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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.

CHARLES
JONES
on Page 4
Mrs. B. M.
PALMER
on Page 3

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

Weekly Twopence

Aberhart's Acts Disallowed:

DEFENCE SPEECH: PREMIER SILENT ABOUT CREDIT THIEVES

SAID the Prime Minister in his defence speech last Monday:

"I have no interest in other systems of government except in so far as they react on other countries. I have no bias in favour of Nazism or Fascism — or Bolshevism.

"All of these systems seem to me inconsistent with what is all important to me, the root of my political creed—individual liberty.

"I do not mean that liberty can be completely unfettered. That would merely allow one individual to gratify his own self-interest at the expense of his fellow-citizens.

"Subject to reasonable restriction, I believe in liberty of thought, speech, and action. Without that liberty there can be no true democracy."

We also agree with the aim of individual liberty, but is this possible while the policy of the Bank of England is what it is? No, it is not.

We agree also that to allow one person (or even a group of people) to gratify self-interest at the expense of others is not liberty.

If the Prime Minister means what he says, why was he silent about those who have stolen the nation's credit?

We also believe in liberty of thought, speech and action, subject to reasonable restriction.

But is the destruction of food and the restriction of its distribution in England while some are starving a reasonable restriction?

Is it reasonable to restrict four-and-a-half million British consumers to an expenditure of only 4s. a week on food and another nine millions to only 6s.?

Is this liberty? Or is it license exercised by the Money Monopolists at the expense of others?

There is a power operating in England against liberty, against democracy, and its strong and stealthy opposition to the known means of distributing peace, security and freedom to individual Englishmen is ruthlessly bringing the nation to the brink of war.

We cannot blame foreigners for failing to put our own house in order; that is our responsibility as free electors in a democratic country. It is a responsibility from which there is no escape.

THE SOVEREIGN ALBERTANS VERSUS THE LAWYERS

THE three main acts of the Alberta Government designed to pave the way for giving the people what they have demanded were last Friday declared invalid by the Canadian Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of a British Dominion has thus declared that the people of a Province which possesses its own Parliament opened annually by a Speech from the Throne, is not sovereign.

To hundreds of thousands throughout Canada, and to millions throughout the English-speaking world, this will come as a shattering, an incredible shock. Democracy declared not sovereign!

Then where—and in all countries now men will be asking this question—where lies the power that is sovereign?

Democracy is sovereign. When a people makes up its mind to take united action for a definite result, nothing can ultimately defeat this purpose.

It is only outside Canada that the opposition is jubilant. From Vancouver to the Atlantic they know that the Albertan PEOPLE are in this fight to the finish.

And not only the Albertans—the veil is wearing thin in Canada, and the dirty, crooked shapes of Finance are growing plain for all to see. Men become restive when they see the bestial reality.

The *Times'* report of the invalidation itself is most interesting. The judgments were said to be unanimous. It is admitted, however, that Mr. Justice Cannon and Mr. Justice Kerwin wrote a separate judgment, and Mr. Justice Hudson still another separate judgment.

The Chief Justice, Sir Lyman Duff, with whom Mr. Justice Davis along with Mr. Justice Crocket agreed, "found it necessary to examine the general scheme and history of Social Credit legislation in Alberta, and he decided that it transgressed the legal powers of a Provincial legislature as defined in the British North America Act." (*The Times*, March 5.)

We would like very much to know on what points Justices Cannon and Kerwin and, independently, Justice Hudson, differed.

The main judgment about the Press measure said that "any attempt to abrogate this right of public debate or to suppress traditional forms of the exercise of the right in public meetings or through the Press, was incompetent to the legislatures of Provinces and repugnant to the principles of the British North America Act."

Was this Sir Lyman Duff again? As one reads, "attempt to abrogate right of public debate"—"suppress traditional forms of right in public meetings and the Press," etc., one wonders whose legislation he means.

Certainly there is nothing resembling this in The Accurate News and Information Act of the Alberta Government.

[In case any of our readers should feel depressed by the apparent setback which is disclosed by this communication, we have the highest authority for stating that not only was the course of events anticipated, but that it is regarded as being entirely satisfactory and inevitable to the eventual and desired outcome.]

GESTURE

The Secretary,
Social Credit Secretariat,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

Dear Sir,
REVENUE—SPECIAL DRIVE

I promise to pay £10 (ten pounds) if, and when, 99 (ninety-nine) others have guaranteed £10 each as an extra special contribution to Headquarters' Revenue, payable, on demand by the Director of Revenue, or (provided 60 written guarantees have been listed) by June 30, 1938.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. Hillier,
Johannesburg, Transvaal,
S. Africa.

See special appeal—Page 2.

NEW RATES VICTORY — In Poole

FOUR weeks ago Poole was asleep. Poole and Parkstone Social Credit Group were restless about getting more members, about the move against rising assessments which the Secretariat were urging them to undertake.

Four weeks ago they were conscious of ineffectiveness, a feeling of stagnation.

Then the spark fired the tinder. All in nine hours Poole was aflame with large red bills, "Resist the Rise in Rates," because a member of the Group decided on Action while the moment was opportune.

The *Poole Herald* announced "Poole Rates up 6d.?" Without knowing where the action would lead him he felt the urge, conscious of the indignation that would rise in every ratepayer's mind on reading that contents bill.

The next evening was weekly group meeting, and there, quietly and deliberately, they discussed the situation and planned the distribution of the red bills to every shop in the borough—to advertise to the people that something was afoot about the RATES.

The story of the taking of a shop in a central position for headquarters of the campaign has already been told in SOCIAL CREDIT of February 18, and the remainder of the story of the campaign and its successful ending makes wonderful reading, in corroboration of Major Douglas's prophecy, "You will be surprised, if you look for 'that hole in the road' now, what amazing things will happen in twelve months."

Our appeal for helpers was immediately answered. White we were getting the demand forms for canvassers printed, canvassers were being enrolled and helpers for headquarters routine were offering their services.

The complete story of attempts to gain the confidence of the people, by public meetings, street corner meetings, propaganda in the shop windows, messages to canvassers through the same medium, would take too long.

We had an 8ft. by 6ft. chart on the wall of the shop indicating what helpers would

Continued on Page 5

BOY IS TOLD 'ENLIST OR BE SENTENCED'

WHEN a boy of 17 was found guilty at Sutton Coldfield police court with stealing a motor car, the Chairman of the Bench, Alderman Pearson, said he would have to join the Army or Navy within a week or be sentenced.

The boy was a first offender. His mother pleaded for him to be given another chance. Alderman Pearson refused. Shouted the mother: "He is not your son. He is mine."

So much for freedom. This boy, who, it was stated, was "swollen-headed," must either pay for an adolescent failing by surrendering himself to military discipline or a Court sentence. He is given no chance to find himself with the help of the Court Probation Officer.

Land of Our Fathers!

THE long years of enforced poverty in Wales has produced a scourge of tuberculosis.

The report of Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., who has been presiding over a Ministry of Health Commission to investigate, is ready, and the evidence will be such as to appal anybody who cares to read it.

Who says we cannot afford sanitation, good food and housing?

There are people who do say it, but such people always mean we cannot afford it for others—the restriction they insinuate and advocate for others is not, of course, meant to apply to themselves.

QUICKER, QUICKER, QUICKER

NOTICE how the democratic action for which we stand is speeding up. It is less than two years since Major Douglas first spoke about "that hole in the road." Early successes were small, but they rapidly increased in number.

Then came the Sheffield triumph last autumn, when 50,000 people participated. Last week came Sir Kingsley Wood's re-valuation postponement, and now, right on its heels, comes the glorious victory at Belfast.

Every success in turn has been won by individuals working in association — by individual brains, individual energy, and donations (sometimes infinitesimally small) from the pockets of individuals.

Behind each new drive stands the Secretariat guiding, inspiring, teaching, quickening. Itself dependent upon individuals, their personal abilities and support.

Our work is bearing fruit. Our pressure is being felt, and every success as it comes is bigger, broader, more exciting than the one before. And, think of it!—each one is a further step towards the universal freeing of mankind.

What a glorious process to take part in—if only to the extent of sparing a shilling or two a month.

COME. THROW IN YOUR WEIGHT. LET ME SEE ONE OF THE FORMS BELOW WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IN THE POST TOMORROW.

