

# **SOCIAL CREDIT**

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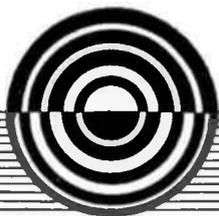
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# The Power Of The Beast

By D. Beamish

"And these were of one mind and gave their strength and their power to the Beast." (Book of Revelation.)

IN that book, full of strange imagery, almost nightmarish with its "whores" and "scarlet beasts," its "cup of trembling," "vials filled with wrath," and "rivers turned into blood," occurs the foregoing sentence, one of many references to "the Beast."

Probably there have been many interpretations of the Book of Revelation, but to most people, no doubt, it is just a part of the Bible they do not understand and do not care to read.

It does not require much imagination, however, to see that "the Beast" is a name that might well be applied to a great heartless and soulless System which starves the bodies and kills the souls of myriads of men and women, keeping them bowed down in hopeless poverty, gradually but relentlessly destroying all their finer aspirations and "conditioning" them until they are ready to do anything to placate or win favours from the great, invisible, evil Power able to dispense either life or death, and which too often will only dispense life at the price of a man's soul.

Who, then, are those who give their power and strength to the Beast?

There is not one of us who has not some power and influence even if it be within a restricted sphere. It is said that the subconscious mind stores up the memory of everything it has ever heard; all the idle and meaningless chatter; all the foul language its owner has heard when passing through the slums—everything.

Every word, then, that each one of us utters must have its effect on some other mind, either the conscious or subconscious part of it. Every time we

express an opinion on such things as poverty, peace, war, rates and taxes, dictatorships, democracy, and so on, we are throwing our weight either *against* the Beast to overthrow it, or *for* the Beast to prolong its life.

Two Social Crediters were talking and one of them said to the other, "I notice you always challenge everything; you never let anything pass. I cannot do that. I feel that one cannot always be obtruding one's own opinions." The person referred to had challenged the assumption that something ought to be done to "cure unemployment."

But surely Social Crediters, who know that there is no cure for unemployment except war, unless we scrap all labour-saving machinery, the fruit of centuries of effort and experiment, *ought* always to challenge those who talk of leisure as if it were a disease.

Without, of course, making ourselves such nuisances that everyone flies at our approach, thus defeating our ends. Surely we ought never to miss an opportunity of putting in a word on the side of sanity and common sense, and against the dangerous and perverted thinking that, unless reversed, will lead us to abject slavery and destruction.

"All reform has come gradually; it cannot be hastened," said the first Social Creditor. That may be true, but it would never have come at all had there not been men and women using tongue and pen and any and every means at their disposal to fight for it, hastening slowly, perhaps, as the ancients advised, but pressing onwards all the time.

When people say such things as "Of course, we must expect the rates to go up if we want more social services," or "We've got to put up with these things; we can't

alter them," don't let them get away with it. Point out to them that there is plenty of unused labour and material to provide more social services and that the banks can create as much money as is necessary to pay for them. Remind them that the Government is *our* Government which we elect to represent and serve us.

It is said truly that the speed with which the world is rushing towards disaster is too great to permit of leisurely methods: that every moment we are not spending in action is wasted; that we must lose no time in getting control of our local Councils as a step towards getting control of Parliament and compelling it to obey *us*, the people, instead of international financiers. Talking, they say, and frontal attacks on the enemy, get us nowhere.

That is only partly true. No more talking should be done than is necessary for effective action. But during a war the soldier is not in action all the time. Where conscription is not in force, somebody has to enlighten him with the facts before he will join up to fight, and quite a bit of talking is essential during his training.

In other words, although when there is any effective action to be taken no time should be wasted in talking, when the occasion presents itself to give some false idea a crippling blow or strengthen and reinforce a right idea, it should surely be used.

Sometimes a ten-minute conversation with a stranger while waiting for a train or having a cup of tea, may be enough to undo a false idea that paralyses his action, or to apply a spark that releases him from the spell that binds him. Words, if they are used to initiate action and not *instead* of action, are a powerful weapon with which support can be mobilised for—or against—the Beast which seeks to devour us.

