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Mammon—
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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.

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Refuses
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FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1938

Weekly Twopence

SOCIAL CREDIT MAN WINS OTTAWA SEAT

AS we go to press the news has just come through that Mr. Orvis Kennedy has won for Social Credit the bye-election which has been held at East Edmonton following the death of the late Dr. W. S. Hall.

The election was for a representative member of the Federal Government at Ottawa.

Support for Social Credit in the province is far stronger in the countryside than in the cities, and there is no doubt that the Opposition made every possible effort to win this seat, and the fact that they have failed is significant of the steady support that the people of Alberta are giving their Government in its unprecedented fight for freedom.

Mr Kennedy's platform was quite plain and straight to the point. It was a case of voting for freedom or voting for financial slavery, and 10,482 people voted for freedom whereas the Liberal candidate polled only 8,267 and the Conservative polled 2,767.

The victorious result was announced amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm.

The Social Credit vote in this constituency at the last election was 6,100.

Unwin Is Released, Powell Hint

The news that Mr. Joseph Unwin, the Alberta Social Credit Party Whip, had been released coincided with the election result, and according to reports the crowd insistently demanded the release of Mr. G. F. Powell also.

It was reported in some editions of a London newspaper on March 23 that Mr. Powell is likely to be released after he has served another six weeks of his sentence.

YOUR SHARE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT IS £165

LEUT.-COL COLVILLE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states in a written answer to-day that the nominal total of the National Debt on March 31 last was £7,797,229,544.

This amount, if divided by the estimated figure of the population—47,085,000 in 1936—gives £165 12s. per head.

To whom do we owe it? And why?

Northampton Victory In Big Rates Drive

HOW LAST-MINUTE PRESSURE SUCCEEDED

ONE of the most strikingly successful campaigns to achieve sovereignty for the will of the people has just been concluded in Northampton, where the operation of the new valuation list has been postponed owing to pressure from the ratepayers.

Northampton is one of four towns not included in the proposed postponement of the coming into operation of the third new valuation lists, as in this town all arrangements are completed for rating on the new lists.

The new assessments were considerably higher than the old ones and it was reckoned that they would increase the rateable value of the borough by £14,000-£15,000.

By the time the ratepayers awoke to this fact the draft list was already approved. However, realising that rates would not actually be levied on these assessments till March 31, they gave their representatives on the borough council a mandate to reconsider the draft list and to oppose rating on it by any means in their power.

Members of the Ratepayers' Association canvassed residents for their opinion on the matter and this was obtained in the form of an instruction to their elected representatives to oppose any rises in assessments.

The general postponement of operation of the new valuation lists did not affect Northampton, but the Borough Assessment Committee, subjected through the Council to pressure from the ratepayers, obtained a special postponement of the operation of their new valuation list after sending a deputation to the Ministry of Health.

This victory is particularly important in the cause of democracy, as it shows that efficient councillors with the wholehearted backing of their ratepayers can achieve required results *even when the matter would appear to be closed.*

Now ratepayers of Northampton have an eye on their rates . . .

It is possible to have LOWER rates and MORE social services; and if they again insist, they will again succeed.

MORE NEWS OF RATES ACTION—Page 5

DOUGLAS AGAIN : Men Or Institutions ?

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS once again has clarified with inescapable logic the issues which confront us all.

In a speech which we report in full (on page 4) he makes "the most important statement I have to offer":

"The future of civilisation hangs on a reversal of the present domination of individuals by institutions."

He added, "So far as Great Britain is concerned, I am inclined to think that the divergence from Democracy is not difficult to indicate. Easily the most glaring feature is our money and credit system, which is indefensible. The information it affords us is illusory, and no security is possible until it is drastically modified . . ."

"The advice, 'If any would be greatest among you let him be your servant,' was not sentimentalism, but a brilliant maxim of social and political organisation."

SEE PAGE 4

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR DINNER-DANCE TICKET YET ?
Details Page 3

'TRUTH' BY THE B.B.C.

MAJOR F. YEATS-BROWN (author of "Bengal Lancer"), writing on "Vienna Today," said that while he was watching with his own eyes the rapturous welcome with which the German "invaders" were acclaimed at Salzburg, at Linz, by cheering, delighted crowds all the way to Vienna, the B.B.C. was telling the world that "the invasion has begun, and Austrians are flying before the German troops."

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER
HOW
SOCIAL CREDIT will help YOU

Chairman :
The Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK

Speakers :
Mr. MAURICE COLBOURNE and others

On Thursday, March 31, at 8 p.m.

TICKETS may be obtained from
The London Social Credit Club Office
353 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
(Whitehall 1656)

Box Office, Central Hall, Westminster

RESERVED SEATS
2s. 6d., 1s. and 6d.
ADMISSION FREE
COLLECTION

Advertisement

THE ONLY SACRIFICE WORTH MAKING

AT a time when we are being pressed from all directions for still further sacrifices of our money, leisure and liberty to a system which seems to place the limit of such sacrifice only at death, it is worth while to reflect upon the seemingly similar sacrifices that Social Credit supporters are making to the Secretariat Funds.

Even our term "self assessment" suggests rates and taxes. The vital difference rests in the results of the two kinds of sacrifice.

The orthodox sacrifice can bring only one result—another bigger sacrifice later on.

We have only to study recent events to see that the voluntary contributions of Social Credit supporters have, on the contrary, already begun to succeed in putting back money into people's pockets.

We are approaching a time when our supporters will be able to claim with truth that millions of the population (including many of our own number) have been made financially better off as a result of their efforts.

Thus, in spite of hints thrown out in bank parlours, officially made current by our Government and whipped into a cream of hysteria by the press—it remains more true than ever that the only cash sacrifice worth making voluntarily is that of becoming a regular subscriber to Social Credit Funds.

W. WILSON,
Asst. Director of Revenue

Every Man Is Worth Two—In Association

POST ONE OF THESE FORMS TO-DAY

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

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.

Name

Address

Subscribers to Social Credit Funds under this plan who are also direct subscribers to the Social Credit newspaper are entitled to receive the Monthly Supplement.

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd., 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

South Australian Parties Lose 15 Seats To 'Results' Candidates

SAYS *The Times* of March 20, referring to the South Australian elections, when the Liberals lost 11 seats and Labour three, all to independent candidates:

"There has been an extraordinary amount of cross-voting, owing to side issues raised by outside organisations. These have included questions of betting shops, and of permits granted under the amended licensing laws.

"The churches and allied social reform

societies have conducted an active campaign on these issues, and supported candidates who sympathised with them."

At this stage we need not question the results demanded by these groups. Wrong objectives or right ones, useful or useless, they were RESULTS.

Candidates were asked to sign that they would effect the policy on which they were elected, and therefore the action was democratic.

