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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

How Patriotism Is Exploited
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1937

Weekly Twopence

CRIES OF HORROR, PIOUS RESOLVES, WILL NOT END WAR

IMMEDIATELY after the raid on Nanking and Japan's assurance that non-combatants would be protected, Canton was shattered by the bloodiest air raid in history. The ravaged streets were piled high with the bodies of slaughtered women and children.

No military purpose, in the usual technical sense, seems to have been served by this holocaust. But the object of war is to enforce one's will upon the enemy, and students of warfare have long known that to terrorise and demoralise the enemy's civilian population is the logical development of modern military methods.

We deliberately set out by blockade to starve German civilians in the Great War. The slow, hideous, demoralising torture of hunger was the weapon used.

The Japanese have chosen something swifter, more spectacular, and a cry of horror has gone up from all over the world.

No sentimental cries of horror are of any value whatever. Neither pious resolutions condemning indiscriminate bombing, nor mass meetings to protest against barbarous air warfare, will avail to avert the horror we all fear is coming.

For our turn is coming too; UNLESS— Nothing will stop the evolution of military tactics except the end of war itself. And nothing will end war except the removal of the cause of war.

Modern military war is simply an extension of modern economic war, which is a war for markets.

UNLESS people will demand the distribution of mass production for mass consumption we shall again go to war for markets for our so-called surplus production.

It is not truly surplus production; it is wanted production; but those who want cannot pay, and in the competition to sell to those who cannot pay lies the seed of modern war.

"The seeds of war are in every village," said Major Douglas in his famous broadcast speech, reproduced on page 5. "Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient and decreasing amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods."

For this reason the picture which correctly appears below is not one of the bombing of Canton, but of the war on our own economic front.

Tenfold Tax Increase For Alberta Bankers

Election Rumours and Forecasts

THE Special Session of the Alberta Legislature has met. It started work last Friday, and had before it several important measures.

First a resolution denying the right of the Federal Government to disallow Provincial Legislation, together with a Bill which would have the effect of repassing the "disallowed" Acts.

The second is a Bill to increase drastically the taxes on banks. It is reported that the new taxes would increase the contribution by the banks from the present levy of \$220,000 (last year only \$81,000 were collected) to nearly \$2,500,000 (about £500,000).

This has produced the most astonishing outburst of inaccurate invective by the *Daily Telegraph*, one of whose statements, as shown elsewhere on this page, was in flat contradiction to a report in the *Evening Standard*.

We recollect that the *Telegraph* alone in all the London press announced the victory of the Social Credit Government as "the first time in Canadian history [that] a Socialist organisation has won control of a provincial Government."

A hint of an early general election in Alberta was given by Mr. Aberhart, Social Credit Premier, in his broadcast last Sunday, according to a B.U.P. message.

Referring to recent opposition moves to try and force him to resign his seat, Mr. Aberhart is reported to have said that the citizens of his constituency, as well as those of others, "WILL HAVE PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING THEIR DESIRE TO SUPPORT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, OR TO CONTINUE UNDER THE OPPRESSIVE HEEL OF THE FINANCIERS, DURING THE NEXT FORTY DAYS."

These words, however, as reported, may bear another interpretation. It would be possible to give electors facilities of expressing such a desire without holding an election.

There seems to be no doubt that there is great anxiety on

the part of the opposition to force an election, and anything tending to suggest one will be seized upon by them.

Their anxiety does not seem to be based on any expectation that an election would result in a defeat for Mr. Aberhart and his Government, so it is probably merely a move to play for time.

Be that as it may it is certain that Mr. Aberhart will be guided by his own admirable political judgment as to whether or no he accepts the challenge.

The *Financial Post* of Toronto on September 11 published the result of an enquiry among the 60-odd country weekly editors in Alberta "to find out what Alberta really thinks."

It found out what the editors really think. All the editors are anti-Aberhart, but local feeling is so high they are cautious in their statements. As one of them put it: "Please withhold my name and the name of my paper. My district was nearly 90 per cent. Social Credit at the last election . . . there is no use stirring up a hornet's nest."

What Alberta really thinks! IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT WHILE 95 PER CENT. OF THE WEEKLY EDITORS ARE OPPOSED TO ABERHART, SAYS THE *Financial Post*, ONLY THREE CONCEDE A CHANCE TO DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

Against this view the Liberal Government, at Ottawa, in touch with "trusted sources," has received a report that "the Aberhart Government has become so unpopular with the great mass of the people that Premier Aberhart has abandoned all thought of an early election."

The same report added that he was most unlikely to call the Special Session of the Legislature which he threatened after his banking legislation was "disallowed."

It also added that Alberta reaction to the Federal disallowance was favourable in the extreme.

We imagine that set of trusted sources has been given the sack by now.

BYRNE WILL BE LEAVING FOR ALBERTA THIS MONTH

Freedom of the Press
Meantime, Alberta's financial position is satisfactory—her cash position has improved. —"*Evening Standard*," September 24.
*
Mr. Aberhart has so conducted affairs that he has wrecked the credit of his Province.—"*Daily Telegraph*," September 28.

MR. L. D. BYRNE will shortly leave England to take up permanent residence in Alberta as commissioner to administer Social Credit under the Alberta Social Credit Board.

According to a B.U.P. message he receives a ten-year contract from the Alberta Government, which has granted the sum of £500 for travelling and removal expenses for himself and his wife and family.

A month ago, holding the office of temporary Commissioner, he returned from Alberta, where, with Mr. G. F. Powell, he advised the Government during the momentous drama which began with the passage of the famous Albertan Acts to license bankers.

Albertans are determined that they will no longer tolerate the debt system under which they groan, but will force their bankers to make the money system reflect the vast real wealth which is theirs.

Mr. Byrne hopes to leave for Alberta with his wife and little son and daughter about the middle of October.

It has been necessary for him to abandon a highly successful career in the insurance business, a career in which he had only recently received well-earned advancement.

Mr. Byrne speaks highly of the courtesy and helpfulness of his late firm's management which made it possible for him to pay his recent visit to Alberta.

Mr. Byrne and his charming wife will leave behind a host of friends in Birmingham and Southampton, and indeed in every place where Social Crediters are gathered together.

All will be sorry to lose him; but what a load of goodwill, hope, and encouragement he will carry with him!

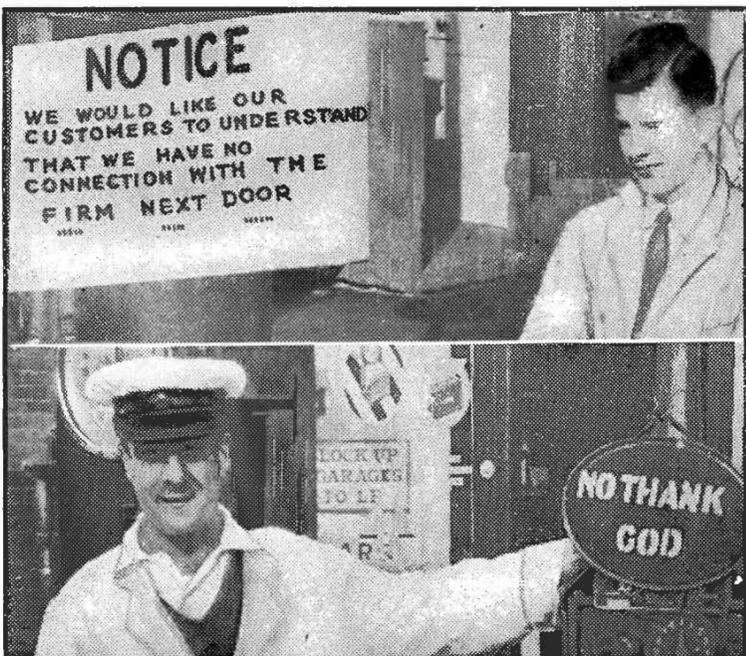
In a world menaced by fears of war and coming slumps; confused with divers remedies for its terrible disorders; where everybody blames the money system which is at the root of all our troubles, yet all seem



MR. L. D. BYRNE [Photo: Whitlock]

nervous and terrified of any alterations in it, Denis Byrne is going to help the only country in the world which knows what it wants—and says so.