W. WILSON

Assistant Director of Revenue

Every Man Is Worth Two — In Association

POST ONE OF THESE FORMS TO-DAY

FORM A I wish to become a Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd. I can afford to pay £ : : a week month year

and enclose my first contribution. I understand that this will entitle me to the Social Credit Monthly Supplement.

Name

Address

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM B I enclose the sum of £ : : as a special donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name

Address

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

★ COMMENTARY

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

Suez Canal Board

ACCORDING to a written answer by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there are at present vacant one of the French and one of the Egyptian directorships on the Board of the Suez Canal Company.

The full Board comprises 32 directorships, of which 19 are French, 10 British, two Egyptian and one Dutch.

Relativity

FOR every pound the Government pays out in Great War pensions, four are paid as interest on the War Debt.

Roughly a third of all the money earned by individuals is re-collected by taxation in one form or another.

The death-rate in London, and in provincial towns, is highest where overcrowding and poverty is most intense.

Slums and poverty are as deadly as wars, and slums and wars happen because we permit poverty.

A Gnat and a Camel

MR. W. BUCHANAN-TAYLOR, chairman of the Publicity Club of London and president of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants, when addressing the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, attacked football pools.

"From an industrial point of view," he said, "it has to be remembered that if £40,000,000 is being devoted to these gambles, the money is out of circulation, except through the post in paper form. Commerce, which depends upon the steady flow of the people's money, is being denied this huge sum."

Apart from his error in thinking that having a bet on football pools takes money out of circulation, it is strange that Mr. Buchanan-Taylor had nothing to say about an Institution that makes £40,000,000 look like nothing. Perhaps he doesn't know what the Bank of England does?

Americans Will Demand National Dividend

ON the U.S.A. New Deal's fifth anniversary unemployed in the United States total 11,000,000, the same as in 1933, and the Government debt has risen in the same period from \$20,000,000,000 (£4,000,000,000) to \$37,000,000,000 (£7,400,000,000).

After allowing every disastrous experiment to be tried on them, THE PEOPLE of the U.S.A. will no doubt eventually decide to demand, with united voice, that a National Dividend be issued to every one of them, so that at last they may be enabled to buy and enjoy what they can produce.

20,000 Words A Week

Every week 20,000 words have to be written for SOCIAL CREDIT.

Any reader able and willing to write,—occasionally or regularly,—for the paper, is invited to communicate with the Editor.

Another World Planner

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., talking about the Labour Party Campaign for Peace and Security, said, "It is a campaign for the security of our country and for the peace and liberties of the whole world."

"Believing that peace is indivisible, Labour is ready and anxious for a genuine political and economic and disarmament settlement with all the nations of the world."

That's the stuff the International Financiers love to hear ladled out.

Poor old Henry Dubb, where does he come in? The italics are ours.

Impoverishing Consumers

THREE taxation measures affecting the food of the people have been introduced since the present Government took office.

They are, the Import Duties Act of 1932, which has collected £32,374,000 from consumers' pockets in five years.

The Ottawa Duties, five years' revenue, £32,782,000.

The Irish Free State Special Duties and Import Duties Act, £43,000,000. These latter were imposed as a sanction against Eire, because they refused to pay the land annuities. In plain English, we are being taxed when buying Irish produce, in order to punish Irishmen because they refuse to pay rent to outside bankers for the privilege of being born and living in their own country.

These three tax impositions over the last five years have collected via food prices £108,156,000 from the pockets of consumers.

So a demand for lower prices and less taxes is a practical proposition if that's what consumers want.

Hoodooism

SIR MALCOLM HOGG, deputy chairman of the Westminster Bank, discounted the idea that Britain was heading for another industrial slump, when speaking at the Castle Bromwich section of the B.I.F.

International trade, he said, was still a very sick man and therefore in need of prayer.

Monty's Dream

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN, on the occasion recently of his wife laying the keystone of the Prince's Street dome of the new Bank of England, complimented those who had been engaged in what he described as a fine example of their craftsmanship.

He said he wished it were possible to see a building raised today on which only craftsmanship was employed and in which there would be no vestige of steel or concrete.

The *Architectural Review* comments: "Why, one wonders, are steel and concrete always considered less 'crafty' than bricks and mortar? And why is it always the giants of finance who are most susceptible to a nostalgic longing for the past?"

Well, we think it's all part of the idealism with which such men are occupied, such as putting China right before we start on England—how wonderful it would be, if the masses of the people could be educated to live on the food they ate, say, 20 years ago! Or what will be produced 20 years hence! *instead of eating NOW!*

The True Meaning Of Religion

To the Editor of *The Press*.

Sir,—There is great danger of losing sight of the meaning of religion in over-emphasis. Literally, religion means a bending back; that is, it means relating an idea to reality. The burden of Christ's teachings was to divorce the people from the empty rituals of the period and bring them back to the reality of living. He taught a code of conduct to enable men to live in harmony. He came that we might have life, and have it more abundantly. His teachings were essentially a challenge to the economic system of that day. It is reasonable to suppose that it was this aspect of early Christian teaching which led to the persecution of the early Christians.

Christianity became respectable when the emphasis was laid on the transcendental aspect, and it has remained so till these days. For many centuries men have had their eyes focused on a world to come, and have been content to put up with the evils of this world. The Churches are losing ground the world over, because men are no longer satisfied with pious platitudes about pie in the sky some day. They are being forced to accept the fate of Sisyphus and Tantalus because a demon called Procrustes is their master. If the Churches are to survive, they must serve the people by taking their eyes off the ends of the earth to challenge the powers of evil servants become masters.

At the Lambeth Conference, in 1930, the Bishops solemnly reaffirmed that "even in matters of economic and political controversy the Church is bound to give its positive and active corporate witness to the Christian principles of justice, brotherhood, and the equal and infinite value of the human personality." It is these principles that are being outraged by the debasement of people condemned to conditions of life which are entirely unnecessary in a world of plenty.

What are the Bishops doing to justify their solemn reaffirmation? Faith without works is death. The Church is a means to an end,

but it suffers from having been exalted to become the end, in which case it loses sight of the end, which is the establishment of the Kingdom of God in earth as it is in Heaven.—Yours, etc.,

W. B. BRAY.

The Press, Christchurch, N.Z.

January 3, 1938.



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

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1938

The price of THE FIG TREE is 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. for a year, post free everywhere. Please send your instructions to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Thrift, The Virtue, Has Become Thrift, The Vice: It Is Wasting Our Lives

BY MRS. B. M. PALMER



YOU all know the sort of thing I mean. There is a page or two about it in any woman's popular magazine. It rivals the beauty expert's advice, and is irresistibly fascinating to the newly-weds.

Home hints; or how to make new articles out of old ones, and tasty dishes out of left-overs.

Now I want to be quite clear. We are grateful for some of these hints, for, indignant though we are that we are obliged to seek their aid, we must be practical.

We must realise that we are living now in an age that puts a premium on thrift, and we have got to live our lives under the conditions that thrift imposes. For the present, at least. Until everyone wakes up.

But there is no reason why we shouldn't understand clearly that such cheese-paring methods are, in a properly run modern State, not only unnecessary, but utterly damnable, and bred of the powers of evil. Just like rates and taxes.

JUST think what an absurd situation it is! Flick over the leaves of the magazine, and you will see, set out with all the allure that ink and photography can command, the most fascinating pictures of what we could have if we went out shopping with a bundle of treasury notes in our pockets.

Here is the new spring two-piece, of navy blue tricot, with soft sash of matching satin, and loose three-quarter coat; the jaunty little hat with its beautifully made cluster of tiny flowers; the blue suede shoes and hand-bag; the fairy jewelled watch.

On the next page see the photograph of a sports two-seater, drawn up by the roadside in one of the beauty-spots of France; the luxurious fitted dressing case; sports clothes; hotel lists, furniture, carpets, radio sets . . .

Do not look any further; these things are not for you (at present). Turn to the home-hints page. Here you will learn how to press your last season's coat, to dye your faded stockings, and varnish your old straw hat.

Your husband can paint the shabby old car, and there are endless hints on how to spend a happy holiday camping (even though you are terrified of insects and loathe missing your bath).

Nothing must be discarded until it is worn to a frazzle. Your old felt hats can be made into dinner mats, your leaking mackintosh into aprons, and old clothes into rugs to spread on the floor.

WHAT, I ask you, in the name of all sanity, are the shopkeepers in business for? For a lark? Are the advertisement writers lying? Or are not the

shops and garages bursting with the most beautiful, luxurious things that we are all longing to have and simply cannot buy because we have no pound notes and have not yet found out how to get any?