South Australians have rejected parties. They have refused to vote for persons or programmes. Deciding on their own policy for results, they have forced acceptance of it upon those they chose to elect—a tremendous smack in the eye for the shoddy sham democracy of party politics.

The next step should not be difficult. South Australians are now masters of their servants.

Let them find a result worth while—say the abolition of poverty—and insist upon getting it. M.H.

★ COMMENTARY

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

More Industries—And Debt For Turkey

TWO large new factories were recently opened near Istanbul (Constantinople)—an artificial silk factory and a worsted spinning mill.

Turkey also possesses four cloth factories, a semi-coke factory, a bottle and glass works, a sulphur works, a rose-oil factory, and a paper mill. A second paper factory, a cellulose factory, and an ironworks are being constructed.

Most of this work has been financed through the Sumer Bank, which so far has provided £56,300,000 (Turkish) for the purpose.

The first Turkish five-year plan provides also for the construction of a cement factory, a cotton spinning mill, a steel and tube works, and a nitrogen works.

It is planned to build as well a chlorine and caustic soda factory, a sulphuric acid factory, superphosphate works and a pottery factory.

At the same time the exploitation of new mines has been undertaken (iron, coal, chromium, copper, etc.).

In the years since 1923, when Turkey ceased to be engaged in war, hundreds of miles of railway have been built, electric power installed on a big scale, the new capital of Ankara developed, new roads constructed, and many other works undertaken.

Where did the money come from? The answer is: The money came from the source of all money—the banks, who alone may create money, and to whom it costs practically nothing to create.

Yet the cost of all this development in

'FREEDOM' OF THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS are made possible by a combination of advertisers, advertisers' customers (who pay through prices for the advertisements), newspaper readers who buy the papers, journalists who write the columns, and investors who find capital for the newspaper companies.

What goes into the columns is by usage a prerogative of only one of these component parts—Capital—and when we hear people talk naïvely about the Press giving the true story of, for instance, Alberta, we can consider the following facts, published in the *Evening Standard*, and ask whom the Editor has to satisfy, the debenture holders (usually with a representative on the board) or the readers with no representation anywhere.

"Today the total capital of the biggest groups of newspaper companies, including debentures, is around £35,500,000," says the *Evening Standard*.

"Of the total finance employed, around £10,000,000 consists of debenture debt. Of this Allied Newspapers (Lord Kemsley's group) account for £3,500,000. Associated Newspapers (Lord Rothermere's group) £1,000,000. The *Londor Express* has no debenture debt, while Odham's (Lord Southwood's group) totals £4,200,000."

A debenture forms a first claim on assets, and is frequently held by Banks, or their nominees.

Turkey—like that of every other country—is represented by debt, ultimately repayable to the banks, who, therefore, are the supreme power in Turkey, as in every other country.

Turkish bankers are at present in London negotiating for a £10,000,000 loan. This, it is reported, will be granted on conditions. So, as usual, international finance seems to be getting Turkey into debt as it has got most of the rest of the world into debt.

What a pity the Turks do not realise that they can get all they want by creating their own money for use in their own country; and what goods they want from abroad they should be able to obtain by exchanging for their own surplus production.

Fined For Carting Coal To His House

AT Woodbridge Petty Sessions, Herbert Joseph Cordle, Chantry Farm, Orford,

was summoned for using a motor goods vehicle for purposes other than those for which it was licensed at Orford on January 21. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution was ordered (by the Finance Committee of the County Council. It appeared that the defendant had ordered the lorry to convey a load of coal to his house. This, it was pointed out, was illegal as it was being used for domestic and not for agricultural purposes. A license for general work would cost £3 instead of £14 which he had paid.

Defendant contended that the coal was for agricultural purposes as it was used for heating water to scald his dairy implements. He acknowledged that two years ago he was fined £2 for carting free some furniture for a neighbour. He pleaded ignorance.

A fine of £2 with 2s. costs was inflicted.

Petty, indeed! But, of course, Finance must not be offended in this way. Mr. Cordle might try next year offering to work off the price of his licence by doing a bit of free carting for the Council. Why not?

'PAY ME WHAT THOU OWEST'

THE Bishop of Chelmsford, writing in his *Diocesan Chronicle*, is reported to hold the opinion that "a civilisation which can give birth to the shameful persecution of the Jews, the spraying of mustard gas upon Abyssinian villages, the lying and dishonesty which make a mock of treaties and agreements, is a civilisation not worth preserving."

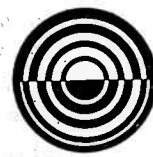
Well and good, Dr. Wilson. So much for the mote in thy brother's eye—rather a large mote, it is true. But Dr. Wilson seems to have a beam in his own eye transcending this enormous mote.

"It is strange to read that during the Crimean War, Russia, the most backward nation in Europe, continued to pay the interest on its foreign loans to the very nations it was fighting against," he says, approvingly, and continues with some comments on keeping pledges and the religious basis of a moral appeal.

The beam seems to be our old friend Mammon, as usual. We recommend to the Bishop's notice the exposure of the root lie, the cause of the trouble, by the democratic action of the people of Alberta.

We advise him not to be taken in by a "morality" which elevates mere figures to a sanctity denied to human life.

London sits quietly spinning the credit web—"this most peaceful city in the world," as Herbert Morrison said in a broadcast on air raid defence. Strangling in that web of debt men will commit acts of strange inhuman savagery. Sooner or later they will turn upon London itself.



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

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1938

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Mrs. Palmer:

That Triumphant Victorian Era . . .

WE HAVE TO PAY FOR THE MISTAKES THAT WERE MADE THEN

WE each have our own particular paradise. Dean Inge's is the Victorian Age.

There was an article of the Dean's in last week's *Evening Standard*, from which it is easy to draw a picture of the Dean's ideal.

Here it is:

The Victorian age means first and foremost to him the typical Victorian home, of which he says he has almost sacred recollections.

It might be said to centre around the beautiful circular tables so fashionable at the time, and so suitable for playing the round games which were then popular.

The family spent much time at home, under the careful and personal supervision of their parents.

In the evenings the girl sewed and the boys "did copy drawing," while one of the party would play the piano, or read aloud from Shakespeare or Walter Scott.

These large middle-class families could in many cases afford both a town house and country cottage; domestic service was cheap and easy to get; taxation was low; and to the Dean life under these conditions seems very attractive.

There are others who agree with him, and their longing is reflected in the present minor Victorian revival in fashions and furniture.

I found "Victoria Regina" a very boring play, but there is no doubt that to many of the audience it was escape from distressing problems and the insecurity which these problems bring.

It is only just now that we are far enough away from the Victorian age to see it in reality.