THE RIVAL GARAGES



"THE SEEDS OF WAR ARE IN EVERY VILLAGE" See Major Douglas, Page Five

★ COMMENTARY ★

And Potatoes

WE were galvanised last week by the latest Potato Board advertisement on London's Underground Railways. It goes like this

I'LL HAVE AND POTATOES

The first step in formal logic we learned as youths was to the effect that everything in the world could be divided into two groups at will. Everything in the world is either a poker or not a poker; an Eskimo or not an Eskimo; a potato or not a potato.

As we are fully aware of the immeasurable productive capacity of modern farms and factories we believe that everybody in the world is entitled to say "I'll have . . . and potatoes" and to get both ". . ." and potatoes.

We are obliged to the Potato Board for this admirable slogan.

Glut Tactics

IN a leading article in *Harpers Sports and Games Distributor*—sports trade journal—the following question is asked:

If, by the way, there is any justification for the earlier advanced contentions that steel shafts and better made tennis balls are responsible for a smaller demand for those particular articles, is it not important for the trade to consider whether it can afford to go on giving such good value? And is there not a lesson to be learned from the gun trade which, by building guns so well kills all possibility of a further sale to the same sportsman—if he is of average means—for many years to come? Or, in contrast, may the sports manufacturer usefully study the tactics of the radio industry which plans for quick replacement?

We are reminded of the story, current a few years ago, that a big U.S. automobile combine was experimenting with materials and construction in the hope of perfecting a motor car which would run satisfactorily for four years and then fall to pieces, all parts being worn out simultaneously.

Real and Financial Credit

WE have received a cutting from a Blackburn (Lancs.) paper which we cannot identify, and from an advertisement on the back of the cutting it appears to have been published shortly before September 18. We do not usually print unidentified stories, but this one, which is worthy of Charlie Chaplin at his most poignant best, is worth breaking rules for. Here it is:

Two men took part in a strange human drama in a passage in Blackburn yesterday afternoon, unaware they were being observed from a window by members of an office staff. One, who was riding a bicycle, was stopped by the other, and,

apparently rather reluctantly, listened to his story.

The walker was plainly pleading, and kept pointing at his boots. Having aroused the other's interest, the walker stooped, and rapidly took them off. He handed them over for closer examination, his anxiety giving place to eager satisfaction as he held out his hand for four or five coppers.

The cyclist rode away, carrying the boots in one hand, and their late owner plodded on in his stocking feet.

If the famous remark about an army marching on its stomach is equally true of one man, then this wayfarer could face his journey cheerfully. For an unshod man may easily beg a pair of boots, but a few coppers for a hot meal or a night's "doss" are more difficult to procure.

Had a Nice Holiday ?

ACCORDING to Mr. A. E. Eden, who moved a resolution about earlier holidays at the Birmingham Trades Union Council meeting, only 4,000,000 out of 18,000,000 British workers get holidays with pay at present.

Fourteen million people either get no holidays, or go without pay. It is a pretty picture. It makes the mind reel.

For instance, that is nearly twenty times the population of Alberta. It is more than a third of the population of this country.

Do people really feel proud of this wonderful country of ours—we could be so proud of it.

Money Talks

THE stiffening of the attitude of the U.S. Government to Japan, over the question of the war in China may not be unconnected with the fact that American investments there total approximately £43 million!

This Prosperity in U.S.A.

THE week ended August 15 was a fateful week for U.S. statisticians, possibly for the country.

The *New York Times* business index for that week records the highest mark that has been reached since the week of September 14, 1929.

You remember September, 1929, comments the *New York Post*. That was the month before October, 1929. [When the great slump hit the U.S.]

The *Times* index shows that miscellaneous carloadings, steel production, electric power, automobile production, lumber production and cotton mill activity are all up to or higher than pre-depression levels.

This must be the recovery everybody has been talking about, remarks the *Post*.

"Unfortunately," it goes on, "there is one index that the *Times* does not include in its composite statistical picture.

"That is the unemployment index. We are 'back to '29'—except that in '29 we had fewer than two million jobless and today we have somewhere between five and eight millions.

"Our population has increased since '29, of course. There are about 3,000,000 more men and women in the labour market.

"But that does not excuse the employment lag. If our recovery were really 'complete,' production figures would be higher than '29 to care for the needs of the increased population—while unemployment should be as low as in '29.

"Our recovery is surrounded by a heavy fringe of jobless economic exiles from the new prosperity; refugees from our economic system, living in the tents of the W.P.A. and home relief."

The "excuse" for the "employment lag" is that labour-saving machinery really saves labour. Funny, isn't it?

Only when the U.S. Government pays out the wages of the machine as National Dividends, will there be real 100 per cent. prosperity.

What About A Rational Money System ?

A COMMITTEE (blessed word) is to investigate the "rationalisation" of working hours, with a view to "relieving" traffic congestion in London. There is a grim humour in the use of the word "rationalisation." A rational transport system is one adapted to the needs of the community. To

fit the habits of the community to the railways' convenience is wholly irrational. It is also inhuman. The whole purpose of shorter hours is to give people adequate leisure at the end of the working day. They do not want it and cannot use it in the morning.

"*The Observer*," September 26.

It is encouraging to find garrulous Garvin's mouthpiece acknowledging that systems are made for man and not man for systems. But it is no use blaming the railway companies, they are only trying to fit their system into the existing money system. It is not a case of fitting "the habits of the community to the railways' convenience," but of making both community and transport services fit into a money system which never provides sufficient money to allow of the sale of all goods and services that can be provided.

Given National Dividends, the community will be able to demand the services it wants, for it will be able to pay for them. Lacking National Dividends, the community, and this includes the railway companies and all other producers of goods and services, must gear down production and consumption to what those who control finance will permit.

Food Production

AT frequent intervals of time the agriculturist is called upon by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to fill in forms containing questions as to the amount of land he cultivates and the amount of produce it yields.

The latest of these forms contains questions as to machinery, pigs and turkeys—fifteen questions in all. At the top of the form there is the statement, underlined, "*The enquiries have no connection with taxation.*"

It is fair to assume that the Ministry of Agriculture is satisfied that the answers to questions are as nearly accurate as to make no matter; the Ministry is therefore in possession of accurate information, not only of the actual production of foodstuffs, but of the productive capacity of the country, and even if it had only the B.B.C. to give it the fat stock prices it could make a fair estimate of the price values produced annually. And there is also Sir John Orr's report on the terrible malnutrition of the people of the country which may be balanced against those prices.

Of course the enquiries have no connection with taxation, just as the Ministry of Agriculture—which is seeking to make the land more fertile by subsidising out of taxation the sale to farmers of lime and basic slag—has no connection with malnutrition, or the Bank of England with the Treasury; but it does seem likely that this accurate information would be, if available, of great use to the credit controlling monopoly and universal Mortgagee, in the placing of loans on agricultural land.

To-day everyone is blaming everyone else for the inexplicable condition we are in, while all the time the trouble is due to "a nigger in the woodpile." It reminds one of the story of the goose that laid an egg, and a little nigger dipped it in red ink to see what the goose would do. The moment she saw her egg, she shrieked for the gander, who hissed with rage over it for hours. The next day she laid another. The nigger dipped one end in red paint and the other in green. The moment the gander saw it he rushed across the yard — and killed the perfectly innocent peacock.

Good Wishes to Alberta from Donegal

IT is a pity that the Irish people cannot get full reports of this revolution in Alberta. But so long as newsagencies are

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM

By Father Levesque
of the Dominican College, Ottawa

Now on sale in English or French for 7½d. each post free from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

When ordering, please state whether English or French version is required.

It is hoped that Catholic readers will find the pamphlet of particular value in interesting their friends in the subject of Social Credit. The Pamphlet was reviewed in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 4, and in THE FIG TREE for September.

DR. FROTTI'S Canadian Broadcast

DR FROTTI, who is better known to the British public for his Thursday articles in SOCIAL CREDIT every Friday, began his address by quoting a letter in the *News Chronicle* for September 24, which he said had been kindly forwarded to him by a correspondent. It read:

CATS

I am glad to see that at last there is a movement towards taxing cats.

This is long overdue and will result in blessing to the cats and also to those owners who really need them.

Only this week I saw two boys dragging two kittens along a stony road on a piece of rag. Surely a tax is needed as it would put a stop to this sort of thing.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS

Heath Road,
Hillingdon Heath,
Uxbridge

It had been suggested by well-meaning persons, said his correspondent, that this was an argument for licensing bankers also. Bank-lovers had written in to say that they would hate to see two bankers dragged along a stony road in Alberta on a piece of rope, and something ought to be done to make taxation a blessing to them and also to their owners.

