFREY CUMINE

With acknowledgments to the author and to "Progress" (Tasmania)

LECTURES and STUDIES

Courses available at lecture centres or by correspondence. CALENDAR AND PROSPECTUS, 3d., obtainable from Headquarters, or from the Information Supervisor of the nearest Group. All applications to join Correspondence Course to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

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Announcements & Meetings

Birmingham and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

Birkenhead Social Credit Association. Enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, 16, Tilstock Crescent, Prenton, Birkenhead. Phone B'head 4405.

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

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

Brighton and Hove D.S.C. Group (Peacehaven Sub-Group). Meetings at "Skyros," Edith Avenue South, Peacehaven, fortnightly, at 8 p.m. Next meeting, Tuesday January 4.

Erdrington D.S.C. Group. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 5, at Wesley Hall, Station Road, at 8 p.m., when Mr. R. H. Lester will read a paper for discussion, entitled: "After Rearmament is Over," written by Mr. H. N. Smith.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., Miss D. M. Roberts, Greengates, Hill-side Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed every Thursday, any time between 5 and 8 p.m., Social Credit Rendezvous.

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

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

Portsmouth Douglas Social Credit Group. Please note in future our meetings will be held each THURSDAY, 8 p.m. Goodies Café, 69, Elm Grove, Southsea (side door, upstairs). All welcome; discussion; questions; admission free.

Southampton Group. Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

Southampton Douglas Social Credit Association. ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN. It has been decided to endeavour to increase the number of women members of the Association, and meetings will be held every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be provided at moderate prices. Enquiries for further particulars should be addressed to Miss J. A. Claxton, 2, London Road, Southampton.

Stoke-on-Trent. Will anyone interested in Social Credit please communicate with Miss F. Dixon, "Linden," Brownhills, Tunstall?

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting, Central High Schools, Victoria Road, Friday, January 7, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. J. Sanders on "Implications of Democracy."

Wallasey Social Credit Association. Public Meetings first Tuesday in each month at the Sandrock Hotel, New Brighton (Rowson Street entrance) at 8 p.m. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, January 4, at 8 p.m.

First encourage people to try small things. Don't necessarily tackle the financial system straight away—tackle the local district council because there is a hole in the road and make them put it right. When you have got a number of people to see that you have got a hole in the road put right, they can set out to get a new road, and so on. The principle is to try it on the dog!
—Major Douglas at Westminster, March, 1936.

PAGE DEVOTED TO NEWS OF THOSE WHO HAVE FOUND THAT 'HOLE IN THE ROAD'

BABY FORCES COUNCIL TO IGNORE ITS OWN BY-LAWS

A THOUSAND Eccles residents have erected sheds and outhouses in their gardens. They would have been doomed, reports the *Daily Herald*, had it not been for a baby.

Councillor Wilson, at a town council meeting, moved the rejection of a committee decision to serve notices on the householders to remove the unauthorised sheds.

In many cases, he said, the sheds were relieving hardship. Some of the houses had beetles and mice, and it was only safe to keep food in clean and airy outhouses.

He produced a medical certificate which read: "Baby Sarah Noon, of Bentcliffe Street, Eccles, is suffering from bronchial catarrh, and it is inadvisable to do washing in the living room."

Councillor Sharrock said the tenants were trying to make the best of deplorable conditions.

Councillor Knowles said they had to confine themselves to the by-laws, which stated that a certain space must be left between a house and an outdoor structure.

A voice: Scrap the by-laws.

Councillor Knowles: You can't.

But the council decided to ignore the by-law. The baby had won.

Definition: A by-law is a thing that can be ignored but not scrapped.

A by-law can scarcely be defined as a natural law—like the tendency things have to fall to the ground when we drop them in mid-air. By-laws are generally made for the benefit of a certain community, and if they are no longer beneficial, then it seems only honest to scrap them, as the voice suggests, rather than ignore them. Laws were made for man . . .

**Our Representative Parliament
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES—**

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has refused to receive a deputation from the national executive of the Rural Women's Institutes about the need for cheaper milk.

On instructions from their headquarters over 3,000 Women's Institute branches have written personal letters to every rural Member of Parliament during November asking that cheap milk should be made available for all children under school age and needy parents in the Government's proposed Milk Bill.

The Women's Institutes are at present organising a three months' detailed survey of the day-to-day budget of 500 typical rural workers' families.

Already the facts disclosed are so disturbing that individual Women's Institutes are coming out in strong support of the farm workers' demand for a minimum weekly wage of £2.

Highworth Continues Fight For Adequate School

ALTHOUGH aware of the dissatisfaction at Highworth over the County Education Committee's scheme to transfer senior children to the new school at Kingsdown, the President of the Board of Education will not intervene. The number of senior children at Highworth, he says, does not justify provision of a senior school at Highworth and only by attending the school at Stratton can they obtain the educational advantages of a properly organised senior school.

This information was given to Mr. W. W. Wakefield, M.P. for Swindon, in the House of Commons, recently. Now Mr. Wakefield is to ask what is being done to end the dispute.

Meanwhile, preparations for a "rebel" school are going ahead at Highworth, organised by the parents. There are 235 children to cater for.

Hannington, Inglesham, and Stanton children will come into Highworth for education unless other arrangements can be made locally. Transport is being arranged for them.

The Rev. F. R. Webb, vicar of Highworth, who is one of the voluntary teachers, said it was perfectly amazing what had been accomplished in the way of getting a teaching staff together.

There would be five men and two women "full-time" teachers, and a number of other teachers, men and women, were giving services when they could.

A qualified ex-army P.T. instructor had offered to give physical training, and several young men would assist with the sports and games.

Two of the teachers are ex-schoolmasters and all the others have had considerable teaching experience.

Mr. Webb said: "We should be quite prepared to face a visit from an inspector. In spite of the difficulty through lack of apparatus we feel confident that the children will not suffer any serious loss educationally during the present régime."

Protest Against School Walk

THE isolated life of the 300 inhabitants of Streat, Sussex, has been disturbed by a unanimous protest against the cross-country walk of three miles which their children must now take to school.

The village has no shops, public house, public telephone, post office, or bus service. Anyone wanting a packet of cigarettes or a stamp must walk three miles to Ditchling. The nearest bus stop is two miles away.

Resist Higher Rates

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WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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