What a triumphant pageant it was. For fifty years we went from strength to strength, extending and consolidating the Empire, and building up vast trading organisations, which increased prosperity at home and made life easier for the majority of the nation.

We thought our navy was invincible, and no task beyond our strength—Rhodes and Lord Cromer were our heroes, and Kipling our national poet.

Not for one moment did we pause to think that things would ever be otherwise. We were safe for ever, and could not

dream that within so few short years enemy bombs would fall into the heart of England.

I think that the Victorian era came to a climax with the Battle of Omdurman in 1898. Our self-confidence was then at its height.

But it was soon to be shaken by the defeats of the Boer War, and those troubled years which led to the tragedy of 1914-18.

★

IT was during the reign of Victoria that the middle-classes came into their own, into the tranquil security so envied to-day by Dean Inge.

These people lived in a period when they could see for themselves the rapid growth of empire and commercial power, and they were filled with an easy-going optimism.

They had plenty of money, comforts and servants, and did not see why they should not have large families.

There were new lands for them to conquer and their problems were few. To them industry was one of the greatest of the virtues, largely because industry brought a very material reward in its train.

And it was easy to be brave in a world like theirs—where people sang as if they meant it:

"They can't build the boys of the Bulldog breed
Who made Old England's name."

But the triumphant Victorian era bore the seeds of decay within itself. It was built up on the foreign investment system, which is now known to be the chief cause of modern wars. Sooner or later its glory was bound to wane.

While Europe was distracted by disastrous wars, the English had made full use of the inventions and discoveries of the nineteenth century to capture as much foreign trade as possible.

At this time the United States and our own dominions were quite undeveloped. The governments of these countries were encouraged to borrow large sums of money in London, which were spent on rolling-stock for railways, mining machinery and other manufactured goods, and exported to these new lands.

The interest on the debts thus contracted

could only be paid by sending us agricultural goods, for this was all they could produce at first.

Thus our manufacturers increased in numbers and grew exceedingly prosperous, while our farmers' business declined, because they could not compete with the cheap foreign food imported.

★

THE powerful Victorian middle-classes were largely made up of manufacturers, and they highly approved of this arrangement, because cheap food means low wages.

They did not stop to ask themselves what would happen when the new countries had built their railways, opened up their mines, and installed British machinery in their factories.

But we, their children, must answer this question, just as we are bound to solve the other problems they have left us.

The United States is now the major manufacturing country of the world, more than 98 per cent. self-supporting, and sending her manufactures to every corner of the earth. All the other new countries are trying to follow her example.

The other day I saw an advertisement in a South African magazine which went something like this:

"The housewife who buys imported biscuits is unpatriotic."

So we have lost many of our foreign markets, nor shall we ever increase our foreign trade to the volume it had in Victorian days, and the sooner we realise this the better.

For there is only one way to capture new markets to-day, and that is by war such as Japan is now waging in China.

★

SOCIAL CREDITERS know that there is no need for us to have our eyes on the ends of the earth; they know there is a vast unsatisfied market within our own gates, a whole nation of hungry people longing for the goods which the foreigners do not want to buy.

Why should not they become customers? The Victorians lent money to the new countries, and in many cases it was never repaid. Why shouldn't we go a little farther, and give money to our own people in large enough sums to enable them to buy up our surplus goods, telling our financial experts so to arrange matters that the money in circulation and goods for sale shall always balance?

It is only along these lines that we shall be able to solve the very serious problems left us by our Victorian grandparents.

If only Dean Inge would realise this there would be no need for him to look back longingly to the spacious days when, for the middle-classes, money and leisure were plentiful and taxes were few — at the price of sweated labour and possible wars; instead, he could look forward to a far more glorious future, when these benefits would be available to everyone in the country, no matter how humble, and, for the first time, it would be possible for all to act in accordance with Christian precept.

Perhaps the Dean might preach a thanksgiving sermon should he live to witness so great a salvation; he could take as his text:

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Trying To Change Human Nature

CURIOUS statement made by Dean Inge when writing about the inconvenience caused by the shortage of domestic servants:

"I think the prejudice against this honourable profession, a prejudice which is said to be encouraged by school teachers, who are becoming a dangerous class, will not be permanent."

I agree with him the prejudice against domestic service will disappear as soon as it is recognised that the State is run solely for the benefit of those who live in our homes—but what does he mean about the teachers?

Probably that the influence teachers today have on their pupils is not in accordance with the Dean's own political creed.

The best way to set things right would be to find out why the teachers are disgruntled. It has probably something to do with the size of their classes and their rates of pay.

It is no use trying to change human nature to make it fit into inhuman conditions. For many years teachers have been both underpaid and overworked.

The Liberator

50 cents a year from
Social Credit League of
British Columbia
636, Burrard Street
Vancouver

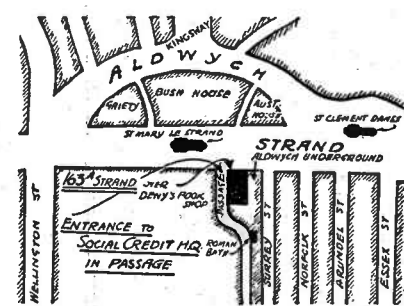
British
Columbia
Social
Credit
Bulletin

TICKETS

TICKETS were destroyed in a fire at the booking office at Bow Road (L.M.S.) Station the other day—but they did not send the trains away empty—nor were there any reports of panic, crisis, or "jitters" at the main office.

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.

THEY SLEEP ON FLOORS . . . COVERED BY OLD CLOTHES

Here is an extract from one of my correspondent's letters:

"I TEACH in the Infants' department of a public elementary school. The school is just out of the slum area and all the available land surrounding it has been used for Corporation houses for families from the slum clearance area. Therefore, our classes are very mixed.

"Some of the families are living in truly pitiable conditions. The school nurse has told me that sometimes she has to visit certain children in their own homes and she has found that families have been moved into new houses almost as soon as the last slate has been nailed on.

"In the old house perhaps they had one bedroom, and this being considered unhygienic and against all standards of decency—they are moved into a house with two or three bedrooms according to the size of the family—but no provision has been made for the furnishing or equipment of the extra rooms.

"This being so, the nurse has found children sleeping in their clothes on a bare mattress on the floor, with a few more old clothes thrown over them for extra warmth!

"Added to this, the houses are cold and damp (as are all new houses), yet the housewife has no extra money to spend on making fires to heat the rooms—rather is she out of pocket because of her husband's increased car fares to and from work.

B.M.P.

Service With Music

A NEWS report says that a bank in Pikeville, Kentucky, is presenting its customers annually with a packet of hollyhock seeds as a bonus.

That isn't all; the bank arranges as additional attractions:

A religious service at 9 a.m. daily, conducted by the manager or head cashier.

An electric organ and a gramophone which provides non-stop music eight hours daily.