The argument behind all this, Dr. Frotti averred, was not only false but specious. He hoped that, long before the British Government could put into operation the wicked principle of cat-licenses, the League of Nations would intervene to disallow the legislation.

True it might be objected that the League had no power of disallowance over the British Parliament, but there was no point in letting slight constitutional difficulties like that get in the way of necessary and resolute action.

Cats were not like dogs. Cats were reserved subjects, whereas, as everyone knew, dogs had very little reserve at all.

Publicans, pawnbrokers, bookmakers, small money-lenders, dogs and car-owners, were one thing. Cats and bankers were another.

Anybody who wanted to license either would have to pass over his, Dr. Frotti's, bayonet and dead body. Taxation in such circumstance was not license but licence, as Gregory had, he thought, put it.

Let them all join with him in the cry "No Popery!" and all would yet be well.

controlled by financiers as at present this cannot be expected. When success comes the news will soon spread, however. In the meantime all we can do is wish success to those who are attacking the absurd system that decrees there must be poverty in the midst of plenty and would rather destroy the plenty than abolish poverty.

This is the conclusion of a leading article on Alberta in the *Donegal Democrat* for September 11.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Lectures and Studies Section

THE following courses of study began in September (for DETAILS see "Calendar and Prospectus," 3d. from all groups or from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2):—

(1). Course A. (By 20 lectures at lecture centres in the British Isles.) Fee £1 10s.

(2). Course A. (By correspondence). Fee £1 plus postal charges (2s. 6d. at home; 3s. 6d. abroad; air mail extra).

(The A Course is preparatory to examination for less advanced Certificate of the Lectures and Studies Section, which must be obtained whether the student has taken one of the Courses or not, before entry for the more advanced B Certificate.)

(3). Course B. (By correspondence only.) Fee £1 plus postal charges.

Applications to join Lecture Course A should be made to the nearest Supervisor of Information. For Correspondence Course, apply to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by
Major C. H. DOUGLAS
SEPTEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by

The Editor False Witness
Miles Hyatt European Tug-of-War
The Dean of Canterbury Unto This Last
R. L. Northridge The Shape of Things Past
W. L. Bardsley Mr. Hawtrey's Giraffe—II.
A. W. Coleman

The One Condition for Peace
R. Rogers Smith Canada Calling

Major Douglas on
Dictatorship by Taxation

A. Hamilton McIntyre, G. R. Robertson,
John Hewlett Edwards, Herbert Bluen,
Thomas Flett, K. McCarty, Geoffrey Dobbs



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Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London,
W.C.2

A WOMAN ON DEMOCRACY

A RECENT leading article in *The Observer* was written by Arthur Bryant and was called "What Democracy is. A rule of tolerance and give and take."

It was written with a smug complacency of the fact that England has ever been a Democratic nation, that in the midst of the crashing of other countries, she alone stands, a solid example that "these things do not happen in England. We can trust each other," Mr. Bryant continues, "to respect the law and the rules of the game."

But some of the rules of the game we are playing at present have brought about such Satanic results, that it is impossible to respect them, and equally impossible to regard them as the rules of the game called Democracy.

To quote Mr. Hickling "Parliament exists, with the armed forces of the Crown, to ensure that the WILL OF THE PEOPLE shall prevail. This is the theory of Democracy."

Very well, Mr. Bryant. Do the rules of the game stipulate that one-third of the people of England shall have only 6s. a week each to spend on food? Is it the WILL OF THE PEOPLE that food shall be destroyed while they and their children starve to death?

A real Democracy means every member of the community enjoying freedom in security, and this will never happen unless the will of the people prevails; until each and every one of us DEMANDS that the definition of Democracy is put into ACTION.

"Government by all classes for the benefit of all classes; Government in which the supreme power is directly or indirectly lodged in the hands of the people; the multitude."

There is one spark in Mr. Bryant's article—the ending. I like to think that in his ending there is a prophecy: "We learnt to govern ourselves — in little things, and now we are able to do so in big."

DOROTHY M. MELLING

SOCIAL CREDIT RENDEZVOUS

163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2

OPEN from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily and until 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Morning coffee, afternoon tea, and light refreshments.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. B. M. Palmer at the above address.

NOTICES

Every Thursday at 8 p.m. an open meeting is held, at which all are welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers. Bring your friends.

On Thursday, October 7, there will be a short address by Mr. Geoffrey Dobbs, "A Century of Social Credit." Refreshments.

Volunteers are spreading the truth about Alberta by selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets. They start from here between 5 and 8 p.m. on Thursdays, before the weekly meetings. Come and help, or write to G.R.T. saying what days and times are more convenient.

DOMINION SOCIAL CREDITERS ARE ASKING MRS. PALMER—

What Are English Women Doing?

"THE GRAVEST RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON EVERY-ONE."

These impressive words were spoken quite recently by our chairman. He was referring to the part we must play in the Alberta struggle, and every day the truth of his words is manifested.

When I returned from my holiday a little pile of overseas letters and literature awaited me, and after reading them I realised that, next after Alberta, the Dominions are looking to England with the greatest interest and expectation. "What are they doing in London? How are English women helping the movement?" was the tenor of the letters.

Here is an account of women's work in New Zealand.

★

MARY GRAHAM writes:—

Congratulations on the establishing of a Social Centre in London, from the Women's Auxiliary of Wellington, who helped to establish one here four years ago. It is still flourishing. We have our ups and downs, but we carry on.

"Visitors from overseas and the Dominions find our centre very useful. It is in the main shopping street, quite central and prominent.

"The local business people are much impressed that we keep the place going.

"Perhaps you would like to hear how our auxiliary conducts its affairs.

"My brother, the National Secretary, is there alone in the mornings. His wife, a vice-president of the movement, and official lecturer (voluntary and unpaid) goes down almost every afternoon to meet visitors. We keep our Thursday afternoon meeting as a steady weekly function; it is a drain of energy to Mrs. Graham and myself, on whom all the arrangement falls, but we have carried it on as a means of propaganda, and for our own education.

"We have about a hundred members in Wellington.

"We work against great apathy, but it is surprising how people are more ready to listen than they were. We have set forces going in New Zealand, and we realise the power of thought and speech.

"Because the message of Social Credit is true, is humane, and will bring about true peace, we are inspired to continue, though after four years' intensive campaigning we feel a little weary at times, as we lack funds for advertising our meetings.

"There are Women's Social Credit Groups in Christchurch, Dunedin, Wanganui and Auckland, as well as our own.

"Most women in New Zealand keep no maid, therefore we have to cook, clean, serve meals, wash up, make our own clothes, prepare lectures, attend many meetings and be, on the whole, far more efficient than women in England are expected to be.

"It is not our choice: such conditions are forced on those who take any interest in the affairs outside the home.

"Before coming to New Zealand, ten years ago from India, I used to be horrified, yet proud to hear what a mass of work New Zealand women seemed to get through, not dreaming that I would have to enter their ranks.

"It makes for all-round development, but it is hard on mothers of young children, and is no doubt a contributory cause to the evil of abortion. [This statement is borne out by

the report of a recent Government Commission in New Zealand.—B.M.P.]

"I go away on lecture tours occasionally. My sister-in-law toured the South Island last year and gave 51 addresses in three months.

"She had had no previous experience in public speaking before Social Credit fired her soul, and in fact was a very timid, retiring girl, but now she is a valiant exponent."

★

JUST a few extracts from what was to me a very inspiring letter. After reading it I felt I did not know what work was. And these letters keep coming in.

FROM SYDNEY:

"I should be glad to learn if women have any definite organisation for furthering the work of the Campaign? Perhaps we could possibly exchange ideas occasionally."

"I should greatly appreciate any suggestion or help in the work which we are now undertaking."

FROM DOMINICA:

"We women could bring in Social Credit, and sure there are enough of us. We must and can put it through before it is too late."

★

I HAVE written to explain that at present there is no separate woman's organisation in England.

Please do not misunderstand me. There are splendid women in the movement, each doing all that lies in her power, and I am proud to know them. And it must be remembered that an organisation is not an end in itself, it is only of value if it helps its members to more efficiency.

Nothing could be more futile than to try to form an organisation for women just because such things are done elsewhere.

