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By Charles  
Jones  
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# SOCIAL CREDIT

WE live in the Power Age, with ability to produce wealth enough for all. This paper exists to champion The People's right to proper distribution of this wealth; to declare the subservience of all financial and other institutions to The People's will; and to demand the National Dividends our country can well afford, so that all may enjoy the Plenty that is now possible.

**Car Strikers**  
**Win New**  
**Roads—**  
(and news of other  
local demands)  
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**Mrs. Palmer**  
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

Weekly Twopence

## FINANCE DISPUTE IN SECRET EIRE TALKS

FOUR representatives of Eire are here in England to confer with certain Cabinet Ministers of the United Kingdom.

It has been reported that "It had been agreed beforehand that there should be no formal agenda," and this, no doubt, leaves the people of both countries in a vague state of understanding as to exactly what the talks are for.

But tucked away among other matters which are being discussed is "the financial dispute which began with the withholding of the Land Annuities amounting to £5,000,000."

Everybody knows that as a consequence of this, economic war was opened on Eire. This is referred to in the reports as "trade relations between the two countries."

The people of the United Kingdom may well ask: "To whom, and for what, are these Land Annuities amounting to £5,000,000 due?"

The people of Eire, including Ulster, may ask: "To whom, and for what, does the real and financial credit of Ireland exist?"

Economic power precedes and controls political power, and, as things are now, financial power controls economic power.

Ireland can never be free until her national financial credit is controlled by Irishmen and administered in the true interests of the PEOPLE who live in Ireland.

The Bank of England dominates Ireland just as it does the United Kingdom.

The people of Ireland can, if they want, unite against financial exploitation by demanding National Dividends and lower consumer prices, and instruct their parliamentary representatives accordingly.

They need not then confer with anybody outside about this matter, which is the vital issue of the sovereignty of Irishmen in their own country.

### FREE

THERE are still some back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available for free distribution.

When sent by rail, parcels are marked "Carriage Forward," but where deliveries are required by Parcel Post we can send about 150 copies for 1s. postage, which please enclose with order.

## POWELL APPEAL ADJOURNED

THE hearing of Mr. G. F. Powell's appeal against the sentence of six months' hard labour, given by Mr. Justice W. C. Ives last November in the Supreme Court at Edmonton was to have been begun last Monday, January 17.

At the time of going to press, the only news available is that the hearing has been postponed until Wednesday, January 19.

## ALBERTA BILLS: JUDGMENT RESERVED

IN the case before the Supreme Court of Canada, involving the constitutionality of the three Alberta Bills to which the Lieut.-Governor of Alberta withheld assent, the Court last Monday, January 17, reserved judgment.

The Bills deal with control of credit, taxation of banks, and accurate news in the Press.

Concerning the powers of the Governor-General in Council to disallow, and of the Lieut.-Governor to withhold the Royal Assent to the legislation passed by the Alberta Legislature, the Court reserved judgment on January 11.

MORE ALBERTA NEWS—PAGE 5.

# People Of France Could End Crises For Ever

## THE RATE RACKET — In Newcastle —

IN this town last year the ratepayers paid the enormous sum of £1,356,241. Where did the money go?

No less than £645,937 went to pay loan charges! It went to pay for the use of money borrowed from the banks—and "banks create the means of payment out of nothing." (See "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 15, "Money.")

To pay that huge sum of ratepayers' hard-earned money for such a purpose is nothing but a gigantic fraud—a Bankers' tax.

But they are not satisfied; the ratepayers pockets are to be looted still further. Plans are afoot to re-assess properties,—small properties. New assessments are to be made, which means more money is to be levied.

(In some districts of England assessments are to be raised by 42 per cent!)

You will be told "Oh no, rates are not going to be raised." Don't be misled.

The rates per pound may not be raised (or they may) but one trick of levying more money is to raise assessments on which rates are based, so that you pay the same rates on more pounds. For instance, instead of paying rates of, say, 5s. in the pound on a house assessed at £12 a year, if its assessment is raised to £15, you will have to pay £2 a year more, although the rate of 5s. in the pound remains the same.

Increases in rates or assessments threaten YOUR personal security—YOUR livelihood. Don't sit still and be victimised a moment longer.

You and your neighbours have the power to stop this racket.

Get after your Councillors. It is their LEGAL DUTY to carry out your instructions.

See that they get them!

## Bank Gets £5,000,000 A Year From Unemployment

LAST November we were all informed that the Unemployment Fund had a surplus of £62,000,000. Sir William Beveridge, the Chairman of the Statutory Committee, reported that in 1938 there is a likelihood of a further surplus of £20,000,000.

The Trades Union Congress General Council have been suggesting proposals for the use of the surplus.

Perhaps the members of the T.U.C. General Council are unaware that at present the fund's surplus is invested in short-term securities and earns not more than 1 3/4 per cent, whereas the interest on the debt is 3 1/2 per cent.

(Yes, this "surplus" is only part of a £100,000,000 Unemployment Fund, the debt charge of which is £5,000,000 annually. So you see, even the unemployment business provides a nice little grist of £5,000,000 a year, "moneylending and sinking fund charges" to the Bank of England.)

Whether this particular surplus of £62,000,000 is paid to the "unemployed" or not, the Bank is doing fine, thank you.

If it is paid as dole-money, then we continue to pay 5 per cent. interest to the Bank annually, amount £3,100,000. If it is not paid out, but remains invested as it is, the Bank still gets the difference between the 1 3/4 per cent. it pays for borrowing (what is already owing to it) and the 3 1/2 per cent. it charges for the lending of it in the first place.

The difference is £696,250.

Isn't the Bank-racket the very father and mother of all other rackets, exploiting, as it does, the misery and destitution it causes?

No wonder the racketeers are angry and disturbed by the events taking place in Alberta.

The reaction is the same as that of a ruthless burglar who finds a policeman has been watching him at his dirty work. G.H.

## UNITED WILL FOR NATIONAL DIVIDENDS THE ONLY WAY

CRISIS appears to be a chronic condition of French Government.

When the electorate pressed M. Blum, as the representative of the Popular Front, to enact legislation for a forty-hour week, they were traversing the will of those who represent the Credit Monopoly.

The financiers who control the central Bank of France know what they want, and it is not what THE PEOPLE of France want.

Crisis and confusion are the natural result, for the members of the French political government are trying to reconcile two irreconcilable objectives.

### CLASH, CONFUSION

The clash of these two opposing wills produces crisis, but confusion is added because while it remains true that the hidden financial opposition knows what it is aiming at, and is therefore able to change and vary its methods without deviating in any degree from its aim or policy—THE PEOPLE confuse means with ends, methods with results, technique with policy, and thereby invite confusion and defeat.

The French people really want economic security with the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time; they want economic democracy, that is, the power to buy for their own consumption and use all they can collectively produce or its equivalent, together with the power to choose what shall be produced.

National Dividends and lower prices for consumable commodities would give THE PEOPLE of France what they want, but the fact that a "will" exists in opposition to this policy necessitates a clear, conscious DEMAND from the people, backed by the sanctions of a popular, united will (not merely a "united front" or a "front populaire" for a vague programme, but a real, determined backing for this specific objective).

### WOULD END CRISIS

Such a demand would end party politics, and while undoubtedly it would produce a "crisis," it would certainly be the last of all, because it would be clear of confusion; for whenever the will of the people is unitedly and consciously focussed on an objective that is reasonable and practical, as this one is known to be, then the issue cannot remain in doubt for long.