An annual flower show, when ivy and flowers cling to the cashier's cage.

An ice box containing cold drinks for customers on hot days.

A huge coffee percolator for hot drinks for customers on cold days.

And vaults full of hollyhock seeds as well as money.

The brains behind the bank belong to its vice-president, Mr. John Yost, who explains its novelties in one word—"Service."

Certainly service is what we all want from banks, but what kind? If we want religious services or hot coffee or flower seeds, we know where to find them outside banks.

What particular service do we require from banks, and which they are able to supply best?

The aim of the Social Credit Movement is to enable every member of the community to gain access to the plenty which is the heritage of civilisation, so that he may construct for himself an existence according to his own ideas.

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

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Vol. 8. No. 7. Friday, March 25, 1938

First Step

IT is not the weather that is wrong with the affairs of men. Nor can we honestly find fault with the earth itself.

People in England no longer feel secure. Everybody feels now that war is coming—underneath an apparently cheerful exterior people are feeling anxious, there is fear—how long before the shadow of the bombers matures into the horror of violent reality?

If prophecy is the test of Science, then the Social Credit Movement deserves a hearing at the present time from all—on a scientific ground—for the present situation was foreseen and foretold by its adherents.

The tensions existing between the nations, now obviously close to breaking point, are the effect of millions of smaller tensions straining at the conditions besetting all, or most, of the individuals within those nations.

There is a direct connection between the threat of war involving our nation in Europe, and the threat that is now, and has been for years, hostile to the life and security of an Englishman on the Means Test, for instance.

The miseries—and cruelties—suffered in our own rich country by millions of our own people who have no financial adequacy of income, point not only to the cause of war, but to the only scientific and practical line of action that can usefully be taken to forestall the violent international outbreak that now overshadows Europe.

Until we can associate in a way capable of putting our own house in order, that is, to make England a safe and peacefully happy country for Englishmen to live in, as we, THE PEOPLE, want, we can carry no wisdom to the sphere of international relationships.

THE individual insecurity of millions of our people, of which poverty, bankruptcies, suicides, and high death rates are merely the indisputable symptoms, prove that we have hitherto failed in the science of human associations—the art of uniting and using the power of association for an objective we each and all want.

Without people, the nation cannot exist, and if people in England cannot control their local governing body, the Council, they certainly cannot control Parliament, or make their wishes effective in an International sphere.

It may look a long way from the European war situation to the ratepayer and his local Councillor, but that is where the PEOPLE have got to get busy if they wish to avoid their own wholesale victimisation by all the forces of destruction.

The rates racket touches everybody. Every man who pays rates is paying to uphold the policy that is threatening us with the shadow of the bombers.

The power that overcharges us all with rates and taxes is the same that starves our people in distressed areas whilst legislating destruction of the food they need.

Everywhere rates are being raised. This is an attack on personal security and livelihood. It is known that they NEED NOT be raised, and here is the front where the practice of putting our own house in order can, and must be, started. The PEOPLE must UNITE on the objective they want locally, and in association they can, if they will, insist that their local representatives produce the result desired.

THE control of our local government representatives by the people is the FIRST step towards real democracy, individual freedom, security and peace, without which international war is ultimately inevitable.

**DOUGLAS TELLS A GREAT
PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY—****Individuals Must
Rule Institutions
If Civilisation Is
To Be Saved . . .**

IN considering what I should say to you tonight, it appeared to me to be more useful to deal with certain broad and general problems which confront us all, rather than to take up your time with technical matters of finance or otherwise, since it is the so-called axioms of our civilisation which are challenged and require examination rather than the details.

There is a peculiar fitness in talking about these things to you who live under, and are inevitably influenced by, the force of a great tradition. Tradition has a hypnotic effect and crystallises in institutions.

It is with full consciousness of this that I can make to you at once, in a few words, and count upon you to understand at once, the most important statement I have to offer: that *the future of civilisation hangs on a reversal of the present domination of individuals by institutions.*

To those who are not familiar with (and therefore do not venerate, as I do myself, and as no doubt do you) the force and value of tradition, this statement might, on first hearing, sound like an attack upon tradition, and the institutions which embody it.

Nothing could be further from my meaning. Tradition, with its institutions, when they have survived through the centuries, represents an invaluable body of experience.

But it is most important, I think, to bear in mind that human social experience is in general relative to particular economic and political systems, and there comes a time, such as the present, when the experience we have gained has to be employed with great judgment or it may be a hindrance, rather than a help. But if it is so employed, nothing, in my opinion, can replace it.

Now, I think that in the world today there are two quite fundamental ideas which are struggling for acceptance. They are capable of various antitheses, and I have made two groups of some of these—not necessarily or probably comprehensive, which might perhaps be called Group A and Group B:

Group A.	Group B.
Deductive	v. Inductive
Totalitarian	Democrat
Machiavellian	Baconian
Idealistic	Realistic
Jewish	Christian
Love of Power	Love of Freedom
Planned Economy	Organic Growth

Group A comprises, on the whole, those habits of mind which are effective in affairs and particularly, affairs of State, today.

With some hesitation, I will suggest that they may have been the more pragmatically useful group in the past. I have no hesitation in saying that the persistence of these habits of mind in our present world, threatens that world with general catastrophe.

The flowers of the Group A ideas are the modern Dictatorships. I should like you, for a moment, to consider the fact that Messrs. Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler, to mention the better known, are men of what Jane Austen would have called "humble" birth.

I won't waste time by protesting that there is nothing derogatory in this statement—it merely means that, *per se*, it is a start in life which seems, from our point of view, to limit the opportunities of experience, and consequently it tends to produce what is nowadays called an "inferiority complex." "Humble birth" is, of course, a feature of a particular social system.

I do not think that this similarity in origin of the Dictators is accidental. Neither am I

convinced that their meteoric rise is a compliment to their useful qualities as members of society. Rather I am inclined to regard it as a damning indictment of the systems for which they stand, as being the embodiment of the "inferiority complex." You will no doubt feel that this statement requires some amplification.

There is, I believe, little difference of opinion among psychologists that the characteristics of Group A are all characteristics of immaturity, of what we should call a genuine deficiency of education and culture.

So is an "inferiority complex." The unfortunate victim of it yearns to inflict on others the slights, and real or fancied injustices, he has, or thinks he has, himself, suffered. A dictatorship is a grim confirmation of the prophecy "The last shall be first."

The first characteristic of a dictatorship is the assumption that all wisdom in regard to the objects of the State is centred in the Dictator. Logically, if things go wrong, it is the fault, not of the policy, but of individuals who are entrusted with its execution. Hence we arrive by rapid stages at what is so charmingly called "the blood purge."