To my mind there is only one justification for such a step—when the number of people supporting any one line of action compels it.

Organisation should grow from within, not be imposed from without. It should not for instance be necessary to ask people to "join anything."

When they come clamouring, asking for more work to be given them—then is the time for organisation.

This is the principle underlying all efforts made at 163A, Strand, and I don't think it can be improved upon.

There the matter rests for the present. If each woman Social Crediter is satisfied that she is using every opportunity that is presented to her, and doing all that lies in her power, well and good.

If she is not making the most of her opportunities, no amount of organisation will do the work she is neglecting.

You see, it is an entirely individual affair.

It is perfectly clear to me how things will work out.

If we are all doing our part, and if there is a real need for a Woman's Organisation in England, the beacon fires will leap from peak to peak, until the whole country is encircled, and ablaze.

As Major Douglas said:

"THE GAME IS WITH YOU."

An Act of Dictatorship

MR. KEITH FERGUSON, chairman of the Democratic Federation of Youth (Australia), writes to the *Sydney Sun* on August 20:

"The members of this Federation are greatly interested in your cabled report of the disallowance by the Government of the Dominion of Canada of certain legislation passed by the legislature of the Province of Alberta.

"Our Federation is not concerned with the methods by which the Alberta Government, or the experts appointed by it, propose to carry into effect the desires of the people of Alberta. What we are vitally concerned with is that here we see in operation an experiment in true Democracy. The people

of Alberta, exercising their sovereign rights as a democratic people, have demanded a certain result which they believe to be physically possible. The Government, in an endeavour to carry out the will of the people of the Province has appointed experts to devise methods to achieve the desired result. "We feel that any attempt made by those in control of the Dominion Government to impose their will upon the people of Alberta is to be deplored, because it is an act of Dictatorship and an effort to thwart the will of a democratic people."

In Australia also the bank-controlled press is evidently giving a distorted picture of events in Alberta. The struggle of the Albertan people for economic and financial emancipation is depicted as unreasonable, absurd, even disloyal.

This propaganda will fail. Today, there are too many people like Mr. Ferguson who know that in a real democracy people have the right to demand the results they want of their institutions.

In the past, there has been much talk of the sacredness of human life, and meanwhile it was being sacrificed to institutions. Today it is increasingly realised that so-called "inexorable laws" are man-made, that in fact there is plenty for all, and therefore poverty can be abolished and individual economic freedom established.

The Albertan people, by uniting in demanding the issue of a dividend, together with a lower cost of living, have set an example to the democratic peoples of the world.

WHO PAYS?

An Albertan's Question

I AM not and never have been a supporter of the Social Credit theory, but we must give the provincial government credit for a realisation of the obvious fact that radical changes will have to be made in our social and economic set-up, in order that people will have the opportunity to work and provide decent living conditions for themselves and families.

If the People's League [the organisation responsible for launching the new opposition] have any alternative economic plans to offer to the people of Alberta, which is doubtful, would it not be much more to the point to present them and not waste so much time and money operating the above-mentioned circus? [This reference is to the mass meeting reported in SOCIAL CREDIT for September 17.] After all, Calgary is well supplied with places of amusement.

It is doubtful if Canadian statesmanship has ever reached such low standards as at present prevail, and judging from what we heard at the arena, it is also doubtful if the People's League have the necessary ability and sincerity of purpose to give the much desired leadership at a time when it is so urgently needed. Apparently campaign money is not lacking, and in this connection it would be interesting to know "Where the money is coming from?"

Extracted from a letter by Norman P. Jobbins in the "Albertan" for Sept. 11.

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr _____

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A Journal of Economic Democracy

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Vol. 7. No. 8. Friday, October 1, 1937

Patriotism Exploited

PATRIOTISM, said Dr. Johnson, is the last refuge of the scoundrel, and indeed many of the worst cruelties and betrayals in history have been perpetrated in the name of patriotism.

Germany's attack on Belgium in 1914, and the Allies' maintenance of the blockade after the Armistice, although it was starving women and children, are cases in point.

It is a dangerous fact that most appeals to patriotism today are for the purpose of using the love of country and spirit of self-sacrifice, in support of oppression.

Witness what happened in Great Britain in 1931, when people were misled into making tremendous sacrifices, to maintain and strengthen the financial dictatorship, which had brought about the difficulties then being experienced.

Witness what is happening in France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and Canada today.

IN Canada, more than in any country at the moment, the patriotism of the people is being appealed to, in support of a policy of oppressive dictatorship which is not even Canadian.

The people of Alberta have claimed the right to enjoy the tremendous wealth their province produces, without let or hindrance from those who control finance. They have demanded dividends for all by right of citizenship, to enable them to buy of the plenty they can produce. They have thus challenged the financial dictatorship, which seeks to "cure" poverty in the midst of plenty by exporting, restricting or destroying the plenty.

Here is a policy which not only every Albertan but every Canadian should support heart and soul. But finance controls the press, and so we find, in the name of patriotism, Canadian people being urged to support the Federal Government, which, at the dictates of finance, is striving to stop the Albertan people winning economic and financial emancipation.

The cry is that the constitution is in danger. As if, in any case, the constitution was of greater importance than the lives of the people. The Albertan Government would naturally put human life and happiness before a bank-ridden constitution, if necessary. It was elected to achieve freedom for the people, and, come what may, it must obey this mandate.

So far, however, it is not the Albertan Government which is straining the Canadian Constitution, but the Dominion Cabinet, which relies on ancient and questionable rules, recently denounced by its own Minister of Justice, for its attempt to frustrate the Albertan Government in carrying out its mandate.

IT is to be hoped that false appeals to patriotism, of which the following is a typical specimen, will fall on deaf ears, that the cries of the half-starved and debt-ridden will drown them:—

"Loyal Social Crediters ought to recognise the logic of the situation and refuse to support any further action by the Aberhart Government that is contrary to the constitution of the country, and that, if persisted in and supported by a majority of the people of Alberta, can lead only to secession from the Dominion." (Our italics.)

Such deceptive nonsense is not likely to mislead the Albertans. Nor do we believe for a moment that the Canadian people as a whole will fail to support the Albertans in their brave fight to make the world safe for democracy at last.

ALBERTA EXPLAINED

for the man in the street

THE people of Alberta number less than half the population of the West Riding of Yorkshire, yet they live in a country about twice the size of the British Isles which is recognised as the richest Province of Canada—richest, that is, in natural resources and potential wealth.

Unfortunately, the people of Alberta, despite the great wealth of their country, suffer acute poverty.

These people are endowed above the average with plain common sense, and the absurdity of suffering poverty in the midst of such wealth has struck them so forcibly that they have unitedly elected a Government (headed by Mr. Aberhart, the Premier), which they have charged with the simple, straightforward mandate of obtaining for them a National Dividend of 25 dollars a month, together with a lower cost of living, so as to enable them to begin to enjoy their real wealth.

Practical Democracy

This is the first time that democracy has been put into practice, for democracy is government according to the will of the people, and the first condition of a working democracy is that the people should clearly and unitedly express their will for a reasonable result.

The importance of this first attempt at making democracy work cannot be exaggerated. Hitherto, governments have been returned without the people having said what they want their governments to achieve for them.

People have never before united as the people of Alberta have now united, to demand one clear, reasonable objective. Hitherto they have always allowed their Parliamentary representatives to specify a multitude of technical methods for approval, but never until now have the people themselves taken the initiative and given orders to their Members of Parliament, who are their paid public servants.

A Reasonable Demand

The reasonableness of the order which the Albertan people have given to their Government is obvious. They are surrounded by land which can produce vast quantities of almost any kind of agricultural produce desired; there are coal deposits representing 14 per cent. of the world's known reserves; great oil fields and enormous reservoirs of natural gas; 15,000 square miles of tar sands capable of producing petrol, diesel fuels and asphalt; minerals such as salt and gypsum; forests, from which timber in almost unlimited quantities can be obtained; in fact, all the raw materials required to supply the wants of a population vastly greater than that of Alberta.

That is the merest sketch of the almost limitless wealth of Alberta. A detailed account of it appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT last week. This wealth is ready to be developed and used, but now lying almost untouched.

Surely the people are reasonable in telling their government that they want to begin to partake of these riches?