## The Liberator

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# COMMENTARY

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

## The Solution of Marketing Problems

MARKETING schemes are supposed to benefit agriculture by raising prices to an "economic level." The underlying idea is that agriculturists perform such a vital function that they cannot be allowed to languish. It is true that farmers perform a vitally important service in growing food, but deliberately to make scarce what would otherwise be plentiful (which is what Marketing Boards do) is a "service" that we could well do without.

The cost of living is rising because we have a financial system which is not constructed to distribute plenty; which is not constructed to distribute anything at all to the masses of the people except in return for work in production, and more and more of this work, without which men are not allowed to eat, is being done by machines.

The remedy lies with the people themselves, i.e., with you and me and our next-door neighbours, when we remember that, united, we are stronger than an anti-social Money Power and that in association we can get what we want.

If producers would remember that the ultimate end of production is consumption, and unite as consumers in the demand for National Dividends and a lower cost to live—their marketing problems, their solvency problems, their living problems—would be solved.

D. BEAMISH

## Are They Content?

"A BRITISH Legion committee have reported that there are now—twenty years after—no fewer than 100,000 Great War ex-servicemen unable to work through incapacity and in need."

It is the fashion to describe these needy

and broken ex-servicemen as forgotten men, but they have votes, and most of them have voices. Why have they allowed their public servants to forget them?

## A Frustrating Device

WHEN the Government wants to shelve a problem the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry serves nicely to make a pretence of dealing with it whilst actually evading it. The terms of reference are usually fine examples in the fine art of sidetracking.

Well over a dozen Committees of Inquiry are now sitting, and some have been doing it for over a year.

## Who Rules Ireland?

MR. T. KENNEDY, writing in *Ireland Today* says:

"Ireland is a country in which the population has been halved within living memory because the people could not procure a decent livelihood at home, although possessed of a fruitful country. . . ."

"Ireland occupies the unique position of leaving the control of her financial credit in the country from which she has decided to separate politically. Confirmed in the position of Central Bank for all our Irish banks, by the Currency Act of 1927, the Bank of England today controls the economic life of Ireland just as effectively as that sinister institution controlled us during the Union."

We are grateful to Mr. Ray who contributed 5s. to the funds. As Mr. Ray did not give his address we are acknowledging his support in this way.

## Technique

A NEW research (!) organisation is to be established, to be called National Institute of Economic and Social Research; its first headquarters will be opened shortly at 32, Gordon Square, where four trained economists and clerical staff will work out problems under direction of Professor Noel Hall. Working in conjunction with university departments, the new Institute will try to find out just how rich and how poor we are, how distribution of income changes, how wholesale and retail prices are inter-related.

Many important industrialists, economists, educationists, officials, social workers and Labour leaders have already agreed to become founder-members, and join the governorship of undertaking. Sir Josiah Stamp is the first president of the Institute.

Professor Hall is to resign professorship of political economy at University College, London, next April.

## Germany Subsidises Families

THE Nazi system for subsidising families is to be still further extended in Germany during 1938. After April next the grant of 16s. a month for the fifth or later children of workers earning low wages will be given for the third or fourth child, and £1 12s. a month for the fifth or later child.

The wage limit for beneficiaries, now £16 a month is to be raised to £48 a month. The effect of this new order will be to multiply by four the number of children entitled to the money grants.

The payments are additional to the single grant of goods or assistance to the value of £27 10s. made since 1935 to needy families on the birth of a child. For this purpose a further £22,500,000 will be made available in 1938 from the Labour and Unemployment Insurance funds.

## The Governor Has Agreed

THE growing suspicion everywhere that the Government is being severely stung by a ring of aircraft manufacturers has led to a shuffling in of a "negotiator" in the guise of a new chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Says the *Financial Times*:

"The new chairman will be particularly concerned in interpreting to the Air Ministry and to the industry the views and wishes of one to the other and in ensuring the well-being of the industry in the development of civil aviation and export trade."

Says *The Times*:

"In making this change, which has been in contemplation for some time, the society has doubtless been moved by a sense of the advantage which might accrue from having as its chief executive representative an industrialist who is not also an aircraft manufacturer and who might interpret the industry's views to the Air Ministry without any personal bias."

The new chairman, Mr. Charles Bruce-Gardner, was managing director of Securities Management Trust, Limited, a director of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, Limited, and Credit for Industry, Limited—all Bank of England's children.

The press reports that

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have kindly agreed to the resignation of Mr. Charles Bruce-Gardner from these posts on taking up his new appointment."

## 23 Passed September Examination

TWENTY-THREE candidates satisfied the examiners in the September Social Credit examination for Diploma of Associate. They were:

E. J. Atter, W. A. Barratt, F. Barter, G. Baxter, J. M. Brummitt, J. W. Coward, H. Day, Miss M. B. de Castro, Miss E. Edwards, F. G. Feather, R. Fowler, T. B. Graham, R. W. Hannagen, G. W. Heath, L. R. Hill, C. D. F. Hyde, P. Langmaid, P. R. Masson, D. E. Neale, C. Presswood, H. E. Stegges, T. H. Story, J. S. Kyle.

Thirty-one candidates entered.

Assistant Director's Report: The necessities of the Social Credit movement set a high standard of performance before those who desire to qualify in its principles.

The examiners have not been fastidious in the application of this standard in the present case, acting from the conviction that devotion and some courage had been displayed by all those who submitted themselves to a test, expected to be searching, with no knowledge of its details.

Some of the answer papers were quite up to the standard reached by successful candidates in examinations which confer considerable distinction upon those who pass them.

Hearing of this, one orthodox educational authority remarked: "Well, that, of course, is what you would expect. Your lot are all picked."

The examiners regret the delay in publishing the result, which, unavoidable in the present instance, will, it is hoped, not occur in future.

In consideration of the special circumstances attending this first effort to test the knowledge of Social Credit possessed by individuals, those candidates who did not satisfy the examiners will be allowed to sit (once) again, without payment of an entrance fee.

TUDOR JONES

New Series  
by Miles Hyatt—I

# PUBLIC SERVANTS

And there arose also a contention among them, which of them is accounted to be the greatest. And He said unto them . . . he that is the greater among you, let him become as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve.—LUKE xxii. 24-26.

IT is clear to see that there is an organised attempt today to discredit Christianity, assisted often enough by the Churches themselves. The 242-page report on doctrine of the Church of England Commission is eagerly seized upon by the newspapers for controversy over the Virgin Birth, miracles, and the Resurrection. The report itself is concerned mainly with these matters.

This all helps to cover up what Christ actually had to say about our lives as individuals and our institutions. So, making due allowance for error, and giving the references so that all who wish can look them up, I propose to set forth a few of His statements, with the comment that their meaning seems to suggest.

If they mean something different, perhaps readers will explain to me what it is.

The passages extracted above, to my mind, exactly place the correct condition of greatness in a free democracy. When we think of scientists or other deathless benefactors of humanity, we know this without question.

Pasteur, Edison, Faraday, these were, all their lives, devoted servants of the public. So we call them great.

★

BUT what about Prime Ministers, Presidents, Dictators, and Emperors, someone will say. Are these not great also?

In our history books or in volumes such as "Lives of the Great," we are told that they are; but Christ might not have thought them so.

It would depend on how far they ruled as servants of the will of the individuals they governed, or whether they imposed their own wills upon them as tyrants.

In a true democracy he who would be great among men must be the servant of them all. That is not to say that he should be a nobody, a mere nothing; for, in response to the longing of men for healing or their desire for power over natural forces, a Madame Curie or a James Watt is needed, who can with his or her skill satisfy these wants.