Now, though the majority of people will admit readily enough that the things in the shops are there for people to buy, yet they do not grasp the reality of this statement because of some age-old complex rooted in their minds like a dank and dangerous weed.

The trouble is that this weed in the past was a fair and useful plant, which was of the greatest benefit to men and women. Its name was thrift.



IN days when everything had to be made by hand, by long toilsome processes, he who wasted materials wasted something even more precious, man's time—one of the most precious things any of us possess.

Thrift was a virtue of a very precious sort, when articles of everyday use could only be made by spending much labour and time.

But now see how the tables are turned. It is thrift that wastes our time, instead of saving it. For it has been given to man to unlock the gates of abundance, to pour out riches to satisfy every need by means of the wonderful inventions of the power of life.

These mighty slaves of ours, the awe-inspiring inventions of the scientist's wonderful brain, working in association with others, have solved the problem of the ages, how to save time, so that men and women are set free for higher things, for art, music, literature, and science, the foretaste of heaven on earth—for happiness and freedom.

What blasphemy, then, is it, if you spend the God-given hours in making rag mats out of old clothes only fit for the bonfire, or ruin your priceless eyesight with darning great holes in socks that can be turned out by machinery in the millium?

Thrift, the virtue, has become thrift the vice — the flower become the weed.



THE great problem is to make women realise that it is only the shortage of money that makes the household hint page a necessity—that if we had a bundle of pound notes we could tear out that page and throw it in the fire.

Then why shouldn't we have them?

Concentrate on that—keep it before you like a star, and you will transform the world.

THIS WOMAN'S LIFE IS DEDICATED TO A LIE

ONE of the saddest things I have ever read was published in the *Daily Express* on February 15 last. It was sad because I am afraid neither the woman herself nor the majority of her readers realised the harm she is doing.

I forbear to publish her name, for in years to come (how near now?) it will not be considered that she was a pioneer of progress.

During the twenty-two years of her married life she had to manage on £3 a week, sometimes much less, to keep herself, husband and two children.

She thus became an expert in thrift. There is nothing she does not know about making shift with old things, buying in the cheapest market, saving, skimping, getting a nourishing diet out of seven shillings a week a head.

The *Daily Express* says she has created a new job for herself, that of domestic research expert. She will help other struggling wives with her experience, showing them how to live (1) on £2 10s. or £3 a week.

She has already had a telephone call from the B.B.C. asking for an appointment.

Here is an extract from the *Daily Express*:

"I asked how she would apportion an income of £2 10s. with a family of four.

"Food first. Always remember that. Then the children's education. Clothes and recreation come last," she said. "Rent would be 12s. 6d. to 15s."

"Seven shillings each would be apportioned for food. She doesn't believe it can be done on less. She thinks meat is unnecessary if you get the right variety of vegetables and fruit.

"You can get a walloping big turnip for a penny," she said. "Cabbages are cheap enough, too."

Heavens above!



THE sad part about it is that this woman, wide-awake, intelligent, still young and full of life, is dedicating herself to the service of a lie—that you must have poverty in the midst of plenty, that the abundance all around us must not reach the people, that for ever they must live in toil and penury.

Won't somebody, even though he is only an advertising expert, undeceive her?

RELIEVING THE POOR RELIEVERS

ARE your present prospects less than £7 per week? If so, you should become a Relieving Officer, Registrar or Attendance Officer. FREE details of openings from Chambers College (Dept. 80), 335, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Letter:

Dear Sirs,

Since I am merely a commercial traveller trying to sell food products, my prospects of earning £7 per week are very remote. Therefore, I am moved by your advertisement to turn my thoughts to becoming a Relieving Officer.

There is, however, one thought that bothers me.

Supposing the conditions of the people improve to such an extent that Relieving Officers will not be required, what should I become then?

Reply:

Dear Sir,

We are very glad to learn from your letter than you have almost decided to become a Relieving Officer.

We understand your concern for your future in the event of poverty being abolished, but hasten to assure you that this is most unlikely. It is an integral part of our system, and it is far-seeing men like yourself who realise this, and turn it to advantage. Even so let us stretch our imagination to breaking point, and suppose that such a calamity takes place. This would mean that there would be Relieving Officers in need of relief, and if you have studied our Course diligently, you would be the man chosen to administer relief to the Relieving Officers.

MORE PEOPLE KILLED BY SOOT THAN BY CARS

"MORE people are killed by soot than by motor cars," said Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., President of the Institute of Fuel, addressing the Joint Gas Conference at the British Industries Fair, Birmingham, on March 2.

Sir Philip was dealing with the question of smoke prevention and went on to say that the cost of fog and smoke pollution was commonly estimated at £40,000,000 a year, and the cost to Londoners was more than £1 per head.

To the doctor smoke meant illness and death. A well-known medical officer had stated that the majority of lives lost from respiratory diseases were lives thrown away.

Such mortality was preventable and curable, but prevention could be achieved only by tackling the smoke nuisance resolutely.

To the ordinary housewife in big towns smoke meant more work, more expense. The average housewife in Manchester, for example, took an hour longer over her weekly washing than the housewife in Harrogate, and spent 7½d. a week extra on washing materials and fuel.

The worst feature of all was that the position in London had ceased to improve. Recent observations at four points in London showed an atmospheric pollution worse than at the worst station in Sheffield, Salford and Glasgow.

At six of the thirteen London stations where observations were regularly taken an actual increase had been shown in the solids deposited compared with the average of the last five years.

Up-to-date heating appliances, both domestic and industrial, are available and could be installed universally so as to eliminate the death-dealing smoke nuisance. It is just a matter of the money (or tickets) to pay for them.

They Call Me Carpenter

THEY CALL ME CARPENTER, by Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. 3s. 6d.

THE main theme of this very readable story is the introduction of Jesus Christ into a modern American city.

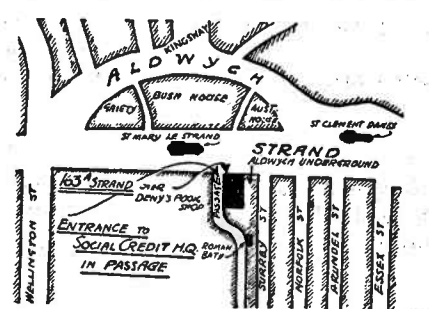
The incidents are chosen to form a bitter satire upon city life and the urges and stresses set up by our economic and social system as it affects individuals.

The pictures drawn are fairly true to what actually does happen in human relationships, though some readers will not see eye to eye with the author's drawing of Christ as conversing like a Socialist to cinema stars, rich young men, film producers, and so on.

J.C.

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2



OPEN daily from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Closes 1 p.m. Saturdays. Refreshments. Inquiries to Mrs. B. M. Palmer.

Open meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. On March 17, Miss Townsend, "Psychology of a Social Crediter." All are welcome.

Every Wednesday, 7 to 9.30 p.m. Study Group (newcomers 6.30 to 7 p.m.). No entrance fee. No collection.

A Social Credit Dinner & Dance

Wednesday, March 30th at 7 p.m. for Dinner at 7-30

Dancing at 8-30 in the MIRROR HALL Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate St.

Tickets 8s. 6d. Evening Dress

Owing to limited accommodation early application for tickets is advisable.

Apply to Miss Melling, or Mr. R. A. Dorton, c/o The Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A Strand, W.C.2

SOCIAL CREDITFor Political and Economic
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Fear and Freedom**T**HE naturally brave man usually thinks that others are as brave as himself.

It is a common failing to assume that the qualities of one's own personal character are duplicated in others.

Most Social Crediters, having found a great light, assume that all others are anxious to find it, too.

Few realise the extent and depth of the clarifying effect an acceptance of the Social Credit policy has on their outlook.

And, therefore, it is quite natural for new converts to direct their propaganda activities on public men, industrialists, politicians, and so on, in the hope they will respond and utilise their power and position in the service of our cause.

Much has been done in this direction over a good many years, but results prove it to be a stony ground.

The same labour and effort devoted to carrying the light to the common man, the unknowns, always results in a much better harvest.

THIS is probably due to the fact that the poorest of the classes are less obsessed by fear than are those whose position (measured by any standard) is above their own.

Fear is one of the dark powers.

It is the most blinding and destructive of all the emotions.

A person in a panic is capable of committing the most atrocious of crimes, such as would appal him viewed from a point where confidence reigns instead of fear.