It is merely common-sense that they should specify, as a beginning, a dividend of 25 dollars a month and a lower cost of living, because money is the means by which their great wealth, which they can see with their eyes, can be distributed.

This dividend of 25 dollars must, of course, be a dividend, that is, money that comes in addition to any payment received for work done.

The extraordinary thing is that sufficient money is not already being issued to the people to enable them to enjoy the production of which they are capable; for surely the only purpose of money that the ordinary, sensible person can conceive is to facilitate the distribution of the goods and services available to the people who want to have them.

The very fact that money is not serving this purpose properly anywhere in the world

today indicates that it is being perverted from its proper purpose.

To Make Money SERVE

It is well known that the money mechanism is operated by banks. All monetary transactions are eventually reflected by entries in bank ledgers. Money is, in essence, really a system of accountancy; and coins, bank notes and cheques are nothing more or less than tickets or loose-leaf book entries of accounting figures.

If these figures truly accounted the facts of the real wealth of the country, there could be no poverty—but they do not truly represent the facts.

Why this is so is not of immediate importance to practical people who are not banking experts. The important thing is that the people should elect a government to obtain the result they want, a government which will insist that whatever fault there may be in the present way of working the money system should be corrected by those who are responsible for it without delay, in order that poverty may be abolished and

By

W.A. WILLOX

Director of
Social Credit Publications

that the people may enjoy the freedom which comes from the wealth they are able to produce.

As a first step towards enforcing this reasonable demand the Government of Alberta recently passed laws to compel bankers to take out licenses, under which they would be obliged to play their part in implementing the modest demands of the people of Alberta.

That was a sensible, reasonable step to take, for bankers can have no other true purpose in a civilised society than to serve the wants of the people. It is they who control the mechanism of money, and the purpose of money is simply to facilitate, to make easy, the production and distribution to the people individually of the wealth of their country. Money is a means to an end, and those who have the responsibility of working the money system are the servants of the people; their duty is to achieve the end, the people want.

There must be some control over servants to ensure that they carry out reasonable orders, and a system of licensing is a sensible method of controlling those servants whom we call bankers.

Outside Interference

When the Federal Government of Canada disallowed these reasonable and sensible laws, it was, in effect, telling the people of Alberta that they must remain poor in the midst of plenty.

Why the Federal Government should take up this attitude requires some sort of explanation. Pressure must have been brought to bear upon Mr. Mackenzie King, the Federal Prime Minister of Canada, to make him take this drastic step. Who could bring such pressure to bear?

From whom does the Federal Government obtain the money necessary to run its social services?

★ HERE, democracy is in practice for the first time—practised by a population less than half that of the West Riding of

Yorkshire, suffering acute poverty, living in a country which is yet the richest province—in natural wealth—of Canada and twice the size of the British Isles.

Where, in fact, do all Governments obtain the money they require for the administration of their countries?

They do not obtain it from taxation, which is collected from the people after the money has been spent. They obtain it in the form of loans from banks, and taxation is used to repay these loans to the banks.

Which is in the stronger position, the borrower or the lender? Of course, the lender. Then, which is the stronger, the bank which lends or the Government which borrows?

It is obvious that only the banks can exert pressure upon Governments in these conditions. Therefore, it looks as if the banks were afraid of the legislation passed by the people of Alberta to control them.

Where There's A Will

But the people of Alberta are united in making a reasonable demand, to partake of the wealth which is theirs, and no reverse such as they have suffered at the hands of their Federal Government can prevent them from attaining their objective sooner or later.

It may be that the whole people of Canada will have to unite to give orders to their Federal Government before poverty is finally abolished amidst the tremendous wealth of the Dominion; but the fact that the people of the wealthiest province of them all have seen the light and given the order to their Provincial Government is a warrant that, before long, democracy throughout Canada will become a reality; poverty will give place to plenty, and the people will at last achieve freedom.

YOUR — RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor

MR. A. Angel, of St. Albans, in your issue of September 24, makes a very sensible demand. A demand which fits in to perfection with the demand-results campaign.

Results will be obtained only by those who never doubt, who are always certain that they will get them, and, having gained a little experience among Major Douglas's followers, I am not betraying a secret in stating that only too often that absolute conviction of our success waiting for us "round the corner" is entirely absent.

I do not suggest that I am a prophet; in my opinion the only living prophet is Douglas himself. But I should like to make a statement of fact, a fact so obvious that only the Bankers and their satellites do not appear to see it.

The present financial system of slavery is in liquidation. It is self-liquidating, because costs are not, and debts are not and prices are not.

The "masses" notice it and are sitting up. Newspapers in general refuse to report the facts and still prefer to back the losing horse. But the truth will out, and it is now only a matter of a few years. A change will come, and whether it will be a change-over to Social Credit depends entirely on the individuals in the Douglas movement.

The chances are that a first step must be taken, and even if in some countries that may be so, I predict that before 1941 Social Credit will be an established institution in more than one country.

Social Crediters of the whole world: Your responsibility is enormous. Please do realise it, and ACT. YOU and no one else, are holding the trumps. Get on, AND BE SURE.

Apeldoorn

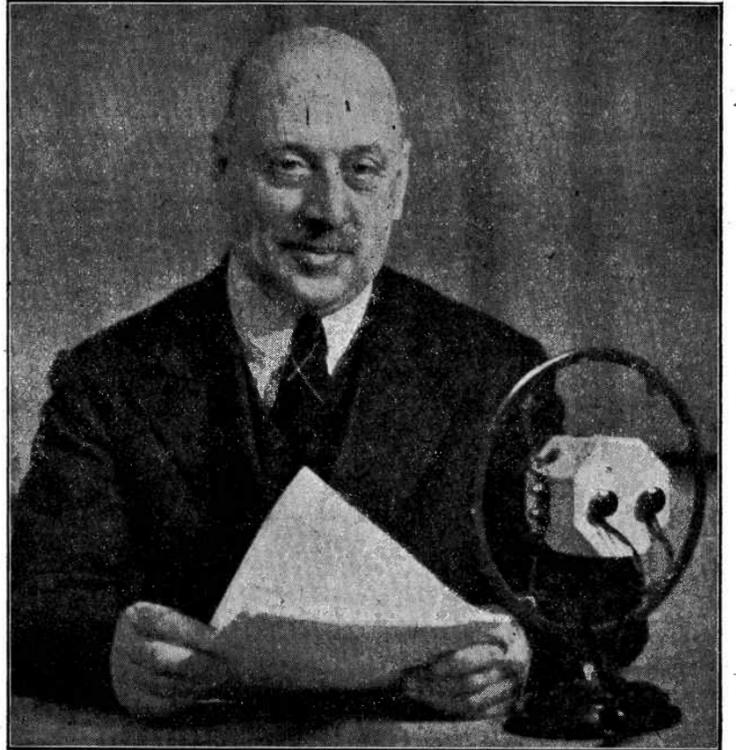
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BUSY DEATH

In Asturias, Aragon, and Cordova, three of Spain's four fronts, the fighting opens up again with re-invigorated fury. Canton and Nanking are bombed again. Chinese junks are sunk, 290 non-combatants drown. In Abyssinia persistent report says the tribes are in revolt against the Italian garrisons. Busy death.—*Daily Express, September 28.*

★
Major Douglas in his famous B.B.C. radio talk in Nov. 1934 exposed the causes of these horrors of 'busy death' as economic causes. Here is that famous broadcast reproduced.

THE CAUSES OF WAR



Major Douglas at the microphone

PERHAPS the first necessity, if we wish to arrive at the truth of this matter, is to be clear on what we mean by "war." The technical definition of war is "any action taken to impose your will upon an enemy, or to prevent him from imposing his will upon you." You will, I think, recognise at once that this definition of war makes the motive rather than the method the important matter to consider. I am much afraid that more energy is devoted at the present time to the endeavour to modify the *methods* of war than to removing the *motive* for war. If we recognise this, we shall be in a better position to realise that we are never at peace — that only the form of war changes.

Military wars are waged by nations, a statement which is the basis for the somewhat naïve, and, I think, certainly erroneous idea that you would abolish war if you abolished nations. This is much like saying that you would abolish rate-paying if you abolished Urban District Councils. You do not dispose of a problem by enlarging its boundaries, and, if I am not mistaken, the seeds of war are in every village.