★

A GREAT Prime Minister or President will be one who fits in with this definition of greatness. For the purposes of our parliamentary system in England we might venture upon a little paraphrase of our text.

"He that is a Member of Parliament, let him become as the younger brother of those who have elected him as their representative; and he that is Prime Minister, as he that doth SERVE."

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## PRESS CUTTINGS

Change of Address

The SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cuttings Bureau will be directed in future by MR. D. A. WATSON, Summerhill Villa, Samares, Jersey, to whom all cuttings should be sent. This cancels the previous temporary arrangement.

## SOCIAL CREDIT EXPANSION FUND

Administrators: Lord Tankerville, Messrs. A. L. Gibson, Arthur Welford and Geoffrey Dobbs

AS notified in SOCIAL CREDIT, December 17, this special appeal was launched by Major Douglas to promote the further expansion of Social Credit principles.

All monies drawn from this fund, whether for use at home or abroad, will be at the sole discretion of Major Douglas.

Overseas subscribers may specify that up to 50 per cent. of their donations should be expended in aid of Social Credit activities in their own country.

In the present chaotic state of the world the importance of such a fund cannot be overestimated, and our readers are asked to help to the utmost, at the same time not forgetting the normal requirements of Headquarters.

Please make all cheques payable to Social Credit Expansion Fund.

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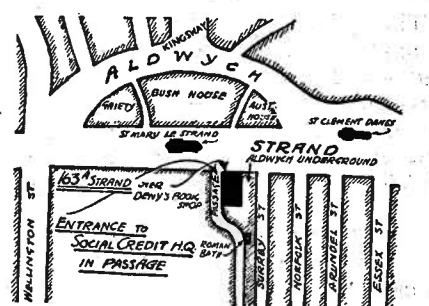
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Open meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. On January 27, Capt. T. H. Story: "Social Credit in the Nursery." All are welcome.

By Mrs. B. M. Palmer

PAGE FOR WOMEN READERS

By H.R.P.

# Go Ahead, You Busy Bees!

**A**MONG yesterday's letters was one from Mr. T. L. Richardson. There was something magical about the few simple words he wrote.

The grey walls of Temple Bar simply melted away and there stood a sunlit garden with its row of hives; in the brilliant drowsy heat an old gentleman in a wide straw hat is philosophising among his bees.

"My grandfather was fond of bee-keeping. He used the ancient straw hive—the modern wood structure was not of his day. To get the honey he had to burn or smoke the bees out—which killed many of them.

"His son heard of a new idea—simply to place a sweetie box over the hole on top of the straw hive. This encouraged the bees to make additional honey to fill the extra box. So now it was a simple task for my grandfather to remove the sweetie box, and get his honey without smoking out the bees.

"I think the up-to-date hive with sections is the outcome of steady improvement to get the better of the bees—we get a bigger output and at the same time give the bees a substitute to live on in winter months, while we eat the honey.

"The increment of association of the bees is defeated by the beekeeper."

Saying which, he shows me the golden sections he has taken. His bees must begin all over again. He does not wear a black veil or gloves, but lets the little creatures settle on his hands; he is one of those whom the insects do not fear—a bee-immune.

**L**ONG, long before men lived on earth, in a period of time which we can only dimly imagine, colonies of bees lived in hollow trees in impenetrable vast forests. Their way of life was the same then as now.

How many millions of years were needed to evolve a way of life so specialised we shall never know; but when man was no more than a marauding savage he stole the honey from bees like those in our hives today.

Many thousands of years were to pass before man became a philosopher. The bees were unchanged, but man had learned to work with his fellows and thus get a bigger result from association. When he found that the bees were already working along these lines, his admiration knew no bounds.

"Here," said he, "here is an example to myself, of ceaseless industry from dawn till dusk. How noble an insect!"

So he took a little time off to write a poem about it. Lazy man! he must have time to sit and dream. Never believe

that industry alone has made the works of man—they were conceived in the dreams of idleness.

**W**HEN the first man made the first tool he was planning to shorten his toil and increase his leisure. When men of today built the Sydney Bridge they planned to save trouble and time in getting to the other side.

The craving for leisure—for freedom in which his thoughts can grow—is the force which is driving man on through the centuries.

Should this urge ever leave us, our civilisation would become as static as life in a beehive, where the workers spend their lives in ceaseless, soulless toil, and die of overwork after six or eight weeks.

\* \* \*

**T**HE little old gentleman in the wide straw hat is still watching his bees.

Presently he takes a one pound note out of his pocket. There, next to Britannia, in pride of place, is drawn a straw-beehive.

"That is the hive of industry," says he, "and the bankers like to think of us as so many workers, sexless, soulless, toiling to fill the hive with honey. And then the NO-FUN-LIKE-WORK BRIGADE comes along and pops a sweetie box over the hole.

"And how we fight each other for the privilege of filling the sweetie boxes so neatly constructed to the Brigade's specification.

"The Banks and Insurance Companies remove the sections as we, the people, fill them with our precious dear-bought honey, and we have to pretend that we are satisfied with the little water and sugar which they think sufficient to keep us alive."

**I**T grows dark and I cannot see him any longer, and I am back in Temple Bar; London is the Hive of Industry—there are the busy bees toiling up and down Fleet Street, trying to pile up money that will soon be taken off them by Insurance and Income Tax.

But stay! In the heart of each of them is a tiny spark of hope, a flame from the divine that speaks of some mysterious destiny, that urges the worker to tear off his slave chains, and demand the freedom of leisure which is his by right of inheritance from those who went before.

"**S**YSTEMS were made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man, which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political, or economic."—Douglas.

\* \* \*

N.B.—Can any reader tell me whether one of the Banks has taken the Beehive as its sign?

By G.W.L. DAY who writes a special article for women this week

# GOOD-TIME GIRLS

**M**R. J. A. F. NOLAN, of Liverpool, speaking at the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations' Conference at Oxford, said that the modern young lady who made pleasures her god and their pursuit her religion was doing a grave disservice to the future of mankind.

He also said that you could hardly expect the average young man, on reaching marriageable age and financial standing, to take much interest in some of these "much-pawed-over remnants from the bargain basement."

Although Mr. Nolan, who is described as a young bachelor, would probably not write quite like this if he had been more soundly smacked in his nursery days, there is something in what he says.

The philosophy of the Good Time is quite a modern innovation, and even a century ago would have been regarded with horror. According to Mr. Aldous Huxley, it is a part of the modern philosophy of Meaninglessness and goes hand in hand with the gospel of Work.

**I**N the days gone by, we had a much clearer idea of what we were trying to do. In the religious ages we were aiming at morality and salvation. In the great Imperial era we were building up an empire; in the Industrial period we were overcoming the problems of production and battling for the world's trade.

But what now? We have no aim in view, unless it is to hold what we have got and avoid war. What is more, Science has shattered many of our religious and moral beliefs and substituted a "What's the Good of Anything?" doctrine.

For both religion and morals are means towards an end, and when the end is no longer in view, what is the good of religion and morals?

Consequently there is an uncomfortable vacuum, and to fill this our teachers and moulders offer us the gospel of Work for work's sake.

**N**OW a gospel of this sort is all very well for those who can act on it and work all day long without giving themselves time to think; but what about the others—the young women, for instance, who are not needed by Industry and who anyhow are provided for?

After all, drudgery is only a drug; and another drug which seems a good deal more pleasant on the face of it is the Good Time.

It has no purpose whatever and leads nowhere, but at any rate it whiles away the tedious hours.

I suspect Mr. Nolan of being a misogynist. After remarking, amid laughter (why laughter?), that if all the women in this country who could not possibly hope to have husbands marched through Oxford, it would take them four days and four nights to file past, he moved a resolution condemning the declining birth-rate.