The second characteristic is the exaltation of abstractions, such as the State. The first article of the Italian Constitution, for instance, is that the State is everything, the individual nothing except as he is of service to the State. This is typical of Group A thinking.

You no doubt remember *Punch's* story of the cross-channel passenger in the saloon to whom the steward said, "You can't be sick here, sir," and the passenger's reply, "Can't I?" as he demonstrated that he could.

The steward's rebuke was Group A thinking, and the passenger's reply, Group B thinking. The steward's insistence on tradition was right in its way, but he mistook tradition for natural law, which is a fatal mistake.

Great Britain, although not a titular dictatorship, is an oligarchy moving towards a dictatorship as a result of the elevation of financial and legal conventions easily recognisable as belonging to Group A.

I see no reason to assume that, making allowance for the character of the people, the outcome will be less deplorable than is the case, say, in Russia, although it may take an immediately less murderous form.

One immediate effect of it is that on the whole British Statesmen do not represent the best talent available, partly because the best talent available is repelled by current political practices.

That marvellous pioneer, Francis Bacon, Earl of Verulam, in the *Novum Organum*, saw the nature of the problem clearly, and stated it with precision. He said in effect, "We can proceed no further along the lines of thought now prevalent. What is required is a just, that is to say, a realistic, relationship, between the mind and things."

The scientists took his advice, and modern mastery of nature is the result. The lawyers and financiers did not, and civilisation is breaking up because they did not. Nations are striving for things which are no use to them, and suffering under necessities which have no real existence.

Instead, then, of endeavouring to impose some abstract and immature organisation upon nations and upon the world, the first step would appear to be to examine the nature of nations. The first fact which seems incontestable about nations is that they are collections of human beings.

Human beings can exist quite comfortably without nations, but nations, or States,

cannot exist without human beings. That would appear to settle once and for all the question of the relative importance of human beings and nations.

But it is a fact that human beings do tend to form nations. Why? The answer is, I think, quite simple. Human beings associate together originally in order that each individual may benefit by association. The simplest example is pulling on a rope.

Men don't pull on a rope for the benefit of the rope; they provide the rope for the benefit their associated effort brings to each of them.

Now there is definitely a form of Government which is associated with this conception—genuine Democracy. No one takes seriously the verbiage prevalent about the struggle between Democratic and Totalitarian Governments—there are no Democratic Governments.

But there might be,

Perhaps I might be permitted to touch on a few of the things that Democracy is not.

While it is inconsistent with arbitrary special privilege, economic or otherwise, it does not mean equalitarianism. It would be just as sensible to say, without amplification, that everyone had a right to a place in the Eleven.

So they have, if they have the qualifications, and it is recognised that the number of places is by general consent limited.

Neither does democracy mean a referendum or an election on every detail of day-to-day national management. On the contrary, a realistic conception of democracy insists that a community is sovereign, but it is not technical.

It has a right to demand results but not to dictate methods, the word "right" being used in the pragmatic sense.

But if the results desired are not being obtained it has a right to an explanation and, if necessary, the replacement of its administrators.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, I am inclined to think that the divergence from Democracy is not difficult to indicate. Easily the most glaring feature is our money and credit system, which is indefensible. The information it affords us is illusory, and no security is possible until it is drastically modified.

The Parliamentary System has been perverted to purposes for which it was not intended, and all real power has been taken from it by the Cabinet.

Finally, our legal system has been exalted to a semi-divine omnipotence, and invested with sanctions which make it a Master and not a Servant.

Obviously it would take much too long to examine each of these aspects of our decadence at length.

I do not believe that any of them will really be put right until there is a much wider consciousness of the natural relationship between the individual and his institutions.

If that can be obtained, and not until it is obtained, we shall dispense with a type of statesman who, in spite of Abraham Lincoln's warning, still hopefully tries to fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, and, instead, obtain men who recognise that the advice, "If any would be greatest among you let him be your servant," was not sentimentalism, but a brilliant maxim of social and political organisation.

Short Address given to a Society in a Great School, March 9, 1938.

Every week we give you 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.

Hereford will Fight Shilling Rise

OPPOSITION to any increase in the city rate was expressed at a largely-attended meeting of citizens, convened for the purpose of resisting any step in that direction, at the Town Hall, Hereford.

The meeting was the outcome of a forecast, made at the meeting of Hereford City Council, that the rate for the forthcoming year would be increased by a shilling, with the possibility of more to follow.

Such slogans as "Resist Higher Rates," and "Please Leave Your Politics in the Cloak-room," were attached to the platform of the Assembly Hall, which was packed to overflowing some minutes before the proceedings were due to start.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. R. Clayton from the platform and carried unanimously: "That we, being citizens and ratepayers of the city of Hereford, inform our representatives on the City Council that the present scale of rates and assessments must not be increased, and that this is the definite and considered instruction of a representative majority of this city; and we further request our representatives to hold a special meeting of the Council within one week from date, at which to give us their assurance that our wishes will be respected, and that the proposed rise of rates will not take place."

Further resolutions to the effect that a Ratepayers' Association be formed, the name to be left to a later meeting, and that the Council be asked to receive a deputation, were also carried.

A collection was taken for the "Fighting Fund," and the proceedings closed with loud cheers for Mr. Berry and Mr. Clayton.

HOW WE CAN SAFEGUARD OUR LIBERTIES—

DURING the last fortnight it has seemed as if the swift reshuffle of events in Europe might culminate in the ultimate catastrophe we have been talking about for so long. Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Poland, the focus of force has shifted steadily nearer, and as it moves it masks the unity of people's fundamental desires—individual freedom, security and plenty.

There is still respite, and we who know that the final safeguard of liberty can only result from the economic freedom of plenty and independence, have time.

In Alberta the action of freedom has

reached an advanced stage; here, we have begun, with some victories to our credit and the way clear to more. Now is the critical period when all the energy at our disposal should be directed to multiplying these victories, to show ratepayers and electors throughout the country that the tyranny under which they live is unnecessary and contrary to our free tradition.

These burdens are unnecessary, and the people can, if they wish, at once dispose of high rates, without interfering at all with social services, and at the same time regain the control of their own country. Large amounts of money are paid by every Local

Authority in loan charges in respect of money which, if borrowed from the banks, as most of it is, is created from nothing on the backing of the community's real resources.

Without these excessive loan charges rates would be lower, and more social services would be possible. So demand of your Local Authority lower rates with no decrease in social services, by the methods of Sheffield and Belfast, which were successful.

Here is news of those already started on Rates Action:

Council Refuses To Hear Delegates From Ratepayers

SOUTHAMPTON Borough Council at their last meeting declined to receive a deputation from the newly-formed Resist Rates Rise Association. The Association had obtained 13,492 signatures on rate-rise protest forms, and 90 per cent. of electors approached by canvassers signed the following demand:

"We, the undersigned, being ratepayers and/or electors of the County Borough of Southampton, hereby express our indignation at any proposed increase in rates or assessments in the borough, and WE DEMAND that no increase shall be made in either."