I think we can get a glimpse of the main causes of war if we consider the problems of statesmen, who are expected to guide the destinies of nations: I suppose most statesmen at the present time would agree that their primary problem is to increase employment, and to induce trade prosperity for their own nations, and there are few of them who would not add that the shortest way to achieve this would be to capture foreign markets.

Once this, the common theory of international trade, is assumed, we have, I believe, set our feet upon a road whose only end is war. The use of the word "capture" indicates the desire to take away from some other country something with which they—being unable, also, to be prosperous without general employment—do not desire to part.

That is endeavouring to impose your will upon an adversary, and is economic war, which has always ultimately resulted in military war, and probably always will.

The so-called psychological causes of war are, I feel confident, the response of human nature to irritations or fears which can be traced to this cause, either directly or indirectly.

To say that all men will fight if sufficiently irritated seems to me to be an argument against irritating them rather than against human nature. It is not the irritation which causes the economic war, it is the economic war which causes the irritation.

Military war is an intensification of economic war, and differs only in method and not in principle. The armaments industry, for instance, provides employment and high wages to at least the same extent that it provides profits to employers, and I cannot see any difference between the culpability of the employee and that of the employer.

I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the armaments industry, but I am fairly familiar with Big Business, and I do not believe that the bribery and corruption, of which we have heard so much in connection with armaments, are any worse in that trade than in many others.

★

SO long as we are prepared to agree, firstly, that the removal of industrial unemployment is the primary object of statesmanship, and, secondly, that the capture of foreign markets is the shortest path to the attainment of this objective, we have the primary economic irritant to military war always with us, and, moreover, we have it in an accelerating rate of growth, because production is expanding through the use of power machinery, and

undeveloped markets into which surplus can be poured, are contracting.

Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods.

I do not believe that it is sensible to lecture the publics of any or all of the nations on either the wickedness or the horrors of war, or to ask for goodwill to abolish military war or the trade in armaments, so long as it remains true that, if one of the village grocers captures the whole of the other grocer's business, the second grocer and his employees will suffer: or if it remains true that if one nation captures the whole of another nation's trade, the population of the second nation will be unemployed, and, being unemployed, they will suffer also.

It is poverty and economic insecurity which submits human nature to the greatest strain, a statement which is easily provable by comparing suicide statistics with bankruptcy statistics and business depression.

Suicides are less in number during wars, not because people like wars, but because there is more money about. Suicides are also less in number during trade booms, for the same reason. To know, therefore, whether war is inevitable, we have to know whether, firstly, there is enough real wealth available to keep the whole population in comfort without the whole of the population being employed, and, secondly, if this is so, what it is that prevents this wealth from being distributed.

★

IN regard to the first question, I believe there can be no doubt as to the answer. We are all beginning to be familiar with the phrase "poverty amidst plenty," and it is generally admitted that the crisis of the past four or five years has been a crisis of glut and not a crisis of scarcity.

Yet during that crisis poverty has been widely extended, because unemployment has been widely extended. So that we have experimental evidence that full employment is not necessary to produce the wealth that we require: it is only necessary to the end that we may be able to distribute wages—quite a different matter.

In regard to the second question, therefore, we know it is lack of money in the hands of individuals to enable them to buy the wealth which is available, and not the lack of available goods, which makes men poor.

As our arrangements are at the present time, money is primarily distributed in respect of employment, which, as the glut

has shown, is in many cases not necessary, or even desirable.

So that it is not too much to say that the causes of war and the causes of poverty amidst plenty are the same, and they may be found in the monetary and wage system, and that, broadly speaking, the cure for poverty and the beginnings of the cure for war can be found in a simple rectification of the money system.

This rectification must, I think, take the form of a national dividend; either in a simple or more complex form, so that while there is real wealth to be distributed, nobody shall lack for want of money with which to buy.

Perhaps I need hardly tell you that money is actually made by the banking system, and not by agriculture or industry. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* states the matter clearly in its article on banking, in the words: "Banks lend money by creating the means of payment out of nothing."

It seems difficult to make it clear that the proposal for a national dividend, which would enable the products of our industrial system to be bought by our own population, has nothing to do with socialism, as that is commonly understood.

The main idea of socialism appears to be the nationalisation of productive undertakings and their administration by Government Departments. Whatever merits such a proposal may have, or may not have, it does not touch the difficulty we have been considering.

The provision of a National Dividend is merely to place in the hands of each one of the population, in the form of dividend-paying shares, a share of what is now known as the National Debt, without, however, confiscating that which is already in private hands, since the national credit is, in fact, immensely greater than that portion of the National Debt which now provides incomes to individuals.

The practical effect of a national dividend would be, firstly, to provide a secure source of income to individuals which, though it might be desirable to augment it by work, when obtainable, would, nevertheless, provide all the necessary purchasing power to maintain self-respect and health.

By providing a steady demand upon our producing system, it would go a long way towards stabilising business conditions, and would assure producers of a constant home market for their goods.

We already have the beginnings of such a system in our various pension schemes and unemployment insurance, but the defect, for the moment, of these is that they are put forward in conjunction with schemes of taxation which go a long way towards neutralising their beneficial effect.

While this is inevitable under our present monetary system, it is far from being

inevitable when the essentially public nature of the monetary system receives the recognition which is its due, but is not yet granted to it by our bankers.

But you may ask, with reason, why the provision of a National Dividend, even if effective in removing the prime motive for aggressive war on the part of Great Britain, would so affect the motives of other nations as to prevent them from making war upon us. I think the answer to this is twofold.

★

IN the first place, I believe it to be, while the present financial system persists, merely sentimental to suppose that a weak nation, particularly if it be also a rich nation, is a factor making for peace. Quite the contrary. It is as sensible to say that a bank would never be robbed if it had paper walls. International bankers are, almost to a man, strong advocates of national disarmament, but their bank clerks, alone amongst civilian employees in this country, are armed with revolvers, and the strength of bank premises compares with that of modern fortresses.

Strength unaccompanied by a motive for aggression is a factor making for peace. A radical modification of the existing financial system will make it possible to build up a strong and united nation free from economic dissension, which would, by its strength, offer a powerful deterrent to aggressive war.

And, secondly, the spectacle of a contented and prosperous Britain, willing to trade but not forced by unemployment to fight for trade, would provide an irresistible object-lesson in genuine progress and would be imitated everywhere.

Finally, you may ask why these modifications should not be made. For that, I am afraid, I must refer you to the Bank of England, which is all-powerful in these matters.

Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, which is a private company, described the relations of the Bank of England and the Treasury as those of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. I should not like you to suppose that I am accusing bankers of a wish to precipitate war. Far from it. I am confident that bankers dislike war only less than they dislike any change in a financial system with which, almost alone amongst other sections of the community, they appear to be completely satisfied.

Major Douglas

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

Announcements & Meetings

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 Monday 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.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. Weekly Conference of Supervisors, Officials and Dept. Officers at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesdays, at 7.15 p.m. prompt.

Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group. Annual Meeting at Parochial Rooms, Broomfield Road, Friday, October 8, at 8 p.m. prompt.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Green Gates, Hillside 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.

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Enquiries welcomed. If you wish to know the truth about Alberta, make yourself known.

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 Brankome Chine Café.

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson at 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

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.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, October 1, at 8 p.m.

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.

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A Conference will be held at the Rechabite Hall, Queen's Road, Brighton, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Miss M. B. de Castro, Mr. W. A. Willox, Mr. George Hickling. Chairman: Alderman J. Milner Black, J.P. At 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. W. A. Willox. "Alberta is fighting for you." MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, at 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss M. B. de Castro. "The Power of Women for Security and Plenty" At 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. George Hickling. "Dictatorship or Freedom."

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**We Have The Power To Produce
WE DEMAND THE
POWER TO CONSUME**

By Bernard Rowntree

WE, the people, the consumers, demand the power to consume all we want up to the capacity of our country to produce. Every person is the greatest expert in the world to decide what he or she wants.

We demand the power to consume all we want of the goods, services, liberty, and opportunities that can be produced for us to consume. We have the power to produce. What we need, what we demand, is the power to consume.

To be sure we do not misunderstand, let us be sure we know what we mean by the power to consume. What do the words "power" and "consume" mean to us?

POWER. Ability to act. Potential capacity. The right, ability, faculty or capacity for action or performance.

CONSUME. To eat or drink. To absorb. To use up. The using up of goods in the satisfying of human needs.