**T**HE truth is that the System under which we live is grossly unfair to women. It assesses the worth of human beings on their profit-earning capacity.

But women, although immensely valuable to the race, are not on the whole very valuable in making financial profits. Consequently Finance cold-shoulders them.

If they marry, they are usually economically dependent upon their husbands; if they remain single, about three-quarters of them can take their choice between

meaningless drudgery and having a Good Time (if somebody will pay for it).

Women, in fact, are not really wanted; and the reason is that there is no objective, no policy. We don't know what we are trying to do, nor why we were born at all. We're here because we're here because we're here because we're here.

Sweat and don't think today, for tomorrow we die. What do we want from women who are always more concerned with the future?

**T**HE System scorns women, but women need not take the insult passively. The trouble is, as I see it, that they are far too ready to follow blindly the opinions of their menfolk.

If only they would ask themselves, "Are we getting a fair chance?" and "Why are we here? What is it all for?" they might unite and demand some mutually agreeable policy. If they did this, things would soon be very different.

## NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

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# THOSE SUPERIOR PEOPLE

"SEE what Johnny's doing and tell him not to."

This was originally written as a joke; but in reality it is a sort of motto. It is the epitome of a puritanical outlook that for centuries has done untold harm and today is largely responsible for the people's inaction in the face of obvious danger.

You will come across it everywhere. In newspapers it almost invariably is the undisputed basis of discussion.

Take, for instance, divorce. The way some people write and talk, you would think the divorce laws were intended to part couples who did not want to part.

The fact that divorce laws are intended to give facilities for divorce, to those who wish it, seems to be largely lost sight of. A reasoned discussion of divorce stands little chance of appearing in popular print.

An article adopting a superior moral tone, saying that other people should not be granted divorce facilities, on the other hand stands a good chance of acceptance.

\*

Another good example is the opening of cinemas on Sundays. There again the people who object rave about it as if they were being forced to go to the pictures against their will. Why don't they mind their own business?

The whole matter turns round one question: Are there in a certain locality sufficient people who want to go, to warrant the cinema being opened?

Only those who want to should have a say in the matter, and the rest should keep out of the controversy; it does not affect them and is no concern of theirs.

You all know the type of individual who objects to other people having economic security. You've all heard him say: "But, my good man, they won't work, they'll buy fur coats, they'll get drunk!"

When you ask him: "Do you?" he throws back his shoulders and gives a superior laugh and replies: "Of course not, but you see"—here the expression of his face changes to sheepishness and he continues in words meaning—"I am not as others." Hasn't your fist clenched?

\*

Let us fight this outlook wherever and whenever we meet it. Let us use kindly persuasion or searing sarcasm, private discussion or public exposure, as the case demands, to exterminate it.

## THE CAUSE OF POVERTY AND A SUGGESTED CURE

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

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**Your Place In The Sun—3. By W.W.****HOW FREE ARE YOU?**

**WE** Englishmen talk a lot about freedom. But we seldom pause to think what freedom actually is. Clearly, you cannot answer "How free are you?" until you have made up your mind what you mean by "free."

Freedom is the right to accept or reject one thing at a time.

If you go into a shop with a pound note in your pocket you assume the absolute right to accept or reject any article from stock up to the price of one pound. A pound note is a sanction to a pound's worth of freedom.

The shopkeeper who consistently tried to sell his customers things they did not want would soon go out of business. That is because people with money to spend have cultivated the habit of acting as free men and women. The customer is always right.

These days, without a regular and adequate inflow of sanctions to freedom (money) nobody can be free.

Every process which restricts incomes without reducing prices takes away from your freedom.

Every process that puts up prices without increasing incomes takes away from your freedom.

Every act which makes you pay out money without giving you an option on how it shall be spent (rates and taxes) is a direct blow at your freedom.

The fact that prices, rates and taxes are constantly going up is startling evidence that our freedom is being stolen from us.

Why have the "free" British people allowed this to happen? Mainly because a bought press has made it its policy to keep the word freedom dangling like a carrot before the donkey's nose. We have all been trotting too quickly to get a clear understanding of what freedom is: *The right to accept or reject one thing at a time.*

Don't allow yourself to be hoodwinked any longer. Next time there is an election bear in mind the freedom you employ when buying groceries.

When the oily candidate begins throwing off his catchwords, remind him gently, but firmly, that you are the customer, and the customer is always right.

Demand what you want, and see that he delivers the goods.

**A Health Dividend**

**T**HE Vice-President of a large industrial undertaking in the U.S.A., writing in *The American Magazine* tells this story:

"One day in Dayton I had lunch with some doctors. I said, 'You fellows have the same problem I have: how to keep up with research and at the same time earn a living.'

"They agreed. The problem seemed so important to me for the welfare of my home town that I decided to set up an endowment to pay a first-class medical research man to keep up with what was going on in medicine and explain it to the Dayton doctors in weekly meetings.

"A great many things came out of that. For one thing, we got together and developed an artificial fever machine. Fever used to be considered a disease. Now we know it is nature's remedy for disease. This machine can give a temperature of 106 degrees for five hours. At first, a patient had to spend three days in a hospital after treatment. Everybody said that was natural weakness resulting from the fever. But we kept hunting around and found it was not "natural weakness." It was because the patient sweated all the salt out of his body. So we gave the patient salt water next time. After the treatment he got into his car and drove home."

**T**HIS story provides us with a little glimpse of the Dividend—that is only waiting to be released for the common good as soon as ever the united demand for what they want is made by the people and correctly directed through their public servants until the desired result is forthcoming.

As it is now, the development of such benefits as the fever machine has to wait upon the casual charity of an occasional individual who happens to be kindly disposed and who has money to give.

Every town needs a first-class medical research man to circulate the latest developments of scientific medical research to local practitioners.

Every hospital needs a research staff with funds to endow it. Every hospital should have ample accommodation and equipment and of the best.

Every patient, actual and potential, should have the best possible service that medical science can provide.

But do we get this service?

No, we only get the service there is money for!

The service of healing is restricted, retarded, and frustrated at every point and stage by financial considerations.

The science of healing is subordinated to the pseudo-science of a debt-creating banking policy.

**T**HE policy of the money-creators is responsible more than anything else for the wholesale wrecking of the health of our people. To begin with, millions of people cannot financially afford to buy the minimum diet requirements of good health, although the food can be produced in plenty.

Mass malnutrition is imposed by the policy of the Bank of England in this country. This leaves millions of people as easy targets for the onset of other diseases, and again, treatment is still further obstructed because of the money strictures, and life is daily, hourly, sacrificed to this hoodoo superstition, that a shortage of bankers' money tickets is "sound," "necessary," and in the "nature" of things.

Those who love good health, those who love life, are continually placed in jeopardy by the arbitrary will of the Money Monopoly, but they can react against the restriction by uniting on the demand for NATIONAL DIVIDENDS and a lower financial cost to live.

**Those 'Foreigners' In Alberta**By  
**P. H. ASHBY**

**WE** in Alberta no longer think of Danes, Germans, and other European people as foreigners, and the more we get to know them, the less foreign they become, for we find their objects in life are identical with ours. They seek freedom, political and economic independence.

Many of them still speak their own language and live, more or less, in communities of their own, but this is perfectly natural. Most significant about this is that they associate for the purpose of getting certain results. They associate to build a church "like the one at home."

Scattered, they could not do this. They are mostly agricultural people, home-loving and willing to learn.