Not so long ago somebody spoke of the labour unrest stirring in the mining industry in the hearing of a certain well-known U.S. banker, who owned most of the controlling shares in the mines affected.

The banker said, "You can't run a coal mine without machine-guns."

AND he meant it, for machine-guns were used ruthlessly at the time, and this banker, apart from being one of the richest men in the world, belongs to a family which, by all the evidence, exercises more power than any other on this planet.

Bankers are prone to panic, and the banker's phrase above expresses more fear than ever a collier feels in risking his life every day at work, because its nature is different.

It wasn't an explosion or a fall of the roof that the banker feared, but rather the loss of his power over others, and this same fear explains the bankers' opposition to Social Credit.

It also explains the near-futility of approaching public men (whose careers are in the hands of the Credit Monopolists) in the hope that they will help the common people towards a state of freedom and security.

The greatest spiritual appeal Social Credit makes is that of freedom—freedom in frugality is better than well-fed slavery maintained on a foundation of fear.

WHEN Social Credit is in operation, it will be impossible for "power-lusters" to condition their fellowmen's lives with fetters of fear.

Each Social Creditor wants to live in security and free from a rule of fear, but he is willing that other men shall live that way too.

And in this matter of refraining from interfering with other people, a Social Creditor differs quite definitely from the devotees of fear-rule for others.

The policy of the money-monopolists is freedom for themselves, freedom to impose tyranny on others. It is not the policy of those who love freedom for all; it is opposed to it, and it is a good thing to realise there is a war on, and to know where to look to get recruits who are willing to fight for that freedom unconditioned by tyranny.

Letter To A Secondary School Boy

My dear John,

BELIEVE me, I deeply sympathise with your bewilderment in facing the world this year as a worker, and with your difficulty in choosing a career.

Your remark that you are an "average victim of higher education" is very bitter for seventeen years. I can better understand the note of despair on which you end, when you say "the very news of today doesn't smell human."

I appreciate, too, the significance with which you qualify all your aspirations with the words "labour market permitting." It is true that every country is turning out school-leavers and graduates each year, full of ambition and energy, for whom society has no proper place.

They join in the scramble for a livelihood, and many who fail to find one, or are thrust into jobs which have no appeal to their interests, and make no demands upon their finer faculties, are soured or broken in the struggle to find a tolerable place among the overworked who draw pay.

An American collegian recently wrote, "You should know something of the effects this endless job-hunting has on your character. Ploughing under cotton and corn is nothing compared to the ploughing under of human life, ability, energy and skill."

But you must not let this discourage you. There are some opportunities for association amid the welter of competition, and I think a wise youth will ask himself, "What kind of men are associating together to do a job of useful work to reach a clear objective? I will join them."

If such a group is to be found there is no need to consider further such wasteful activities as salesmanship, advertising, insurance and the other soul-killing jobs which simply further the internecine struggle to net money.

NO, I don't think it is of much use to consult the Juvenile Advisory Board. They would probably tell you to go to Evening Classes for shorthand, typing and commercial arithmetic to qualify for the army of unwanted little clerks. Better far to follow up your own ideas.

You say you would like to be an electrical engineer. Well, aim at that. The sublime lesson of history for the individual is to have a clear policy, and then go for it without distraction or side-tracking from any quarter.

Moreover, engineers are among the few men who have an honest objective. They are the labour-savers, men who go on quietly improving methods and increasing power.

It is true that such technical advance makes the world somewhat safe for experts and precarious for the rest, who are likely to lose their jobs. But sooner or later the fact that labour has been saved will have to be recognised in some saner way than lengthening the dole queues and persecuting poverty with official strictures.

Then the engineer will come into his own world, and the pent-up benefits of his genius will flow out to a humanity hungry for the fruits of labour-saving, even if they must be garnered like manna.

We speak glibly and with mock-moral approval of the fruits of labour, but have not yet begun to harvest the fruits of labour-saving.

It is a good thing, nevertheless, to press all the eager brains to the perfecting of those million devices which in the end must become one of the ways to freedom.

Be an engineer, according to your impulse, dear boy, and live in a real world, striving to do your share, with other men, in handling real things and real powers for a known purpose. That is honest.

IHAVE read your letter again, and believe you have a sound plan for ripe living. "I want to follow my vocation—labour market permitting—in a spirit of service, and apart from that I want an interest to which I can devote myself, for I'm not going to sell every hour of my life and every ounce of my energy for a wage."**That means that you want security and satisfaction in your work, and a margin of leisure in which to be your own man, quite free and unhampered. You want what most men have always wanted, and what everybody wants first. You have a policy, and policy is the foundation of sound action.**

Now, regarding that interest to which you could devote yourself. You ask me, "Is your Social Credit another variety of mad politics or a new religion?" Since you know nothing of it, I want to lead you to examine it, and see whether it provides that satisfying intellectual interest which will round your life off with a purpose beyond the mere struggle to survive.

Now and then a man is born who confronts accepted facts or ideas in a new way. Watt, for instance, confronted the simple fact of a steaming kettle in a new way and from that moment of meditation the Mechanical Revolution sprang.

Newton confronted a falling apple in a new way and from that moment of observation arose most of the staggering wonders of celestial physics. Such men have genius.

Frequently they are discredited until the pedestrian race catches up with them. It happens in every department of life and knowledge. Social Credit is the result of such a confrontation.

AN engineer named Douglas observed this simple thing—people in a modern industrial nation never have enough money distributed amongst them to buy for use all the foodstuffs and goods they can create.

Then, regarding the whole tangle of affairs in the modern world, Douglas made the discovery that this simple fact was the key to most of the conflicts, distresses, and contradictions in the relations between men and between nations.

He found that enmities with no reasonable cause such as the spiteful division between capital and labour; distresses for which there was no warrant in fact or nature, such as poverty; contradictions which were logical absurdities, such as labour-saving becoming a cause of human misery, and poverty becoming more widespread as agricultural and industrial powers of production increased; all these things, with many others, were due to the simple, but not obvious fact he had observed.

His thinking developed to the point where he could not only analyse clearly the grave disorder of human affairs, but could also direct the experts of administration towards principles and a policy through which they could be corrected.

At this stage, that is at present, genius is halted for the time being by that inertia of humankind (and particularly of experts) in the face of all epoch-making discoveries.

There are reasons for this. Douglas is a philosopher; not a scientific philosopher who deals with pure science and speculates on ultimate things, but a man who sees in the large, sees things whole.

Men who are just talented experts must confine themselves to a narrower field. Douglas is not only curious about the way things are done, but also about reasons for doing them.

He does not simply ask "How are you doing this or that?" and rest content with the answer. He adds a philosophic "Why?" because he is interested in objectives. Now

the uniqueness of the entrance of Douglas into the economic field lies in this interrogative manner.

THERE are many experts who know the data, and statistics, and methods of economic processes, but who in their absorption in the routine of observation and record never ask seriously what the objective is, whether it can be moved forward, or whether affairs are organised to reach easily what men in common are seeking to attain.

However events change—however much machines replace men, for instance, they cannot and will not see that this is a life-serving development which gives human affairs an unprecedented trend, opens up a new objective.

No, if machines interfere with a lot of rules mostly made before there were machines, they seek, vainly of course, to make events fit their rules instead of adapting their rules to meet events.

The end is muddle, events pulling one way and their "plans" pulling another; scientific cultivation making wheat more plentiful for instance, and political economists arranging to burn it, or pay farmers not to grow so much, or even misusing the beautiful machinery of international association to reduce the world acreage.

They have their financial statistics, they have their books of economic rules, and people starve because the experts are not even allowed to ask the philosophic "Why?"

Again, there are reasons for this. A power divorced both from science and engineering which are the means to human security and freedom, and from the social philosophy which defines human objectives, is in charge of affairs and of the experts who administer them.

That power is an international cabbala which nurses the secret of financial coercion, and enables financial power to be used as a whip. Financial credit, the convention of terms upon which real wealth and services should be utilised, is the one factor in human enterprises which is not directed to social ends.

ALL activities except the monetisation of credit, and the nepotistic political system which bolsters financial bullying, are backed by human goodwill and undertaken in the spirit of association.

People want to work for prosperity, want peace, want the more positive peace of friendship with neighbour peoples, want a science of clean commercial distribution, want security instead of poverty, want freedom instead of Departmental tape-tying, want a justice of ethical equity instead of retributive malice, but are held back from these exercises of association and goodwill.