Do you want more or better food—clothing—a larger or more modern house to live in—dental work for Mary—Johnny's tonsils removed—to attend those study classes—a trip to that national forest? These are only a few of the goods and services we can produce. Do you want to consume them?

The papers are full of news about strikes. What is the cause of every strike? Knowledge or fear of not being able to consume what the men and women want?

In a recent United States Congressional committee inquiry, a witness was asked how many people were employed in the factory he had charge of. He replied: "Eight to ten thousand."

Did that make you think? Did you realise there were two thousand people and their families who in "good times" might be totally lacking the power to consume? Does any one know better than those two thousand families what they want or need?

There may be ten to twenty million people who have all the power to consume they want or need. Are you one of those, or are you one of the 90 to 120 million Americans who have NOT the power to consume all you need or want of what we do or can produce?

A man became nationally known because he said: "What this country needs is a good five cent cigar." Probably many people thought of this as only a funny remark. Why did he say "five cent cigar"? Why not a "good fifty cent cigar"? Because he knew people could not, did not have the power to consume fifty cent cigars. What we need is the power to consume what we want, provided we can produce it.

'Legalised Robbery' Alleged At Birmingham

"LEGALISED robbery" by the Birmingham Corporation was alleged at Birmingham Police Court recently when Mr. Herbert Willison declared that the City Council "had no heart and that the wrong people were in Parliament."

He was appearing for T. Allen, of Gravelly Hill, Erdington, who was summoned for obstructing persons authorised to enter premises in pursuance of the Housing Act of 1936, in the performance of demolition under the Act. Mr. Willison was granted an adjournment of the case for 28 days.

He declared that his client was the owner of property producing £315 per annum, for which the Council had been given a clearance order. They had not allowed Allen to do the demolishing at a cost of £12, but offered to do it themselves and charge him £30 plus cost of supervision.

Mr. Willison described it as "legalised robbery," and added: "That is the state we are in in England today. The trouble is the law is wrong here. I might say, perhaps, that this is what you get when the wrong people are returned to Parliament and when officials have too much power."

NEW DEAL ECONOMICS

THE PROFESSOR. I have been thinking lately of the Pocopo.

THE FOOL. So have I. What is a Pocopo?

THE PROFESSOR. The Pocopo is a small Brazilian animal. It is distinguished by its peculiarity of eating nothing except other Pocopos. As a result, many Pocopos are doomed to die of starvation. The result of this is that there are less mouths to feed, and so it is increasing rapidly in numbers.

THE FOOL. Who is your authority for that?

THE PROFESSOR. A Professor of Economics.

THE FOOL. Let us rise and uncover.

ATTABOY ABE!

I AM therefore full of warm feeling for democracy, and I am sorry to think that this form of government is on the decline in so many parts of the world.—Sir Abe Bailey, in a broadcast.

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The Fight Goes On

News of the progress of action previously reported on this page:



People acting in unison to enforce a specific and reasonable demand can always impose their will on those authorities and institutions whose job it is to serve them. This page is devoted to news of such demands and help for those who are fighting for them.

HARROGATE.—An assurance that Harrogate Corporation have no intention of seeking to extend their powers in regard to the Stray was given by the Mayor, Ald. Harry Bolland at today's meeting of the Town Council on the controversy which has arisen over the enclosure of parts of the Stray for polo and other municipal enterprises.

The Mayor recommended that the Council should consult public opinion before authorising any future activities on the Stray, but the meeting did not bind itself to this view, and the debate closed with no decision as to future policy being reached.

During the discussion, Mr. Myers, one of the organisers of the Ratepayers' Association, said that while the Mayor's suggestions did to a certain extent appease public opinion, he was afraid that they did not comprise a permanent solution to the dispute. If the ratepayers gave their representatives on the Council an indication of their wishes regarding the Stray, it was the Council's duty to carry them out, but he was of the opinion that no definite solution could be arrived at until this matter was ventilated at an election.



Why wait for an election?

Shouldn't representatives pay equal attention to the wishes of their electors in between times?



NORTH HYLTON.—Enquiry by two Social Crediters in this village, which is to be moved to a site 1½ miles away, showed that the new site was under water for most of the year. The Castletown Rural District Council chose this site instead of a nearer and more suitable one that had

been selected by the Parish Council. Reason: Cheapness. The villagers may repeat their petition—as a demand.

MOGDEN.—The mystery of Mogden continues. The Association for the Purification of Isleworth Air, formed a month or two ago, persists in its allegation that the Middlesex County Council's sewage works at Mogden is polluting Isleworth air, and the engineer in charge of the works insists that the allegation is ill-founded, and points to other possible sources of trouble in the locality.

It is evident that a public inquiry will have to be held.

If the Association's requests are not satisfied, it is intended to bring influence to bear to get Heston-Isleworth Town Council to use powers it is said to have, to cover in the whole of the works—a scheme which it is stated would cost well over £1,000,000, in addition to the £6,000,000 already spent.

"The smell from the works," writes a member of the Association who lives three-quarters of a mile away, "suggested the proximity of a heap of decaying fish."

"We emphatically say that it is never anything of a strong nature," the engineer in charge of the works is reported to say. "It is strange to people, that is all."

Wanted; an impartial nose? The point, of course, is that it is the residents' noses which matter, not the engineer's.

SELBORNE (Hants.)—After sending a representative to investigate the proposal to construct a by-pass through the village of Selborne, the Executive Committee of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England adopted in principle his report that there should not be any new road between Selborne village and the Hanger. This report will be used as the basis of

submissions on their behalf at any official enquiry that may take place.

ULSTER.—Extracts from a speech made recently at Ballyclare by Mr. H. Leech, vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland Tax and Ratepayers' Association:

"We in 'Ulster' have been acting like a lot of lambs too long.

"We are from now on going to wake up—and if the laws which our representatives make are not for the common good, then we are going to call these representatives to account."

"Take the N.I. Road Transport Act. There is hardly a public body in the Province which has not protested against the operation of this Transport Act, and numerous public meetings have been held all over Ulster, called expressly to demand the repeal of the Act. Quite clearly, then, the people are not benefiting under this transport scheme. Then, why does our Government still insist upon retaining the Act? Who does benefit under it?"

"It certainly looks as if the Act was passed in order to make Ulster safe for the railways and for those who finance the railways. . . .

"The persons responsible for all law-making are the public representatives, whether at Stormont or elsewhere, and these people are responsible to the people. They are our paid representatives—and they must see that our united demands are carried out. It is not their job, as one did the other day, to say: 'Oh, I will give it my consideration,' or that 'the people only put forward hypothetical questions' in a supercilious manner. They are the representatives of the people, and in no circumstances will the people allow them to assume the position of masters. If they don't like the job—then they should resign."

FISHERMEN PROTEST AT PROPOSAL TO DEMOLISH VILLAGE

OBJECTIVE WON

AT Sighthill, Edinburgh, there is a main road (Calder Road) with motor and other traffic running to and fro the greater part of the night, yet no provision was made for the pedestrian, the main taxpayer.

The thoroughfare is not efficiently lighted, and transport was lacking. R. Thomson of Gateshead went to Edinburgh for a holiday. He circularised the residents, pointing out that they should demand amenities as a right, if they wanted them. Later he distributed copies of SOCIAL CREDIT, with reports of Local Objectives prominent, to every house on the estate. Then he wrote to the local paper as follows:

The residents must always remember, the Corporation is there to cater for public requirements, otherwise they could consider applying "sanctions" against the Councillors at the November elections. Individuals acting in unison can always get what they want.

Councillors and Members of Parliament are the people's servants, and are there to carry out the people's will. Governments, Members of Parliament and Councillors always give way to pressure—if that pressure is persistent and continuous. What is financially possible is physically possible. The demand is—transport facilities and adequate illumination of the main road.

On the day he left his stop signs were being fixed.

A BAND of Cornish fishermen, many of whom have never been outside the county in their lives, will leave Newlyn shortly for London to appeal to the Minister of Health against the threatened destruction of their homes under the Penzance council's clearance scheme.

The council's proposals, which are being considered by the Ministry of Health, involve the demolition of practically the whole of the fishing quarter of this ancient village, made famous throughout the world by the paintings of the "Newlyn group" and other colonies of artists. Tentative plans have been made for a wide coast road, and a large car park where part of the village now stands.