The sacrifices made by these people in order to give their children an education is almost beyond belief. They will actually live on skim milk and potatoes and wear the coarsest clothes in order to send a boy or girl to school and college.

I know of one family whose little children were sent to school with only raw carrots or a hunk of raw turnip for their midday lunch. But their big sister is now a teacher in one of our public schools.

She visited me when I was in hospital some time ago. She was taking post-graduate work at the University of Alberta in order to improve herself still further. Foreigners?

**M**Y wife also visited me in hospital. Although my disability was due to war wounds, no official made any attempt to give us assistance, but these "foreigners" did.

My wife told me that they came over, 20 men and some 40 horses and a tractor, ploughed, harrowed and seeded the whole farm and went away at night as unobtrusively as they came. By associating, a desired result was obtained.

My wife was away all one summer. The children and I managed alone. Returning from town one day, we found someone had cleaned up the house, washed up the pots and pans, left everything in order and a cake in the pantry.

One of these "foreign" women had sent a daughter down to do the work. Finding us away, she did the work and returned home. Foreigners?

That autumn the threshing crew pulled unexpectedly into the fields about 10 a.m. one day. At about 11 a.m. I rushed to the house to prepare a hurried meal for the crew of 10 men, besides myself and four children.

Imagine my surprise to find a "foreign" woman in the kitchen making pies. A roast of meat was in the oven, vegetables cooking, pies in the making. "How did you get here?" "Oh! I just seen the crew pull by our place and I knowed you didn't expect them, 'cause they found the grain too tough on the other farm. I walked over here 'cause

I knowed your wife was away and I thought I'd give you a hand."

I felt like kissing her, patting her on the back, or doing something to show her she was no "foreigner" to me, but before I could think of anything to do, she said, "All I want is a pail of water." So I fetched the water for her.

**S**HE didn't want any pay. She just wanted to "give a hand" with the work. These people have encountered tremendous difficulties here and by association have been able to exist in a fashion.

This woman was extremely poor, as regards money, but what a wealth of goodwill she possessed!

Intelligent? Some of these farm women are the most intelligent creatures on earth. They exhibit remarkable ingenuity in attempting to overcome the tremendous difficulties they constantly encounter.

Some of them have had many children, and due to lack of proper care and diet, overwork and worry, their poor bodies are worn out at 40 years.

**T**HEY are slaves indeed. Slaves to this outrageous economic system we have ourselves created or allowed to be created under our very noses, and which makes us look upon our fellow men and women as "foreign," as though they were wholly different in nature from ourselves.

And while these poor souls labour as slaves, machines, the 20th century slaves, rust in our warehouses, because these human slaves haven't the pieces of paper or bits of metal to buy them.

**USURPERS**

By T. Kennedy

**WE** have allowed a situation to arise in which a small group of private citizens, appointed by nobody, responsible to nobody, and dismissable by nobody, acting through private trading concerns, have the power to create the great bulk of the money in use; to make it plentiful or scarce as they see fit; to decide who shall have that money and increasingly, what their fellow-citizens may do with it; they charge for its use, and, finally, they insist on the repayment of this money, and treat it as their own.

This enormous power resides in the control of credit and one of the most important questions facing this and every other nation is: "To whom does this credit belong?"

A little independent thinking must make us realise that the credit thus lent to individuals really belongs to them by right of ownership of the real wealth pledged and, if the question is further pursued, it will be seen that the existence of the community, as a whole, is the real basis and creator of credit.

"As the situation stands at present," to quote the words of the well-known engineer-economist, Major C. H. Douglas, "the banker is in a unique position. He is probably the only known instance of the possibility of lending something without parting with anything, and making a profit on the transaction, obtaining, in the first instance, his commodity free."

... That "economic power precedes and controls political power" is an axiom of modern statecraft and Ireland will never be truly free until her national financial credit is controlled by Irishmen and administered by Irish institutions in the true interests of the citizens who create it.

—From "Ireland Today"

**END PARTY TRICKERY**

**P**ARTY politics is not democracy. It is the modern equivalent of the old technique of frustration, "Divide and Rule," always operated by the hidden hand of tyranny.

The trick of creating conflict in order to frustrate the aims of democracy is known. It is to elevate "means and ends," to confuse, designedly, "methods" of doing a thing with the "thing" itself, so that while quarrelling about the "methods" or the "means" the RESULT desired is obscured and thereby betrayed.

Democracy has not much time to justify itself—if party-politics are adhered to by electors much longer, the hard-won privileges of Democracy will be taken away altogether. Already great strides have been made in restricting the liberties of the people.

There is only one way Democracy can justify itself — can survive — and that is to make it a success.

The people have never yet in Britain exercised their prerogative as free democrats — never yet have they made their own agenda. Always they have voted on agendas artfully prepared by cliques of politicians.

These agendas are all different in the METHODS they advocate, but they are all alike in omitting the RESULT the people WANT and which they should properly vote about.

Voting for or against political party agendas is not Democracy.

The people must make their own agenda, putting on it no "methods," but only the RESULTS they want first. Then they must give their parliamentary representatives instructions accordingly.

**News From The Albertan Front . . . By R.A.D.**

**ABERHART TELLS UNITED CANADA GROUP: FIVE QUESTIONS TO HIM**

**T**HE United Canada Association, reported to be a group of Edmonton citizens desiring to preserve the democratic form of government and also Confederation, which Senator W. A. Griesbach (the plaintiff in the libel case against Mr. G. F. Powell) helped to organise and of which he is an active member, sent a letter to Premier Aberhart on December 21 containing five questions.

**Which Government?**

The Premier answered before the holiday, and his statement said: I append herewith a categorical answer to each of the five questions—

(1) Which government, the federal or provincial, has exercised credit control up to this time?

Neither Federal nor Provincial Government has exercised credit control. The financial institutions have the monopoly of credit control today.

When Prime Minister King was pleading for election in 1935, he made the statement "until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government all talk of sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile."

This restoration, you must know, has never been made as yet.

**Credit Control**

(2) Is it possible for the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government to have control of credit at one and the same time? If not, then which should have the control?

Your inference is again wrong. It is possible for both the Dominion and Provincial Government to have control of their own credit at one and the same time, just as truly as it is possible for both Governments to reduce purchasing power by their own methods of taxation or as easily as several banks can monetize and issue credit or withdraw and cancel it at one and the same time.

**Confederation**

(3) If Alberta were to assume control of its own credit, would not all the other provinces want to do the same, and if they did, what would happen to Confederation?

I should expect that as soon as the other provinces saw the wonderful effects of the control of the province's credit, they would all desire to do it.

**But that would have no effect on Confederation, any more than the fact that each province directs and controls its own educational system has any effect except to strengthen it.**

I am satisfied that no one who understands our financial system would suggest that if each province had its own bank, the confederation would be destroyed.

How then would the issue of our own credit affect Confederation? Surely no one would plead that the present system of borrowing money by each province at high rates of interest is essential to Confederation.

I fear that the United Canada Association does not fully understand what is involved in the issue and control of our own credit. The next question reveals this most definitely.

**Privilege?**

(4) How does the Premier therefore square his protestations that he does not want to destroy Confederation, with the demands he makes for a privilege for this province, which, if granted, would end Confederation?

This question is based on a false premise, and as such is out of order. The control and issuance of our own credit would have no effect on Confederation.

My protestations regarding Confederation were only made when some, without any evidence, made charges which were unfair and unwarranted.

**The Dollar**

(5) Would Premier Aberhart yield to the province of Alberta the power to control its own credit if he were Prime Minister of Canada, and if he says he would, how would his Finance Minister under that circumstance maintain the value of the Canadian dollar in relation to monetary standards of other nations with whom Canada must trade?