The whole sorry scheme is due to the misdirection of the experts who serve the hidden purposes of a financial monopoly instead of the plain will of peoples.

The expert simply implements policy; if the policy is baneful he implements it to fell purpose; if it is benevolent he implements it as a blessing. He cannot be charged with the responsibility of policy.

Therefore it must be the people who follow the poser of the philosophic "Why?" who determine what ends are to be sought, and who compel the experts to produce the results required by mankind instead of those required by an alliance of power-maniacs.

THE world needs to draw the sweet breath of sanity. Here are we, living alongside a man who can bring order to a distracted society and extend human powers by removing a fatal inhibition. I feel that you, and all the fresh, alert, and unused youth you move among will feel the appeal of this voice calling you to a new and cleaner tomorrow when your fitness will be measured by the opportunities you are matched with.**Another generation of finance-dictatorship may wilt the self-esteem of young England, and break the back of democratic hope. A struggle is being waged which is worthy of your fresh powers.**

It is literally a fight for truth. Men are not themselves. They are the creatures of repressive institutions which derive their lethal strength from the compulsive power of money. Only the truth will save men from a mean and protracted slavery.

I have not explained what Social Credit is. I have tried to put the issue before you. Read the enclosed book, "Economic Democracy," and if you feel that it provides an interest "to which you can devote yourself," come and see me and we will talk things over.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Jones

Every week this page is devoted to news of 'local objectives'—pressure by people acting in association to get what they want from local councils and other bodies who should serve them.

DEMOCRACY IN BRIEF

At Leigh

MINERS at LEIGH will be deprived of having a drink after they have finished work at 10 p.m., for an unusually large bench of magistrates yesterday refused an application for extended drinking facilities. A petition signed by 600 people, chiefly miners, was presented by Councillor Davenport, who said he could have got 6,000 signatures if he had desired. Are those 600—or 6,000—people going to sit down meekly and accept this arbitrary treatment? The authorities in this country must realise that the wishes of the majority of people concerned must be obeyed as soon as they are clearly expressed, and the sooner we show them so the better for us.

In London

LONDON taxicab drivers staged a protest against what they described as "unjustified police action" in dispersing an "unofficial" rank in Coventry Street, W. More than a hundred drivers took part in a "go-slow" drive through the West End. Their crawling pace forced other drivers to join the procession, and at one time about 400 vehicles were involved. After the police order to "move on" was given, the taximen held a meeting in Leicester Square. They then drove slowly to Coventry Street, round Piccadilly Circus, and back to Leicester Square. This move they repeated several times.

At Selworthy

SOME months ago a line of electricity poles with cables was erected through the lovely village of SELWORTHY; thus the beautiful views of some of the old cottages and the extensive prospects of wood, vale, and moorland are badly affected, and will remain so permanently if the poles and cables are allowed to stay. An appeal has been started to collect a sum of £209, the cost of removing the poles and placing the cable underground. The united action of the people, focussed on those personally responsible, is the only means of stopping this spoiling of our countryside, and unless we act soon the damage will be complete. We must present the wishes of the people to their elected representatives and insist that it be carried out.

BELFAST LEAFLET

A LEAFLET is now available giving a full account of the action by which Belfast ratepayers prevented a rise in rates. This success was gained by the same methods as the Sheffield demand for no increases in rating assessments.

This leaflet may be obtained from United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, 14, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Prices: 12 for 3d., 25 for 6d., 50 for 1s., 100 for 2s., 500 for 10s., or 1,000 for 18s. 6d. post free.

SURREY RATES ACTION

THOSE who are anxious to put "pep" into democracy in Surrey, kindly note that Mr. W. T. Jones, B.A., 64, Church Street, Woking, telephone 1096, is the Secretary of the Surrey "No Rates Rise" Association, and to whom all communications should be addressed.

We Want Lower Rates And Assessments, And More Social Services

THE ratepayer is not, ultimately, concerned with either rates or assessments, but with the amount of money he has to pay out. The dual basis on which the money is levied complicates the simple process of saying NO to a single straightforward demand, since both rates and assessments have continually to be watched.

ASSESSMENTS

THE Central Valuation Committee has recently advised the Government to postpone, for two years, the coming into operation of the third new valuation lists made under the Act of 1925. This recommendation was the result of organised pressure directed on the people's representatives in the local authorities and is for the ostensible purpose of enquiring into the hardships caused by the new assessments.

It is beside the point that the Central Valuation Committee was aware of all the facts before last June, when it urged the stricter application of principles that would result in higher assessments.

For the moment we must realise that there is no guarantee that after those two years assessments will remain at the same figure. They will probably still be increased unless ratepayers exercise their authority in obtaining such a guarantee.

The five-yearly revaluation is not the only time that assessments rise. Every improvement in any property, a new garage, an extra room or any little thing that means greater comfort and consequently that the property could be rented for a higher figure, causes an increase in assessments.

This is a direct discouragement to improving our standard of living. Crofters in the remote Hebrides have a special alleviation of this clause of the Act; recently it was infringed, and summonses were served on them for extra rates on improved properties. They objected so strongly to this—they refused to pay, they had meetings and demonstrations—that they did not pay those rates.

If we do not want to pay more in rates, then in spite of the postponement of the general revaluation, we should continue to put pressure on our local authorities until they obtain for us some guarantee that assessments will not be increased either singly on our improved houses or in a wholesale fashion in 1941.

RATES

IT is unquestionable that rates have been rising fairly steadily in recent years, and this year is no exception. To take, at random, some rates that have lately been announced, the Kent county rate has increased by 5d. to 8s. 11d.; the Warwickshire county rate by just under 1d.

The Lancashire county rate has risen by 1s. 3/4d., and it is not surprising that this announcement provoked organised protest—the first in the county—at Bamber Bridge, near Preston. Manchester residents have also met to protest at the increase of their general rate by 6d. to 16s.

They passed a resolution that "the Government should defray the expenses of all services dictated by the State." Ratepayer or taxpayer are unfortunately only different aspects of the same people.

Poole Rates Campaigners Secure Victory In Four Weeks

(Continued from page 1)

be attending at headquarters throughout the 12 hours of every day of the week.

Notes were handed to H.Q. helpers so that they might know the principles underlying the campaign.

Duplicated letters were sent to persons likely to help with funds.

Gradually the plan of campaign was worked out step by step; we allotted one demand form for each street in the borough. When canvassers were invited on February 11 (by our shop window bulletins) to claim the form for their chosen street, all the forms were ready, arranged in alphabetical order of streets.

Instantly a canvasser could be given the form asked for, which was recorded by number in a register against his name and address, so that at any time H.Q. could trace where any form was.

After a few days it was seen which districts were not being canvassed, and motor cars took those forms and "planted" them in houses in each respective street where a willing canvasser could be found.

This method was found entirely successful except in the well-to-do quarter of the borough. By February 22 all forms were out except 50 out of a total of 650.

We were struck speechless with gratitude to eight members of the Southampton group, led by Mr. Apsey and Mr. Bond, who came over on the evening of the 24th in two motor cars, ready to canvass for four solid hours. In this way several streets were canvassed and 220 signatures were obtained.

Forms were "planted" in shops, also, for we found canvassers were missing many electors who were out when they called. Hundreds came, of course, to headquarters to sign, and if the weather had not been so cold we should have had tables outside the shop to "gather the pressure of the electors."

Birmingham city rate has risen by 6d. after a threatened increase of 1s. 3/4d., but ratepayers are beginning to suspect that possibly the original threat was by way of strategy to "work" them into resigned and relieved acceptance of a mere 6d. This is not likely to please them. The London county rate has just been increased by 6d. to 7s. 6/4d.

SOCIAL SERVICES

THE first response to any protest by ratepayers at the amount they have to pay out in local taxation is the provocative statement that any decrease in rates will interfere with the Social Services.

This statement is made so inevitably and so glibly that it needs closer investigation. What is the money raised from rates spent on?

A proportion of it is indeed spent in Social Services, but by no means all of it and frequently not even the greater part.

Large sums are paid every year by every rating authority in Loan Charges, that is to say, charges in respect of money borrowed to start various enterprises or to put in large-scale improvements. The money that they borrowed was created with pen, ink and paper, by writing it in a book, and for this simple service the ratepayers surrender a large part, and in many cases, the greater part of the money (which for them is more strenuously obtained) paid out for the specific purpose of communal services.