Fishermen feel deeply concerned because they believe that the loss of their homes means also the loss of their livelihood. The alternative accommodation offered consists of an estate of council houses on the top of the steep hill behind the village and fishermen say that not only are the houses too far from the sea, involving a difficult climb, but that they cannot afford the rents, and there is no yard space for their nets and baskets.

Local feeling is intense, and other villages are co-operating in opposing the scheme, which the council intends to extend to the neighbouring fishing village of Mousehole.

The inhabitants fiercely resent the fact that the council has branded their homes as

"slums" under the clearance scheme. Many of these houses, made of granite, with walls up to 2ft. thick, are hundreds of years old and have been owned by generations of house-proud fishing families.

Some of the houses are let at rents of 2s. and 3s. a week. The fishermen's income varies from about £1 to 35s. a week, occasionally, for a particularly good catch, rising to £2 at the height of the season. For many months during the year, however, they receive unemployment pay.

Artists living in the district have joined forces with the fishermen, and a committee is opening a fund to pay the expenses of the deputation to London and the services, if necessary, of counsel.

Professor S.D. Adshhead, the architect, has agreed to make alternative suggestions to this total destruction of the village.

NURSERY TO CLOSE: MOTHERS START CAMPAIGN

MALDEN mothers whose children have benefited by the work of the local day nursery are to conduct a campaign against the order of the Surrey County Council that it must shut down at the end of this month.

Under the Public Health Act which comes into force on October 1, child welfare services are transferred to the County Council, which considers that it cannot continue the day nursery without other local authorities in Surrey asking for similar services.

They are willing to continue the present block grant, but this would necessitate the raising by voluntary means of a larger sum for administration than can be obtained locally at present.

Consequently, the day nursery will close its doors at the end of this month.

At a meeting, presided over by Alderman

Children Storm Council

MORE than 100 school children with their mothers paraded through the streets of High Wycombe last night and stormed the Council Chamber while High Wycombe Borough Council were in session.

They swept in, ranged themselves round the room, and demanded the provision of a conveyance for children who have to walk nearly three miles from their homes to a new senior school which has just been built.

The Mayor, Councillor R. Clarke, threatened to suspend the meeting if they did not retire, and finally the children withdrew into the street where, under the control of the police, they staged a demonstration until the Council meeting was over.

The Council have now agreed to receive a deputation from parents.

A truly terrible threat on the part of the Mayor.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA ABROAD

IN INDIA.—The Government have abandoned their plan for an abattoir and cold storage plant at Lahore, although construction had begun.

In a statement today explaining the reasons for this action the Viceroy points out that while the scheme was originally approved by the Punjab and Central authorities as calculated to promote economic and industrial development in North-Western India, the growth of public opinion in opposition to the project on the ground that it offended religious susceptibilities had induced the authorities to drop the scheme.



IN POLAND.—Railway passengers between Warsaw and the town of Radom have been surprised to see this placard displayed on posts between Okencie and Piaseczno: "We demand repayment for the ground occupied by the railway for the last four years."

This protest has been made by the people of the village of Dawidy against alleged expropriation of their land.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

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

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LABOUR'S NEW PROGRAMME IS FULL OF VAGUE PROMISES

Their Leaders Decide What YOU Want

THE Labour Party is making a great effort to recruit new members. A leaflet has been produced and will be widely distributed in this new propaganda campaign. The leaflet is full of plausible phrases calculated to attract goodwill, so common amongst the workers—but the leaflet is conspicuous more for its omissions than for its positive policy.

It is full of vague promises of "pie in the sky," and in this vagueness lies a danger against which all who may be misled by them should be warned. The greatest gift that modern science has made possible for all is not even mentioned, that is, security in freedom.

"Security" is promised, but not individual security. Planned security is substituted. In fact, the whole leaflet emphasises Labour's plans. It is pointed out that "Labour has worked out a co-ordinated scheme of national planning of industry, agriculture and finance under public control, which, if carried through, will provide the foundations of a better society we all desire."

But no attempt is made to ask the people, or to find out from the people, what they all desire; and further, what they desire first; and in that omission the Labour Party and their new leaflet rank exactly like the existing Government, and the governments of, say, Germany, Italy, and even Russia.

They all plan a world which they think the people ought to want; none of them come to the people without a plan and say, "What do you want first?"

And the great danger of this is that the freedom now possible for each one of us is ignored.

It is either ignored because the leaders of the party do not want to arrange for its distribution, or they do not know that it is available for distribution. In either case, it would be dangerous for the people to conform with the request made to "give Labour power."

THEY DECIDE

Strange as it may seem to those who never give it a thought, this demand betrays hostility to the essential principles of democracy itself, for the people cannot safely delegate their power to any party or persons if they are to retain any hope of achieving the freedom which is now possible and available for distribution.

The leaflet promises the unemployed, for instance, "a fair deal," and promises "adequate maintenance for himself and his family"; but what constitutes a fair deal and what constitutes adequate maintenance will be decided for him.

The leaflet, in its proposals for a planned prosperity, says "control of finance is the first necessity. Labour's proposals for the public control of the Bank of England and, through it, of credit, and for a National Investment Board, "will ensure that national industries and services, and essential development schemes are properly financed instead

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of being left to the whims and prejudices of financial speculators."

Finance is thus disposed of. Notice, not a word here of financing consumption; not a word here indicating any intention to distribute the wages of the machine. And what does "National Investment Board" mean?

The fact is that all this sort of thing is being carried out now. The Bank of England is doing it very efficiently all the time. Not a word about National Dividends; not a word about financing the consumption of that multiplication of output the machines are delivering; not a word about giving the poor money to spend whether they have worked or not, provided the goods are there to meet the financial demand.

WAGE SLAVERY

All the promises seem designed to lift political careerists to positions of power, to govern, and to continue the system of wage slavery.

Under the heading "Security," for instance, the leaflet says, "A Labour Government will take effective measures to increase employment." For the distressed areas (called "The Forgotten Areas") the leaflet states, "A Labour Government will regard it as a special task to bring back Health, Hope and Work to the populations of the distressed areas."

The emphasis on work is significant. It means that the party, or at least the party's leaders, are not in favour of distributing the free dividend which is the inheritance of every person.

The whole programme betrays a complete lack of understanding of the meaning of the technological processes in industry which, whilst maintaining output and actually increasing it, yet continues to displace labour.

The whole leaflet might easily have been written by Mr. Montagu Norman himself; and while we listen to politicians' plans for vague ends, there is no hope for the workers and the poor.

Only when the electors stop listening to these programmes and decide to make their own agenda, and to place at the head of such an agenda the thing they want first, and insist with all the sanctions they can possibly mobilise that that shall be done, and done first—only then will they ever find a way out of the present insecurity, poverty and danger. Only then will they find a way into their inheritance of security and freedom which is immediately available for distribution to each and all.

GEORGE HICKLING

JOIN THE D.S.C. AND FREE THE WORLD

Wars are not "declared" nowadays, they just "start."—Stalin.

HOWEVER much one may disagree with the Communists (or any other political party for that matter) there is no doubt about the truth of the above statement of fact.

And as we all know, war has already "started" between the money power and the Douglas Social Crediters. Canada is the place where it is most violent, at the moment; but, if the Albertans are to have a chance of success in their local battle, then pressure must be kept up on other fronts—and particularly here.

Who Is Friend

and Who Is Foe?

The Germans realise now that one of the chief reasons for their defeat was the effect of the Allied propaganda in causing confusion and disunion in the minds of the German People; so that at the end of 1919 they could not distinguish friend from foe amongst their own folk, and then naturally they had no chance against the Allied armies.

While this, of course, acted (from our point of view as British people) in our favour at that critical time, there is no doubt that a similar form of disrupting propaganda is used now by the Money Power for its own interests, against the peoples whom it exploits.

In Canada the bankers are using every subtle and cunning device of propaganda at their disposal—such as the so-called free press, the "People's Freedom League," and so on, to confuse people's minds and stimulate dissension.

The same is being done in this country. The enemy are past masters in the art of "divide and rule"; and many people who are apparently friendly to the people, and out to "Plan for Prosperity" are actually merely tools (conscious or unconscious) of the bankers.

A confused mob cannot take any effective action. Even a body of men who think alike require some quick means of finding out what to do and how to do it in times when events are moving swiftly: i.e., they must have the power and mechanism to act unitedly.

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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

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. 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.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. 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.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed

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(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)