There is no intention of inflation whatever. Therefore the value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the monetary standards of other nations would be dependent largely upon balance of trade with the world generally. If we have no goods to export for the

goods we have imported our dollar will go down in value.

The issuance and control of credit must be based upon total production. As long as the total prices of the available goods are equal to the purchasing power of the people, the value of the dollar will remain steady owing to the operation of the compensating price. If we balance production with purchasing power there is nothing to fear.

Premier Aberhart concluded by declaring the questions showed "lack of comprehension" and he would not answer any further questions of a similar nature.

R.A.D.

**Inciting To Disorder**

**"INTERMITTENTLY there appears for open sale on the streets of Calgary and Edmonton an anti-Government paper which for sheer violence of political invective belongs in the class of the near-incredible. Why it hasn't been sued for libel and worse is a puzzle. A recent issue called on 'good citizens' to resist the Government by force. And it is openly supported by the contributors who are men of standing in the Province, some of them national figures."—From an article by W. A. Irwin in "Maclean's Magazine," December 1, 1937, a widely circulating U.S.A. journal.**

**LECTURES**

**T**HE Chairman of the Alberta Social Credit Board, Mr. Glen L. MacLachlan, announced on December 24 a course of lectures on social dynamics or elementary social science to be opened in the Council Chamber of the Provincial Legislative Buildings in Edmonton on January 10.

We are pleased to note that Mr. L. D. Byrne will be in charge of the courses and will be one of the lecturers. Mr. MacLachlan stated that he and Mr. G. F. Powell would be the other speakers. The Chairman further said the course is designed "to provide a sound foundation of knowledge in scientific social organisation."

**HITLER SAID—**

**T**HE ALBERTAN of December 23 concludes its leader column with "The world does not live by reason of international

economic conferences such as are convoked from time to time, but by the exchange of commodities and their production.—Adolf Hitler."

There is no mention of the world living by consuming commodities. We find it difficult to imagine a world producing things to swop them about. Where does exchange appease hunger?

**DEMAND**

**S**OME Albertans are continuing the habit of DEMANDING RESULTS. The Editor of *The Albertan* is receiving letters informing him of his subscribers' wants.

One of them concludes by saying: "I would point out that in the upper left-hand corner of your editorial page your paper dedicates itself to the support of Social Credit principles, and your subscribers have a right to expect you to review existing conditions and current events through a Social Credit Window."

**RELIEF**

**O**NE of the Calgary Relief Measures at Christmas was the distribution of about \$1,000 (about £200) in cash vouchers by the Provincial Government to city families and ex-service men on provincial relief rolls.

Mr. C. W. Eady, the Provincial Relief Supervisor, said the vouchers were given so that each family might enjoy a real Christmas dinner, with turkey and all the "trimmings."

He further stated: "There are no strings attached to this money whatever."

We have some unemployed in Britain who would have welcomed consumption claims for turkey on the festive occasion.

**ENQUIRIES**

**T**HE Hon. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary, is reported to have stated in Edmonton on December 26 that people throughout the world are becoming more convinced that society must adopt the underlying principles of Social Credit if it is to save itself from economic and financial suicide . . . During the last two weeks enquiries had come from Australia, New Zealand, England and Scotland.

Taxes are the reverse of National Dividends

**WELL DONE, POWELL AND BYRNE!**

**I** DON'T think you men realise the tremendous amount of real progress that is now being made here by Powell and Byrne. You, of course, know they are doing good work, but I don't believe you can understand at your end of the rope how firmly this end of the rope is being snubbed, anchored and secured.

Within the next year there will be thousands here who understand what Social Credit really means. There is no backing out for any of them. Plenty of work to do yet, but it is becoming easier each day.

All we need to do now is to give the people a practical demonstration of some sort, not necessarily Social Credit, but something that they haven't been given by any other government.

No gasoline tax, a fixed price for hogs, anything. There are still many out in the country who say, "This government is no worse, but no better than any other."

Then, too, there are still many who can see that we are on the right track, but, due to the United Canada Ass., etc., they are afraid of inflation. German marks.

However, we are overcoming all this. I say we, but really it is Powell and Byrne.

—Extract from a letter from an Albertan correspondent.

**Morgan Controls Quarter Of U.S. Corporate Wealth**

**"I**N the old days, it seemed possible to prosecute the meat trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, the oil trust, without trying to explain that they were all toes of the same cloven hoof. It was only when the Pujol Committee got after 'the money trust' that things began to happen, but that ended up in the first Federal Reserve Act, the greatest sell-out of reform to privilege in American History . . .

"When we touch any part of the Morgan empire, we involve railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, General Electric, United States Steel, General Motors (and with G.M., the great du Pont chemical and munition interests), electric utilities (including the Commonwealth and Southern combine which is fighting T.V.A.) and the greatest banking structure in American history . . . By 1932, the Morgan firm seems to have been in a position to influence or control \$77½ billion of corporation assets—over one-fourth of all American corporate wealth.

"Morgan partners sat on the boards of 36 banks and insurance companies and 60 non-

financial corporations. Morgan dominated 16 additional financial institutions and 26 other miscellaneous corporations, while the firm's interlocking directorates influenced 145 other banks and companies.

"Thus 70 per cent. of the assets of the 42 largest railways, 55 per cent. of the assets of the 53 major utilities and 55 per cent. of the assets of the 105 other greatest corporations were under Morgan's shadow in 1932. Nor is there much doubt that the firm's relative power has increased considerably during the last five years."

—From the "Cleveland Plain Dealer."

**In Canada there is a secret power operating to frustrate the declared will of the people of Alberta.**

**One of the methods utilized can be observed in the effort to label every step made to implement the mandate of the Albertan electorate illegal in their own province.**

**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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**HOMELESS 'JAILED' IN CASUAL WARDS TILL THEY GIVE A DAY'S TOIL**

**Steel-Coach Conspiracy of Deception**

EXPERIMENTAL railway collisions have been staged in France to ascertain how far the safety of wooden carriages could be increased if they were strengthened with a steel framework.

The reason given for not replacing all wooden railway coaches in France by steel coaches is the high cost of each vehicle (£6,800). A steel framework can be built into a wooden carriage for one tenth of that sum.

Railway engineers know perfectly well that steel coaches make for safety, but when accidents occur this fact is suppressed, lest the public should come to see that money is given preference over public safety.

If the public knew this, when an accident costing many lives occurred, a demand for a less bloodthirsty money-system would be made.

Railway engineers seem to know that such a demand would be distasteful to the powers that be, and refrain from stating the truth. In order not to jeopardise one's job, one must comply with the conspiracy of deception and uphold the "sacred" money-system.

HE was elderly and respectably dressed and evidently wanted a lift. Three hours of solitary driving in the chilly hours of mid-winter dawn induced fellow-feeling and the wish for diversion.

He was going to Hull—40 miles on—was about 60 years old, but only just beginning to age appreciably, fought in the South African War and the Great War, no limbs lost and no pension, wife died twelve years ago leaving a son and two daughters. One of the daughters had been nice to him, but her husband had told him he was "no relation."

Long before these details came out he admitted, shame-faced, to spending the week-end in a casual ward and hoped I thought no worse of him. Reassured, he began to tell me the details of the life.

He had not been very long at it, but he seemed strangely reconciled and unembittered by the conditions he told me about.

"Clothes Will be Stoved" is often the first thing you see on approaching a casual ward for shelter. That means, he told me, that your clothes will be returned "concertina-ed" and ruined in appearance, with all the stitching rotten.