In many cases the large proportion of our money is still paid in loan charges when the amenity provided by means of the capital sum has ceased to be of any use to the ratepayers.

Ratepayers of Rhyl are still paying loan charges on £9,000 still outstanding on the original cost of construction of a pier described by an official of the Ministry of Health as mid-Victorian and fit only for scrap—a phrase which naturally annoyed the ratepayers and Councillors of the district.

FINAL AUTHORITY

IF it is not in our interest that we pay these sums in loan charges, then in whose interest is it? Is the amount they gain not disproportionate to the service they have rendered us?

When we have decided these points with reference to the actual figures in our own district and the amount that comes out of our own pocket, then we can proceed to find out what our friends and neighbours think. They, and we, will probably conclude that there are other ways than Social Services by which money can be saved, and that since the local government is run for ratepayers themselves, and not for outside interests, we can gather the will of the people on the matter and insist that this exploitation of the ratepayers must cease.

We, electors and ratepayers, are the final authority in this democracy, and if we have the determination we can do this—as the Sheffielders prevented increased assessments, and the Belfast ratepayers prevented higher rates.

E.S.E.

This leaflet is to have the heading, "How the People of Poole Controlled Their Town Council." During the campaign we saw that it was very necessary to form an association of some kind—for whom the deputation should speak.

We therefore called a meeting of all helpers at headquarters (with Social Crediters in large majority) and formed the Association to be called Poole Rates and Assessments Demand Association, and we elected officers and committee, twelve in all.

We are now faced with the problem of calling a public meeting of the whole borough to formally inaugurate this new Association and to confirm the election of officers already chosen.

Four weeks ago Poole was asleep. Now the people of Poole are awake, and they know that a united demand for one result can get them what they want.

On March 2 Poole and Parkstone Group held their social and they knew they had made history in their town. They felt no longer ineffective, but that they were now the nucleus of an Association that very soon will number thousands of members bent on demanding results from their council—an association to continue that control which has so successfully been obtained.

We have retained our Register of Canvassers with their addresses, and, if need be, we can and will raise again the united will of those 15,337 electors through these "captains of streets."

E. E. RIX

DEVON TAKES A HAND

THE anti-rates-rise campaign is well away in Bideford, Torrington, Northam, Westward Ho! and Appledore. At the first meeting of the new Ratepayers Association that has lately been formed at the last three of these places, an account by Mrs. H. Clifford of the working of democracy was received enthusiastically. She explained how the wishes of the majority

of the people concerned in any matter should be carried out by their elected representatives, and would be so carried out if the electors insisted on having the results wanted.

In Barnstaple two newly-elected Councillors are very anxious to obtain the mandate of their electors on the matter of local taxation. They are not likely to be disappointed.

Announcements & Meetings

All London Residents and Visitors are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station). Open meetings.

Thursday, March 17, 8 p.m., Miss Townsend, "Psychology of a Social Creditor."
Wednesday, March 16, 8 p.m., Mr. F. C. Feather, "Finance v. Humanity."

Bangor (Co. Down) Social Credit Group, 65b, Main Street, Bangor, open from 3 till 10 p.m. every day. **Public Meetings:** Every Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. **Reading Room:** Social Credit literature available. **Whist Drives:** Every Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Tickets 1s. **Meetings** in the afternoons. **Refreshments.** Bring your friends.

Belfast D.S.C. Group. Public discussion circles every Thursday evening, 7.45. Monthly group meetings first Tuesday of every month confined to members. Come plenty and come often. There is always work to be done for the cause, especially on distribution of "The Voice of Ulster."

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

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

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

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

Brighton and Hove D.S.C. Group (Peacehaven Sub-Group). Meetings at "Skyros," Edith Avenue South, Peacehaven, fortnightly, at 7.45 p.m. Next meeting, Tuesday, March 15.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A weekly business meeting is held on Wednesdays at 8.2, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Information given to workers and enquirers. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

Farnham Social Credit Group. Public meetings at 8 p.m. every Tuesday in The Institute, South Street. Lectures and discussion. Inquirers welcome.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. ALTERATION: Annual General Meeting for members will be held on FRIDAY, March 18, in the University at 7.30 p.m. promptly. Mr. R. L. Northridge will give a lecture on "Money and Price," on Friday, March 18, at 8 p.m., in the University, instead of March 11. Dr. Tudor Jones will give a lecture on Friday, March 11, in the University. Please make these lectures as widely known as possible. Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

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

N.W. London. Contacts meet at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone for particulars, HEN. 3151.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

Portsmouth D.S.C. Group. On Wednesday, March 16, at 7.30 p.m., Forrester's Hall, Fratton Road. Dr. E. H. Stancome. Subject: "The National Dividend—Means More Money For You." Chairman: Councillor C. F. Langmaid. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

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.

Stockton-on-Tees S.C. Association. A public meeting will be held in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrer Street, on Thursday, March 24, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. C. R. Preston, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Admission free. Bring your friends. Enquiries to E. Blackburn, "Burniston," Barnard Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting Friday, March 18, at 8 p.m., in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. Discussion on Rates Question. Visitors welcomed.

Tyneside Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

Wallsend Group. Those willing to assist in Lower Rates Campaign please communicate with G. M. Musson, 23, Queen's Crescent, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

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

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, March 15, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

READING

WILL all Social Crediters living near or around Reading please take note that SOCIAL CREDIT is sold there between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, opposite Woolworths, Broad Street? Helpers welcomed.

Residential Studio To Let. Large North Window, overlooking Convent, Sunny South Bedroom, Box Room, Large Balcony Alcove, Kitchen, Lavatory Bathroom; second top floor; electric light and gas; buses 52, 15 and 7; two minutes Ladbroke Grove Met. Station; unexceptional references essential. Rent £100 per annum or £90 for lease. Apply, E. Liddall Armitage, 43, Blenheim Crescent, W.11. Telephone: Park 4567.

The Only War Worth Waging Is Against International Finance

THE only sort of Internationalism that would benefit THE PEOPLES of all the various nations would be a united refusal by them to be defrauded by International Finance.

Every country is in the same miserable plight today because THE PEOPLES allow themselves to be ruled by International Financiers.

International Financiers have taken to themselves legal power from THE PEOPLES by the passage of laws which give them the sole authority to create money out of nothing.

Thus, when money is needed for any purpose, it has to be borrowed by THE PEOPLES' governments from the banks, which are all controlled by International Financiers.

LAST week the French Government said it must have an extra £21,000,000 for armaments. This will have to be borrowed from the banks, which will hold it as a debt to be recovered with interest from the French people.

It will not cost the banks anything to create this money, which will consist of certain figures placed on the credit side of the French Government's account.

And the amounts drawn will be written down in the banks' books as a debt.

Meantime, to cover up their tracks and make it seem to THE PEOPLE of France as if the money was not just created costlessly by writing figures in books (and on cheques, which are simply loose-leaf book entries), the Government will invite THE PEOPLE to

contribute some of their hard-earned income to a National Defence Loan.

They will appeal to them on patriotic grounds to make this sacrifice.

This is simply to make it appear as if the only way money can be raised is by savings.

In other words, it is to try to make THE PEOPLE believe in a lie, for a moment's thought must make it obvious that new money cannot be old money.

JUST as an example of this, consider where the £8,000,000,000, which the Great War cost Britain, came from.

THE PEOPLE of this country had not saved up all that money and put it away in stockings so that it could be handed over to the Government when needed.

No; that £8,000,000,000 was all new money created by the banks to lend to the Government.

And the British Government then — just like the French Government today — appealed to THE PEOPLE to give up some of their hard-earned savings and get in return War Loan share certificates.

THE PEOPLE, as usual, were begged not to buy the things they wanted at the time — though those things were there to be bought (there is no problem of production) — on the pretence that they must make sacrifices for the common good.

All the money that is ever wanted to call goods and services into being can be created without any sacrifice by THE PEOPLE.

Proof of this is ample before our eyes.

The vast sums we are spending in our own country at the present time on rearmament is a proof.

All the extra money so far spent has been created by the banks and lent to the Government; and we are all the better for it.

Trade has been stimulated, for the money has been paid out as wages which have enabled us to buy more, and so to enjoy life more.

LET us awaken to these facts and refuse to repay money that we do not truly owe.

We are made to repay this costlessly-created money by means of rates and taxes. Let us resist this fraud. If we do so, there need never be another slump, and we shall all be able to enjoy the plentiful good things we can so readily produce with our modern machinery and skill.