The canvass had been conducted in every district of the borough, and the signatures represented the will of ratepayers and electors in widely varying districts.

"Councillors are assured that we have overwhelming evidence that the great majority of ratepayers and electors are definitely opposed to any increase either in rates or assessments," the letter added.

The Association suggested that if the Council needed further proof of the will of the ratepayers in the matter, they should defer making a decision about the proposed increase for one month to afford the people adequate opportunity of expressing their demands.

The Association asked the Council to receive a deputation comprising Dr. Stancomb, Mr. L. A. Apsey, and Mr. M. C. Bond.

There was no comment on this question and the Council proceeded to next business.

The Council have not heard the last of the matter. The clearly expressed will of the majority of electors cannot be lightly dismissed "without comment" by their elected representatives.

The Southampton Resist Rate-Rise Association, at a further meeting, decided to collect signatures to a form demanding that the Council's decision on the increased rate should be rescinded.

LANCASHIRE MEN MOBILISE IN 24 HOURS

THE Lancashire county rate was increased last week by 1s. 3/4d., but not before good work had been done by a few members of the Ratepayers' Association at Feniscowles.

The meeting called to discuss the proposed rise began in the orthodox manner with an address by a member of the Ormskirk Ratepayers' Association, who said that a strong letter of protest had gone from them to the Lancashire County Council.

As they had two local councillors as members of their Ratepayers' Association, he felt sure that the protest would not be confined to the wastepaper basket as quickly as would otherwise be the case.

At this point, Mr. E. Melling, Supervisor of the Blackburn Douglas Social Credit Group, asked the speaker, in view of his last remark, if he thought a similar fate would befall a resolution sent from this meeting, and if so, could he suggest anything better.

The speaker was afraid he could not. Fortunately Mr. Melling knew of an idea which he expounded, and almost before you could say "Sheffield-Belfast," the chairman was calling for volunteers to collect signatures.

Amid enthusiastic excitement papers were roughly headed and given out. Only twenty-four hours were at their disposal, but during that time eight hundred signatures were collected out of a possible thousand.

One of the collectors was a woman of seventy-two who got seventy, and one man got up at seven a.m. and caught the factory workers on their way to work.

Unfortunately, perhaps owing to lack of time, the rate went on, but eight hundred signatures cannot have failed to make some kind of impression, as the meeting at Preston on the following night proved. According to the newspapers it was "the stormiest ever known." D.M.M.

Devon Association Is Formed

A MEETING at which there was a representative attendance, more particularly from the Northam and Westward Ho! (Devon) districts, was held in Westward Ho! Station Hall on Tuesday evening, preliminary to the formation of a Ratepayers' Association for the Northam Urban District.

In the course of her address, Mrs. Clifford said there were three stages in any form of government—policy, administration, and technique.

The policy should be your policy, your councillors should administer your policy, and the technique of carrying out that policy should be left to the officials," she said.

"Remember, your councillors are your elected representatives. You put them in positions of authority to carry out, not their own wishes, but yours, but if you do not take the trouble to tell them what those wishes are you must not be surprised if they do not carry them out."

Mrs. Clifford spoke of her own experiences when serving on the Devon County Council in not being given clear directions from the people of her division. She tried to get a lead, but except for two instances, they left her entirely alone.

A Ratepayers' Association was evolving a technique whereby the will of the people could be mobilised.

SERVANTS of MAMMON

SOME of the ladies who spoke at the annual meeting of the Open Door Council in London had some bitter things to say about the way married women are treated in these days.

"There are many girls," said Miss Cicely Hamilton, the authoress, who are earning nearly twice as much as the young man with whom they walk out. A young man earning from thirty shillings to thirty-five shillings a week is going to think twice before he asks a girl who is earning £3 a week to marry him if she may have to give up her job and live with him on thirty-five shillings a week."

Another speaker said she resented being told by Whitehall to produce children to be brought up on two shillings a week.

"It is abominable for people to talk about the need for increasing the population in the conditions under which we live today," she said.

Imagine the conversation which might take place now between a plain-spoken modern suitor and his prospective father-in-law:

Father-in-law: *Young man, what are your intentions?*

Modern Suitor: *Strictly dishonourable, sir.*

F-in-L.: *Eh, what's that?*

M.S.: *Your daughter earns £3 a week, and I earn 35s. We love each other and want to be together, but if we marry, she loses her job and her income. So it's a case of choosing between respectability and happiness.*

Mammon has a morality of his own which is roughly the antithesis of Christian morality. There is nothing remarkable in this; the remarkable thing is that many who profess an interest in Christianity can't see it.

Mammon is an Aramaic word meaning wealth. I have a translation of the New Testament which renders that famous passage about God and Mammon, "You cannot serve God and Gold."

You may argue that Humanity always has served Gold and always will. It may be so, but Mammon worship has varied a great deal in fervour and universality. It is only in rather recent history that the worship of Mammon has been directed into a sort of State religion.

Mammoa is not at all a kindly deity, and he is decidedly a woman hater.

In the first place, he regards women in a perfectly soulless manner, as mere producing units, and he is always crying out for an increased population. He wants more and more millions to serve him and increase his power and importance; but although he is never satisfied with the number of his votaries, he is always insisting upon harsher terms of service.

The women, too, who are to bring forth these multitudes of victims are to do it under the most arduous and exacting conditions. When they marry—just when they most need a little extra assistance—many of them are to be deprived of what little money they are earning.

Mammon scorns all real values—human happiness, eugenic conditions, racial improvement and so on. He has aims of his own which are very different from the aims of the men and women who are forced to serve him; so different, in fact, that they may almost be described as the exact opposite of normal human aims. Like Faust, Mammon says, "Evil, be thou my good."

In serving Mammon we are breaking the first two Commandments; and the breaking of them is thought to be no crime. On the contrary, it is organised idolatry—idolatry made official and enforced by the sternest of sanctions.

Tyrannical gods are never satisfied with the misery they cause; the greater the holocaust, the more insatiable do they become. And so it is with Mammon; the more sacrifices we make to him, the more he demands.

But we are very far from believing this. Financially, things go from bad to worse, but we always go on hoping that one day we shall get within sight of the end of our sacrifices.

VAIN HOPE! THEY CAN ONLY GO ON INCREASING, UNLESS AND UNTIL WE TAKE MATTERS INTO OUR HANDS AND REFUSE TO GO ON SERVING MAMMON AS A DEITY ANY MORE.

G.W.L. DAY

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

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For 12 months I enclose 10s.