If your plight is such that you have to swallow that rebuff, you submit to be searched and have all particulars taken. They will allow you to keep up to a shilling and perhaps a bit of tea and so on. He did not know what would happen if you had more than a shilling, but was incredulous about anyone going there if they had more than a shilling.

Supper is about 5 p.m.—they will not let you in much before—eight ounces of bread, two of margarine and a pint of tea, coffee or cocoa. Breakfast is exactly the same, but they usually arrange it that the drink is a change between breakfast and supper.

It was much better if you had some tea leaves and got some hot water from the tap.

**TO BED AT 5-30**

After supper you have to go to bed—at 5 to 5.30. Three blankets are provided, and if there is no canvas over the wires you spread one blanket on the wires and use two as a cover. As they take your clothes, there is no chance of using a coat as extra cover, so you are generally glad when morning comes.

You must go in for two nights (or three if Sunday is included) so that they get a day's work out of you, chopping wood, scrubbing floors or any odd job.

They will not let you out on Sunday. Yesterday, he said, they had to sit all day looking at each other in a room with nothing to read until "matron" had taken pity on them and brought in some old Christian something papers.

Sunday dinner is the same as any other dinner, 8 ounces of bread, 4 of potatoes, 2 of meat, 2 of cheese, and a second vegetable. Yesterday they gave them half a raw onion for the second vegetable. He used to like raw onions, but when you get to 60 your teeth are not so good.

You are not welcome if you return before a month.

But what if you simply could not manage to the next place and went back? They would punish you. But how? They would keep you in four days, or five if Sunday came.

**P.R.M.**

**They Fast For One Night In Cairo To Feed Chelsea**

EVERY New Year an absent guest dinner is held in Cairo. This year there were 150 guests, headed by the G.O.C., General Sir George Weir. They pay 5s. for their tickets, but they dine on lentils, bread and cheese, costing only 3½d. a head.

The balance, 4s. 8½d. on each ticket, provides a dinner which is served at the same time to 300 homeless unemployed men in Chelsea. They have roast beef, plum pudding, mince pies, cheese and fruit, cigarettes and lemonade.

When the dinner was over, one of the speakers said that there was something very wrong with a world where such men, many of them young and able-bodied, were out of work, and where good food in some places is actually being destroyed, while the Creator has provided enough for all.

People in Cairo went without their dinner so that unemployed in Chelsea might have a feast.

What happened to the food which was

not eaten that night, because the diners spent only 3½d.? What became of the wine, the roast chicken, the ices? Did they automatically disappear, or did they board an aeroplane and fly to London?

No, they remained in Cairo. If there was no one to buy them, the chickens went off and the ices melted away.

So that in order to feed 300 poor in London, 150 people went without a dinner that was simply asking to be eaten. What an unnecessary sacrifice! There is no shortage of food in the Cairo hotels. Nor is there a shortage in London.

But there is a shortage of money, in both places.

Destruction, restriction, or unnecessary self-sacrifice are all aspects of the same thing, cutting down our food ration to fit our purses, instead of enlarging the national income to enable people to buy all the food they need.

**NEW CHALLENGE TO CANADA'S PREMIER**

THE Provincial Government of Alberta is not the only one giving Mr. Mackenzie King a headache at the present time.

As already reported in SOCIAL CREDIT, Quebec has joined Alberta in refusing consent to an amendment of the Canadian Constitution, to permit the introduction of a national scheme of unemployment insurance, unless given full information as to the intentions of the Federal Government.

Now comes news that the Premier of the Province of New Brunswick has adopted a similar attitude, and refuses to agree to such an amendment which he says is a matter that "must be determined by the Legislative Assembly of the Province."

But this is not all, for both Quebec and Ontario are threatening to challenge the power of the Federal Government to prohibit the export of electricity to the U.S.A. Further, the fiery fascistic Premier of Quebec threatens an alliance with Ontario and other eastern Provinces, to defy attempts to "do away with our autonomy."

It can't be much fun being a banker's rubber stamp at Ottawa these days!

**Bank-Strain**

MORE than 72,000 miles of railways in the U.S.A. were bankrupt at the end of 1937, reports the *Railway Age*, and 1,140 miles of line were abandoned, against 159 miles of new line laid. The total mileage of railways in the U.S.A. is about 246,000.

**Hospital Has To Pay More For Milk**

BECAUSE of pressure brought by the Milk Marketing Board on the local milk supplier, the Savernake Hospital in Wiltshire must pay £75 more for its milk over the next twelve months.

Sir Francis Burdett, who is on the Hospital committee, says:

"It is wrong that a hospital like this should have to contribute to the wages of the Milk Board officials."

**MANITOBA LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN**

THE example of real democracy in operation in Alberta is not being wasted on the people of other Canadian provinces.

Recent news indicates that before long, the people of several other provinces will be given the opportunity to unite in demanding the results they want of their representatives.

In one Province at least—Manitoba—such a campaign has already been launched.

The *Social Credit Review* for December (published at Winnipeg) contains an excellent editorial on this subject, backing up an article by G. P. Powell. Inset in the *Review* is the following pledge which all readers are urged to sign and get their friends to sign:—

**ELECTOR'S DEMAND FOR RESULTS**

1. I know that Manitoba is naturally one of the richest places in the world.
2. That there is plenty of employable idle people.
3. I DEMAND that these be encouraged to produce, with the aid of our many idle and partly idle machines, such goods as well justify the issue of a dividend to every bona fide citizen and secure to them a lower cost to live.
4. I pledge myself to vote for a candidate who will support this policy and to vote against any party who opposes it or tries to put other matters before this.

**LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEM IS EASY**

IF the tube railway through London were duplicated their capacity would be doubled. London clay is ideal for the building of tubes. It makes them easy even from the engineer's point of view.

Consider what a relief to the passenger it would be if there were two lines each way instead of only one along the course of the present overcrowded tubes; most of those who now have to stand in discomfort daily on their way to and from work would get a seat.

And as more trains would have to be built—another quick and easy engineering task nowadays—the cars would have the latest aids to comfortable travel.

The only snag is the usual one of money—in reality a much easier problem to overcome even than that of the engineer.

The London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee in its annual report just issued has not thought of that.

On the contrary, imagining the money problem to be harder to solve than that of the engineer, it makes complicated and impracticable suggestions that would entail unnecessarily great personal inconveniences for all sorts of people.

**THE FIG TREE**

A quarterly review edited by **Major C. H. DOUGLAS**


**DECEMBER ISSUE**

contains contributions by

The Editor Those Who Are Not For Us  
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  
J. Scott Kyle Frewen Moor  
A. Hamilton McIntyre M. C. Bond



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# FILM THAT : POINTS A MORAL

**SOUTH RIDING**, showing at the London Pavilion.

This film is worth seeing; it sets out after reality instead of chromium-plated, discreetly-lighted glamour, and it succeeds in making real things interesting.

The story is based on a novel by Winifred Holtby. It describes the stormy passage of a new housing scheme through the Town Council of a place in Yorkshire—in the imaginary South Riding—and shows how the private life and environments of each of the Councillors principally concerned influence their actions with regard to the scheme.

The Socialist councillor is the prime mover; he wants the scheme for idealistic reasons. The two who back the scheme most enthusiastically hope to get contracts and land sales from it. The squire, himself in severe financial straits, opposes it because he suspects graft on the part of its backers. The schoolmistress, who supports the scheme and is a friend of the Socialist, finds herself falling in love with the squire.

All the Councillors are anxious that decent houses should be provided for the people who live in "the shacks"—the slum to be replaced—but they differ emphatically on the question of methods. So they vote against each other, and "the shacks" remain in existence for a further period.