So long as plenty can be produced, there is no need for taxation at all, for it just prevents us from buying the plenty, and so tends to cripple trade. Any suggestion of additional taxation or higher rates should be firmly resisted.

As THE PEOPLES of every country wake up to the truth, they will be united by it.

The only war worth waging is against the fraud perpetrated on THE PEOPLES of every country by the International Financiers.

And THE PEOPLES can win that war without spilling a single drop of blood, simply by refusing — firmly and politely — to make sacrifices that are obviously unnecessary.

YOUR COUNCIL'S DEBTS ARE A FICTION

PLYMOUTH is "issuing stock" to the amount of £750,000. This is wanted by the Plymouth Corporation to cover costs in excess of what is collected from the citizens in rates.

No local authorities manage to cover all their costs out of rates; sooner or later they have to borrow money, and that is why they all have a steadily mounting debt on which the interest alone costs the ratepayer large sums every year.

The Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 enables local authorities to borrow from their treasurer (usually a bank) any money they need either for new expenditure or for "defraying expenses pending the receipt of rates and revenues."

It should be born in mind that "Banks creat the means of payment out of nothing" ("Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 15, "Money").

Thus, in reality, if a local authority is ordered by the citizens to carry out some undertaking (such as road widening, new housing, water supply and so on) it should be able to get the money simply by borrowing from its treasurer, who is usually a bank.

As it costs nothing for the bank to create the money (which actually is simply a form of tickets), there is no good reason why all the works demanded by citizens should not

be carried out—provided they are reasonably possible, of course.

It is true that money borrowed in this way is regarded as a debt to be repaid, and that debts thus contracted cannot be repaid except by further borrowing.

It is a fact, however, that this need not and does not prevent successive "borrowing." Sooner or later it will be realised that the ever-mounting debts of local authorities are purely fictitious (since they all originate by borrowing from banks who can create money costlessly).

In the meantime, consider what is happening in Plymouth, for it is a typical case. Of the new £750,000, £275,000 at once goes to repay old loans—for all practical purposes it disappears—and the remainder is to be used to pay for electricity, housing and civic developments.

When the time comes (in 1962) to repay the new loan, it will not be possible to do so except by further borrowing—more new money will have to be created, by the only institutions legally empowered to create money, namely, the banks.

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Reply To Charity Appeals

IN response to an appeal through the post to support a newly-formed organisation, the following letter was sent by one of our readers.

Dear Sir,

Your wonderful Manifesto has greatly impressed me. I am entirely in sympathy and agreement with the declared aims and objects of the League. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be permitted to become a Life Member.

Before sending you my cheque for £50 there are one or two little points on which I would like enlightenment, please.

(1) What steps (if any) does the League propose to take to remove the necessity for nations to struggle for foreign markets?

(2) What steps (if any) does the League propose taking to ensure that every Member of the British Empire shall have access to Industry's output which is now restricted, and the goods which are destroyed as "surplus"?

(3) What does the League propose doing in connection with the Debt Industry?

(4) How many, and which, of the illustrious persons whose signatures appear on the Invitation to Membership, took an active part in "Defence of Freedom" when the enemy of the British People was permitted to dethrone our King?

(5) In the very likely event of the outbreak of the Second World War, what does the League propose should be done with those persons responsible for "British" Financial Policy since 1918?

I have good reason for saying that satisfactory answers to the above five questions would result in the British People joining the League en bloc.

Yours faithfully,

ASK! SEEK! KNOCK!

By Miles Hyatt

Therefore I say unto you, Be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than the food, and the body than the raiment?

But seek ye first His Kingdom and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Matt. vi. 25 and 33.

And being asked by the Pharisees, when the Kingdom of God cometh, He answered them and said, The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, There! For lo, the Kingdom of God is within you.

Luke xvii. 20-21.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Matt. vii. 7, 8.

NOW, it is perfectly clear that these selections tell their own story; yet there are people today, newspaper and radio-trained, who are almost incapable of understanding what they read. So, for their sakes, it is necessary to paraphrase.

"Come," says Christ in effect, "it is absurd that man's life should be spent entirely on obtaining the means of existence." After sixty years of slavery to "earning a living," can you say that you have lived?

No. The getting of food, clothing, houses, and the other things we use ought to form a very unimportant side of life—they are means to an end and the end is life itself—"life more abundantly."

And away goes all the elaborate "religious" structure of the employment-moralists. Not the unemployed but the employed are in danger of becoming de-moralised, of losing the Kingdom of God—for all their precious life is being wasted in concentration upon a means instead of an end.

This Kingdom of God—where and what is it? In the sky? So the Pharisees thought, perhaps; and they also supposed that by sitting still and watching they would see it arrive on earth, complete with all spare parts.

But the Kingdom is not of this kind. Each individual has it within him, and it is his human and divine responsibility to seek the more abundant life in which alone the words can hope to be understood by him.

And the key-words are more than interesting—they are thrilling. Ask! Seek! Knock! Each one who asks, seeks and knocks will get, find and be admitted. Christ does not say, "Ask God": He says, "Ask."

If it is men or a system—if it is your public servants who stand between you and that which you need and must have, Life More Abundantly, then it is these that you must ask, not God.

To seek the Kingdom of God is your personal responsibility. The doors in your path must be knocked; the servants who oppose your will must hear your firm demand; nor must you cease the search until you are satisfied, each individual among you, that you have got what you are seeking.

INDUSTRY'S SMOKE SCREEN

THE "Congress of American Industry" convened by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States last December favours co-operation with agriculture because—

"They rise and fall together . . . Prosperity for the farm and prosperity for the factory go hand in hand."

What the bankers are doing with people's pockets is not mentioned. And as for the "rising and falling" the fact that two sets of people do it together has never yet either cured or prevented seasickness, nor will "collective" suffering of poverty in the midst of plenty cure poverty.

Are You Content To Be A Mere Spectator?

WHEN you read of how excited people used to get in Jane Austen's time about the merest trifles, the thought comes: What would happen to them if they were alive to-day?

The most overworked word in our language today is "crisis." There are crises every month in the year, and almost every day in the week. We have had so many crises that we have grown like Frederick the Great, who could taste nothing unless it contained enough pepper and spice to burn an ordinary man's tongue off.

We have almost become inured to crises; we feel apathetic about them, fatalistic. "What will happen, will happen," says the man-in-the-street. He stands aside and looks on, rather like a theatre-goer whose credulity has been overstrained by the extravagance of a play.

The resignation of a Cabinet Minister recently caused yet another crisis, which was on such a scale that the electorate suspected that it foreshadowed a major change of policy. The newspapers screamed, and a flicker of apprehension began to run through the population of these islands.

WHO was right or wrong in this celebrated crisis, it is not my purpose to argue: the point is that before even Mr. Eden resigned, a battle raged, chiefly behind the doors of clubs and private houses, in which the future course of Great Britain's foreign policy was decided. And in this battle the public had no opportunity of taking part.

You and I and everyone else who is vitally affected by Great Britain's orientation and choice of allies, had no say in the decision; nor were we told that any serious decision was being taken.

Asks G.W.L. Day

The Government's programme, which Government supporters voted for at the last Election (rightly or wrongly) bears no relation to the Government's present line of action; nor are they offered any effective means of pulling the Government up if they don't like it.

Never before have electors felt so strongly that they are mere outside spectators—remote lookers-in at some television show, with no means of expressing their approval or disapproval other than writing impassioned letters which, for all they know, will be thrown into the waste-paper basket.

THIS feeling that politics, as played in the House of Commons, is mere acting has been growing stronger for at least 25 years. Only the other day, Mr. Lloyd George remarked upon the sense of apathy and unreality in Parliamentary debates.

Time was, he said, when Members held strong views and stood up for them; but now they no longer seemed to believe in anything.

All that is easy to understand when you remember that major questions of policy are not decided in the House of Commons at all, but in clubs and private houses by a handful of Front Benches.

Voters are thus at two removes from reality. At one time they could put pressure on their Members of Parliament and their Members of Parliament would argue in the House with impassioned eloquence.

But today real power has been transferred from the individual Members of Parliament and concentrated in the Cabinet. The ruling oligarchy is so firmly entrenched that the ablest and best-intentioned Member of Par-

liament in the kingdom can do nothing against it.

This ruling oligarchy has its eyes fixed longingly on the dictators. How much easier its arduous job would be if it could dictate openly instead of having to resort to all this irksome subterfuge!