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

You And The Money System

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

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

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

Decisions have to be taken.

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

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

have to be reduced. This was called Deflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORK MANIACS

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS - SOCIAL CREDITERS AT WORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FIG TREE, 3s. 6d. quarterly (annual subscription, 7os. 6d.), edited by Major Douglas. Every aspect of Social Credit is treated here.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Announcements & Meetings

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, Prenton, 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.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A weekly business meeting is held on Wednesdays at 82, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Information given to workers and enquirers. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

North Kensington Social Credit Association. Will all those willing to help in a Local Objective Campaign, please communicate with Hon. Sec., E. Liddell Armitage, 43, Blenheim Crescent, N. Kensington, W.11?

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. 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.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting, Friday, April 1, at 8 p.m., in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. Discussion on Rates Question. All visitors welcome.

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, April 5, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

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ANYONE living in the Hornsey Borough interested in the Rates Campaign, communicate with D. M. Powell, 8, Highgate Avenue, N.6.

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.

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Geoffrey Dobbs Visits Madame Tussaud's—And Tells Of Horrors

IT is quite extraordinary the way Social Credit throws a new light upon everything that one sees. There are not wanting plenty of critics who say that Social Crediters are obsessed with an hallucination—wherever they look they can see nothing but the hidden hand of the Money Power! Sometimes I feel tempted to believe them.

Are these things that we see ghosts, then, fantasies of our own brains? Is that really a hungry beggar I see on the street? Would a piece of bank paper really enable him to buy food for a week?

If so, why does not my sane and common-sense critic see him too? Why, when the matter is drawn to his attention, does he shelve the issue as if it was not there, talking about work, or idleness, or human nature, or collective ownership or some other thing remote from the simple situation in front of us?

One of us must be mad, and if I am to be sure it is he, I must return again and again to the facts, and check them. Perhaps sometimes we do wander too far from them, and thus weaken a case which is so overwhelmingly strong that it cannot possibly be strengthened by over-statement.

THIS may seem a long and curious preamble to a short account of a visit to the well-known Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's, but what I saw there was so surprising that I could scarcely believe it myself until I had carefully checked all the facts by referring to the catalogue.

With the exhibition, as entertainment, I am not concerned. My interest in going was to see what was regarded as sufficiently horrible to deserve a place in the Chamber of Horrors.

Suffice it to say, therefore, that of the 86 exhibits, 68 are of criminals (ignoring the terrorists of the French Revolution). Of these 68, 65 are murderers—if we include four failures at the job of assassinating a monarch, and a notorious highwayman who was almost certainly also a murderer.

IT is the identity of the other three which is interesting. What criminals are fit to place beside M. Landru, the French "Bluebeard," who murdered ten women, or Mrs. Dyer, whose practice was to strangle babies entrusted to her care, or George Smith, of the Brides in the Bath case, or Sidney Fox, who murdered his mother for the insurance money?

White slavers, perhaps? Drug traffickers? Torturers of young children? What nameless horror do we see in tableau No. 60?

Let us approach in fear and trembling. One can see at a glance that some hideous orgy is going on.

Next door is Reginald Hinks, who murdered his aged father-in-law, and next to him Dr. Buck Ruxton, who mutilated and dismembered his wife and another woman.

But they look innocence itself compared with the men in No. 60. These are real criminals. One can see it clearly in their faces. One man keeps a shifty eye on the door, while the others are busy with some devil's business round a fire on the floor.

What does the catalogue say? Ah, I ought to have known—*The Coiners' Den!* They are actually casting small pieces of metal with which they might fraudulently buy a livelihood for themselves and their families.

Oh, fie! Madame Tussaud—to show such depths of shame!

Please note that this was the *only* crime held up to us, so to speak, *in the abstract.*

The murderers are all *real* murderers who committed a specific crime; but although we are told that "The Coiners' Den" is founded on evidence actually given in connection with the raiding of such a place, the men are not models of real coiners, but abstract criminals of the modeller's brain. The crime is the horror, not the men, or the things, as in *all* the other exhibits.

Of the other two non-murderers, one is an *expert forger*, who was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude and committed suicide, and the other is Lord George Gordon, of whom the catalogue says:

"A curiously unbalanced type of man, he was at one time a Member of Parliament... and in 1780 led the London mob which... broke up the prisons and attacked the Bank

of England. Imprisoned in Newgate for libelling the Government, 1788, he spent the remainder of his life there."

SO, so! Sixty-five murderers, one Coiners' Den, one forger, and a man who led the mob against the Bank of England!

Tell me, am I dreaming, or is there some significance in this collection? Are there, then, only two crimes, "murder most foul" and interference with the money monopoly? It would seem so!

I must end by referring to the saddest of all the exhibits—the cruellest of all the horrors. No. 59—De Lorge, Count. (I quote the catalogue.) "For thirty years a prisoner in the Bastille, he was released on July 14th, 1789. Liberty, however, had no joys for him, and he begged with tears to be restored to his familiar dungeon. He survived his liberation for a period of six weeks only"

Alas, what a parable and a warning! How many have we known who have been prisoners these thirty years and more in the Bastille of routine employment, who at the very threat of liberty would "beg with tears to be restored to their familiar dungeon"? For them there can be no freedom. Of how many middle-aged men have you heard that "they go to pieces when they retire" and survive their liberation for a short period only?

Is that, then, a reason for keeping us all in prison as some would have us believe?

MAKE haste—liberators? The years pass, bringing us, they say, a nation of old men and women, and meanwhile the efforts to find work for us are redoubled.

Hurry up, Albertans! For if the victory is postponed for another generation, we too, perhaps, will grow to prefer the prison cell of a life planned for us all the hours of the day, to the fresh air of freedom.

BANK DICTATED DESTRUCTION OF SECURITY

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to *The Times* recently, said: "The appalling destruction of tonnage by enemy operations during the Great War was carried out in spite of the fact that our splendid Navy was supported by the Navies of France, Japan, Italy, Russia, and, finally, of the United States of America—a combination of forces upon which we cannot rely in any future war."

"Our shipping was then free from attack from the air, whereas we should now undoubtedly be subject to such attacks, not only on our shipping, but on some of our ports, harbours, and shipbuilding and engineering establishments."

"Another important point to remember is that our shipbuilding yards and marine engine works, which were available for building and repairing ships during the War, are now very much fewer in number, consequent upon the rationalisation of the industry which followed the heavy slump in shipbuilding."

This destruction of shipyards was a consequence of the financial policy of the Bank of England, and was carried out by a company formed by the Bank for this purpose in 1930.

This company, National Shipbuilders' Security, Ltd., has been responsible for the destruction of dozens of shipyards and millions of tons of "redundant" ships.

If another war breaks out, and we are starved by blockade, we have only ourselves to thank.