The film might have been made expressly as an object lesson on "fake democracy," even to the regrettable passivity of the inhabitants of the shacks, who don't seem to mind either way, and to the complete disregard by the Councillors of the wishes of their electors.

After one's interest has been caught by reality to such an extent that it becomes difficult not to put the screen on the "right lines" by hinting that the people should demand results, it is disappointing that a "happy ending," lacking both in conviction and truth should be clapped on the end.

Indeed, we should have nothing more to say to the present "fake democracy" if affairs did always, miraculously, come right in the end. **BUT THEY DON'T.**

# PAGE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE FOUND THAT 'HOLE IN THE ROAD'

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.

# Car Strikers Win New Roads

**T**HOUSANDS of pounds are now to be spent on repairing the roads on the Island of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, with ten other islanders, refused to pay their road licences to draw attention to bad roads. Great rocks jut out at corners where a false turn of the wheel would send car and driver into the loch below. Huge holes have to be manoeuvred and bridges look as if they have been under shell fire.

The strikers were summoned to court. None appeared, and so, in their absence, they were heavily fined and verbally castigated.

Then the islanders decided to go to prison. They declared that the fines were excessive, costs awarded against them illegal, and that Sheriff had no right to refuse to hear their plea of mitigation. Furthermore, they said that heaviest fines had fallen on those least able to bear them—crofter lorry owners.

An airplane was chartered to fly the 11 to prison, but it was discovered that Loch Maddy had but one small cell. As the strikers could not go to prison they appealed against the fines.

These were substantially reduced by the Judiciary Court of Appeal in Edinburgh—and the roads are now to be made up.

# Yardley Fight Against Dictator Councillors

**T**HE largest meeting ever held in Yardley packed Church Road Schools to protest against the use of the meadows adjoining Yardley Church as building land.

Although the City Council of Birmingham has sanctioned the building of 150 houses on the meadows, the local residents are making a desperate fight to get the decision reversed; or, alternately, to secure the assistance of the Ministry of Health in the hope that the meadows would be allocated to the Parks Committee for use as a recreation ground.

More than 1,000 were there to record their protest.

"Let us make one thing clear," said Councillor A. H. Wright at the meeting. "None of us in Yardley are opposed to Corporation houses being built among us, not one of us! (Applause.)"

"If the alternative scheme suggested by the Yardley Residents' Association had been adopted the Corporation would not have lost a square yard of land or a single house.

"The recreation land we have in Yardley is not adequate. . . . And the need will be greater if more houses are built."

The will of the electors of Yardley had been clearly expressed, and their proposal was fair and reasonable; and if the Council insisted on building houses on the meadows it would not be administering the city's affairs to the satisfaction of the citizens. With great enthusiasm and complete unanimity the meeting passed the following resolution:

*This public meeting of Yardley residents (the largest ever held in Yardley) earnestly and respectfully requests the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Councillors even at this late hour to preserve the Marshall Close meadows adjacent to ancient Yardley Church and village.*

*This meeting is of the unanimous opinion that this request is in the public interests.*

*This meeting respectfully emphasises to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Councillors that public interest will be served equally as well by building the proposed 150 houses on part of the open space of 37 acres proposed to be reserved out of the Wells Farm Estate just purchased by the Corporation.*

*Furthermore this meeting is also of opinion that if the wishes of such a representative and enthusiastic meeting of local residents and ratepayers are ignored it will be a serious negation of the constitutional rights afforded to ratepayers throughout the country.*

## Totalitarian Council

Later Alderman M. L. Lancaster, chairman of the Public Works Committee of the City Council, was asked if the matter is likely to be reopened.

"Why should it be?" he replied. "The Council came to a definite decision, and if every action it takes was challenged and the subject reopened, where should we get? The government of the city would virtually come to a standstill."

# Blackpool Scheme: Demand For Poll

**A** REQUISITION for a poll of local government electors on the question of promoting a Parliamentary Bill to allow great changes to be made in the centre of Blackpool has been received at Blackpool Town Hall.

The requisition contained 157 signatures and was handed in by Mr. F. Stott, of Radworth Crescent, Marton, and Mr. J. P. Phillips, of Mere Road, Blackpool.

The scheme for which powers are sought in the Bill involves setting back Central Station and the improvement of Central Beach. The estimated cost was £2,000,000.

At a meeting to consider the Bill, held the previous week, about 400 of Blackpool's 67,000 electors crowded the Grammar School, and the opposition was strong.

There were protests when the Mayor refused to hear any more speeches in opposition, and when, following a show of hands, he declared the resolution had been carried, there were loud and angry protests from every part of the hall.

*This is the form for Parliamentary electors to sign. It should be sent to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Signatures will be treated confidentially.*

## Sheffield Leaflet

● Sheffield ratepayers united in a demand that a threatened increase in rates should not take place. The leaflet describing their victory is selling fast. Wherever the fear of higher rates is growing this leaflet finds ready readers.

Prices for Sheffield Leaflet  
12 for 3d., 25 for 6d., 50 for 1s., 100 for 2s., 500 for 10s., or 1000 for 18s. 6d., post free

## Birmingham Leaflet

● This is the leaflet with the striking illustration showing how interest on Municipal Debt is overtaking the receipts from Rates. It is an eye opener.

Prices for Birmingham Leaflet  
12 for 3d., 25 for 6d., 50 for 9d., 100 for 1s. 6d., 500 for 6s. 6d., 1000 for 12s.

## We Will Abolish Poverty

### 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 .....

# DEMOCRACY IN BRIEF

**G**REEN LINE coach travellers in ROMFORD and district are threatening to run a bus of their own, with no charge for fares, as a gesture in their dispute with the London Passenger Transport Board.

The Travelling Public Protection Association, recently formed to protest against the increase of Green Line coach fares in the district, are determined to pursue their fight against the Board, although the new schedule of fares has been finally approved and put into operation.

For months past travellers on this route have been asking for additional coaches and better travelling facilities.

But the Board replied with a new schedule of fares which, to short journey passengers, amounted to a considerable increase. The object was to encourage passengers on short journeys to use the bus services.

To many of these passengers, the Association say, there is acute hardship.

In their circular to members of the travelling public they say:

"That the L.P.T.B. are a dictatorship whose policy appears to be to ride roughshod over the requirements of the travelling public."

## School Protest

**P**ARENTS at BURGESS HILL, Sussex, are protesting against a change of schools.

Mothers of infants who have been transferred from the London Road school, at one end of the town, to a junior school at the other, are taking their children to the old school, as usual.

The teachers refuse to register them, but the mothers still continue to bring them. Some parents cannot afford to send their children to the other school, which is one and a half miles away.

## Cinema Demand

**A** PETITION in favour of a cinema being built was organised by the 74-year-old wife of Mr. William Nash, a retired postal official, of Blagdon Road, MALDEN, who is an enthusiastic cinema "fan."

Mrs. Nash, in a house-to-house and shop-to-shop canvass, obtained 636 signatures within a week. She did not have one refusal to sign, and many people stopped her in the street and attached their signatures to the petition.

Plans have now been approved by the Borough Council.

## Bus Demand

**T**HE POULTON, Spital and Heathfield and District Ratepayers' Association, although only recently formed, is already representing the will of the people.

Following complaints from the association about the inadequacy of the bus service to Lower Bebbington in the rush hours, Birkenhead Transport Department was requested to remedy the matter, and promptly did so.

# SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT MONTHLY

This well printed house organ is privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, and contains technical and internal matters of special interest to "Douglas Cadets." Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

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