And what ample moral justification there is (it thinks) for dictatorship, with Great Britain shivering on the brink of war and the urgent necessity to put the country on a war basis.

EVEN the best-intentioned people are apt to feel that in a world which is an armed camp, democratic principles are out of place.

Nothing could be more fatal than such a view. It is because policy is not in the hands of the people, but in those of dictators, either in throne-rooms or in clubs, that the world has come to its present dangerous position. And only the people's insistence upon dictating policy can save it.

'The Old Mandarin On His Travels'

When I visited America I saw two things that struck me as extraordinary:

People packed in the subway
Rocking uneasily on their hams
Endlessly studying the newspapers;
And people packed in the movies
Endlessly staring at the films.
I said to myself

If the American people ever develop Minds
There are two great industries
That will crash.

(Acknowledged with thanks from some American publication—source unknown.)

Birth Control of Rubber

A BASIC commodity of civilisation is rubber. It is used in a thousand different ways, and is one of the most adaptable materials known. Unfortunately it is dear and is thus kept scarce. A week or two ago we gave an account of what some countries, where it is particularly scarce, are doing to produce a substitute because they cannot obtain sufficient natural rubber.

The reason why rubber is scarce is that it is deliberately restricted, has been restricted for years, and is to be restricted for years to come.

As recently as February 22 the International Rubber Regulation Committee fixed new quotas up till 1940, and promised to continue these small quotas till 1943. All the principal rubber-producing countries are tied down to this restriction and may not produce more. In order to keep down their production they have in the past had to destroy great areas of rubber plantations, causing pitiful distress to the labourers who, thus thrown out of work, had their pay stopped.

Producers are pleased now, however, because the Regulation Committee has decided to increase the amount of rubber to be produced by 5 per cent. for the two-year period 1939-40, equivalent to 400,000 acres. This means that whereas in 1937 production, under the rubber birth-control scheme, was 1,298,500 tons, it will be 1,483,750 tons in 1941.

That will still keep it scarce, which is what we seem to want. It could be almost as abundant as water if we wanted it so.

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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WE PAY FOR OTHER PEOPLE'S WARS

WARS cost Britain money — even when she is not involved in them herself, reports the *Daily Mirror*. First indications of what the fighting in Spain and China is costing us are given in a supplementary estimate, issued recently, for £981,034. It includes:

- £800 as a grant-in-aid to the preliminary expenses of withdrawing volunteers from Spain.
- £33,000 for the evacuation of refugees from Spain.
- £5,000 for the International Red Cross in Spain.
- £15,000 for the evacuation of British refugees from China.
- £5,000 for Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the former British Ambassador in China, shot by Japanese aircraft, and—
- £100 for extra wireless equipment at the Foreign Office.

In addition, the Non-Intervention Committee has cost Britain nearly £23,000 and— an extra £308,160 is estimated for stationery and printing.

Iron And Steel Industry For New Zealand

THE New Zealand Government is to establish an iron and steel industry. It will undertake the mining of ore and smelting at Onekaka, in Nelson Province, where operations were previously undertaken by a private company.

The Government will borrow £5,000,000 (to be created costlessly by the banks who will write it up as a debt) to establish the industry. The works authorised include mining, smelting, and ancillary operations such as coal-mining and shipping. An account for the industry will be kept at the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Sullivan, the Minister of Industries and Commerce, explaining the proposals, said the industry would employ 1,200 men and 300 more in ancillary industries.

New Zealand consumes 100,000 tons of sheet, bar, and wire products annually, besides rails, pig-iron, and steel in the smaller sections, and the initial production of the plant will be 85,000 tons annually.

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NEWS FROM THE ALBERTAN FRONT - By R.A.D.

Aberhart Wires Ottawa: 'Remit Powell-Unwin Libel Sentences'

PREMIER ABERHART, in a telegram to Justice Minister Lapointe dated February 9, said "they (Powell and Unwin) have no further right of court appeal but having regard to disturbed condition of public opinion and its effect on the public peace I strongly urge full remission of sentences immediately."

By voting 46 to 1, The Alberta Legislature, on February 11, passed a resolution asking remission of the sentences.

The same night, Canada's Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, assured Premier Aberhart that a speedy investigation of the cases will be carried out by the Remission Branch of the Department of Justice.

Throne Speech:

PEOPLE'S WILL SHALL PREVAIL

THE sixth session of the eighth legislative assembly of Alberta was opened at Edmonton on February 10.

Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen read the speech from the Throne, which gave some indication that the Government are to go right ahead to carry out the mandate received from the people.

The Lieutenant-Governor said: "The year we have now entered may prove a notable one, both as indicating the probable success of the new economic order now being made in this province and throughout the world to accelerate economic readjustment, and the establishment of a new social order."

"The period of readjustment upon which we have entered presents serious problems, the solution of which involves new conceptions of human rights and social justice."

"The solving of these problems, fearlessly and without sectional prejudice, offers a challenge to our democracy, and I am confident that the will of the people shall prevail."

*

Exploitation

IN a letter to *The Albertan* published on February 15, a correspondent writes: "Canada with her vast mineral wealth should never have had to force excessive taxation, and should have used her resources for the benefit of the citizens of Canada, and should never have allowed their heritage to be exploited for the benefit of the exploiters."

The people of Alberta know that their ability to produce real wealth is the basis of the issuance of their own credit, and they have clearly stated what they want from their elected representatives.

BALANCE OF TRADE

"MAC," in *The Albertan* of February 11, wrote:—"We are told we have a favourable balance of trade. That should mean a credit. But it does not work out that way. The favourable balance is eaten up by debt. And that in turn means the Canadian people gave away a large part of their production to someone for what?"

"Ask yourself why we are trying to sell bonds in London. They are based upon your credit. If your credit is good to borrow on, then it is good for bank credit here."

REAL WEALTH

MR. W. S. CAMPBELL, President of The Alberta Petroleum Producers' Association, said at Toronto on February 10:

"About 100,000 square miles could be regarded as potential oil lands in Alberta... Potential reserves of the Turner Valley and the development under way was sufficient to supply not only the western provinces but part of Ontario's needs... Besides the Turner Valley, oil had been located in 13 other places in Alberta."

*

Oil Quality

INTERESTING evidence was given on February 14 at a Tariff Board hearing as to the comparative value of the Turner Valley product and the Mid-continent crude oil from the U.S.A.

A report prepared by Dr. George G. Brown, oil expert from Michigan State University, revealed that one barrel of Turner Valley crude oil would produce as much petrol as 1.26 barrels of Mid-continent crude.

*

No Surrender

IN his broadcast address on February 13, Premier Aberhart said: "The people are supporting us in our actions. The forces are against us and some men must suffer, but we have on our helmets engraved the words 'No Surrender.' We will fight to the end."

"The people must win. Under no circumstances can any truce or compromise be agreed to."

*

Non-Confidence Motion

THE Alberta Legislature on February 14 defeated a non-confidence motion and then adopted the Throne speech after the shortest debate on record.

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ABERHART ASKS ABOUT DOLE PLANS

PREMIER ABERHART wrote to Prime Minister Mackenzie King on February 3 asking whether it was "absolutely certain" that any alteration of the British North America Act was necessary as Mr. King had indicated.

The Alberta Premier's letter contained a number of questions for Ottawa to think about. Here is one of them: "Why should we tax the workers into a state of indigence today, only to hasten with mathematical progression entry into an even worse and more general indigence tomorrow?"

*

'Now WE Laugh—'

SAYS "Mac," writing in *The Albertan* Magazine Section, February 19, "IF there is one gift more than another that has come to us through the Social Credit Movement it is this: We have developed powers of analysis."

"Men who formerly were content to accept the say-so of others are now analysing the statements of politicians and those who claim they are not politicians while they are playing the political game for all they are worth."

"These same men might as well be employed throwing water at ducks. For we get quite a lot of laughs out of the puny efforts made in the hope of discrediting the Social Credit Movement."

"The joke is that we once thought those people were oracles."

International Trade!

IT is reported that three more big U.S. liners have been purchased on behalf of British shipbreakers.

At the moment the giant American liner *Leviathan* is being broken up in Scotland. To bring that ship here for scrapping cost about £15,000 in fuel, and £5,000 in crew's wages.

Meanwhile, not so long ago we were selling ships for scrap all over the world, and even now the U.S. is buying while selling for the same purpose.

But isn't it good for trade?

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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We Will Abolish Poverty

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

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.

- 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

Address