Both the shortage of ships and the war itself will be the result of a financial policy which we could have controlled had we united in demanding the results we want. Our failure was the bankers' opportunity of which war and shortage are the logical outcome.

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★ News From The Albertan Front—By R.A.D. ★

Alberta Tells Vancouver: 'Join With Us In Debt Investigation'

THE leading article in *The Albertan*, February 25, states: "The government at Edmonton and the government caucus is struggling with the problem of debt legislation, seeking to provide Alberta people with relief from an impossible burden and hope for the future. The need, as recognised, is to give people on the land security of tenure, a new outlook and independence."

Says "Mac" in the same issue: "It is quite refreshing to watch the antics of some critics of Alberta. Recently they had quite a lot to say out Vancouver way about such proposals as we are making."

"They did not agree with us at all about how we proposed to carry on our affairs. So they took a dig at us for being unconstitutional . . ."

"They owe a mere seventy millions (approximately £14,000,000). Calgary owes about twenty (approximately £4,000,000). Edmonton nearer thirty (approximately £6,000,000). And so on. As we cross the country it keeps piling up and we find the total frightful."

"So, instead of sympathising with Vancouver, we would suggest that they, with us, start an investigation into the matter of whom

we owe this enormous amount of money to. Let us not be afraid, for sooner or later it must be done, and until it is done there can be no relief for any public body.

"We are told that this debt represents the public savings. This we can take with the proverbial pinch of salt, for the people of Canada have no such sums to their credit."

"The public debt of the Dominion and the lesser taxing bodies has reached a sum equivalent to about five years of our total income. According to what we are told we owe five years' income to ourselves! We suggest that Vancouver investigates the debt business—they are only wasting time until they do."

Freedom or Bondage?

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY E. C. MANNING told a conference, February 27, that legislation before the Alberta Legislature at the present session and the budget presented prove the determination of the social credit government to "save the individual taxpayer from any additional crushing burden . . ."

He further said: "Is this what you desire, or do you prefer to withdraw your support and remain in bondage?"

Alberta Facts

ALBERTA is winning in spite of finance. Alberta is forging ahead under the Government pledged to Social Credit.

Albertans, under the present regime, have obtained a great improvement in Social Services.

New industries are building in the Province. Trade figures are higher. Agricultural figures are higher.

Under the Aberhart Government, commercial failures have decreased tremendously. Compared with 1923 when there were 323 recorded failures, in 1936 only 48 failures took place. What of 1937? Only 28 business failures in Alberta last year.

In all Canada, bank clearings during 1937 showed a DECREASE of approximately £50,000,000, or 1.32 per cent. whilst the Alberta bank clearings showed an INCREASE of approximately £2,300,000 or 2.12 per cent.

Nothing succeeds like SUCCESS and the talk of failure is sheer BUNKUM.

ALBERTA MARCHES ON TO COMPLETE VICTORY.

(This new feature will be published from time to time to enable our readers to refute the talk of failure and the nonsense of "flight of capital" so much propagated by the present money creators.)

BRIEFLY—

More Canadian Gold Output

MR. F. J. POOLE, M.P. for Red Deer, in the Dominion House of Commons, February 23, was told by the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, that according to a preliminary estimate, 4,054,799 fine ounces of gold were mined in Canada in 1937 as against 3,748,028 ounces mined in 1936.

We take it that by far the larger proportion will be sunk into another hole in another country to serve no useful purpose.

Alberta Telephones Provide Surplus

THE Annual Report of the Alberta Government Telephones shows an operating surplus for the year of approximately £73,563, and contains a recommendation that the system be divorced financially from other government departments and operated as a straight public utility concern.

Gas Waste to be Stopped

THE Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, in a broadcast dialogue with Premier Aberhart, February 24, said:

"We have for some time been negotiating with the Dominion Government with the idea of amending the transfer agreement so that this government will have the power necessary to put into effect a conservation programme."

"I am pleased to state that during the last few days we have finally agreed on an amendment which will make it possible for us to legislate and make regulations to stop this enormous wastage which has been going on . . ."

Rowell Commission Alberta Sessions Delayed

IT was reported from Edmonton, February 24, that sittings in Edmonton of the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations will start March 28 and not March 21, as originally announced, according to revised itinerary of the commission's western visit.

Questions Regarding "Aliens"

MR. F. PARKER, in a letter to *The Albertan*, published February 26, says: "May I be allowed to ask some of our political speakers, since when did British subjects become aliens in the British Dominions? The answer can only possibly be when they dare to attack our outworn financial system. Otherwise I am sure it would never appeal to them or their sponsors, the financiers, because they know perfectly well what they

state is not true, either now or ever has been . . ."

"Would Captain J. T. Shaw, K.C., and the Liberal leader, Mr. Gray, consider our Finance Minister (Dominion), Mr. Dunning, an alien, because he is born an Englishman? I know, and I am sure it will interest a lot of Old Country people to hear them answer this question, especially when Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne are both Britishers born and are accused of being aliens for that reason . . ."

A Solid Basis

PREMIER ABERHART, in a broadcast address on February 27, said: "The struggle is between money and the people. The money monopolies are entrenched behind laws built up by their henchmen in government . . ."

"Sometimes I wonder how the people can expect this enormous machine to be torn down and displaced in a few months or years, this machine that it has taken a century to build."

"You can be assured of this. We shall leave no stone unturned to accomplish as expeditiously as possible the deliverance of our people from the bondage of the money monopolists. We have practically established a solid basis on which to stand . . ."

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WHAT DOES WINSTON MEAN?

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, writing in the *Evening Standard* of March 18, says:

"It is the duty of any free country who wishes for peace and the reign of law to strive its utmost to rescue mankind from the steadily approaching catastrophe."

What is a "free country"? What is meant by the "reign of law"? And what people do not wish for peace?

The only real meaning to the term a "free country" is a country of free people, a country in which the people individually are free to enjoy life, free to choose or refuse what they like. Is there such a country?

If such a country existed, where every adult person was free to enjoy the good things of life that can now be produced in abundance by modern industry, would there be any sense in referring to the "reign of law"?

Public men like Mr. Winston Churchill are in the habit of talking irresponsibly, and they should be asked to define exactly what they mean by these catch-phrases.

Mr. Churchill wants the world ruled by the League of Nations, which (because it is composed of Governments that all borrow from banks) simply means rule by international finance, whose one aim and object is to prevent people from being free by keeping them short of money.

The only way to make people free is to let them have the National Dividends to which they are entitled; that is, to let them each and all have the money (or tickets) to buy as much as they want of what they can produce. As they can, with the aid of modern machinery, produce abundance, then they should be given the means to enjoy abundance. But it does not look as if anyone would give them that unless they demand it as a right.

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- 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