## Non-Production Industry

In the City Editor's notes of the *Evening Standard*, November 15, the following letter from Mr. Geoffrey Dobbs, of King's College, was printed:

"I have long been interested in the possibility of non-production as an industry, and it was therefore with special pleasure that I read in your notes for November 10 the following statements: 'The unsatisfactory foundation of the home-produced sugar industry is in itself a good security for the shareholders of the British Sugar Corporation . . . Accordingly, if there were no beets available, the Corporation should have an income . . . totalling about £994,000.' And 'There should be an available amount equivalent to about 12½ per cent. on the capital of the Corporation.'

"I have noted the sturdy efforts of marketing boards and other august bodies to stimulate the non-production of various commodities, such as potatoes, fish, milk, rubber, tin, tramp shipping, etc., but this, if I may say so, beats the band.

### "Expert Non-Producer"

"Evidently there is good money in it, and if you will allow me the use of your columns to do so, I should like to offer my services to the British Sugar Corporation as an expert non-producer of sugar beet, in return, of course, for adequate remuneration for my aid in conserving its finances.

"Without boasting, I think I can claim

to be highly qualified for the job, having a long experience and a natural aptitude into the bargain.

"Indeed, as a non-producer of sugar beet I should, if I may so, be hard to beat. I should be prepared not to make available very large quantities of beet of the highest quality, in fact, nothing would please me better than to tackle the job in a big way, not producing, say, 1,000,000 tons of beet or even more annually, provided, of course, the money is available to pay me.

"If only we could get the unemployed back to work at good wages in the non-production industry, instead of living in indigent idleness, the whole unemployment problem would be solved at one stroke."

# COMMENTARY

## The Thralldom of the Press

### Supply and Demand

**R**EARMAMENT has brought prosperity to many industrial towns, but it has not helped the worked-out mining valley of Durham, idle centres of the woollen industry in Yorkshire, and of the cotton industry in Lancashire; nor has it filled the empty quays and harbours of West Cumberland." — *Daily Telegraph*, November 15, 1938.

Yet the people of these areas need coal for their grates, woollen coats, cotton frocks and shirts. Obviously the supply of these has been cut down to fit financial incomes. After years of this kind of tragedy, what about changing to Social Credit principles and making the income fit the supply? This Old Country is not "worked out." It's only the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street who ought to be pensioned off. She's too old-fashioned for modern life.

### Usury Triumphant

In the 55th General Annual Report on Bankruptcy issued by the Board of Trade on November 15, 1938 (H.M. Stationery Office, 9d.) it is reported that 187 grocers failed during 1937, as against 180 the previous year; decorators and plumbers 85, against 84; farmers 166, against 125; butchers 91, against 83; and dairymen 99, against 80.

What, no bankers?

### Put the Horse before the Cart

"The country's interest demands that men shall be brought back to the land, for where else can employment be found for nearly 2,000,000 men at present unemployed?"—Mr. Lambert, Liberal National, South Molton, in the House of Commons, November 15, 1938.

If it is the object of agriculture to provide employment, then we had better scrap our cultivators and combined harvesters and go back to the hand labour of the 18th century.

If, on the other hand, it is the object of agriculture to provide food for human mouths, then we had better demand the National Dividend, which alone will give the farmers the guaranteed "market" they need to set them on their feet, and bring all necessary workers back to the land.

### The State and the Individual

"We must all submit to new sacrifices and the State will not brook individual interference when the country is in trouble."—M. Paul Reynaud, French Finance Minister, speaking on November 13, 1938.

We see from this that the "country" and the "individual" are regarded as separate and conflicting forces, and that the individual exists solely in order to benefit the State. This is, of course, a

contradiction in terms, since the State cannot exist without the individuals which compose it, neither can the whole benefit at the expense of its parts. We are afraid that the "State" referred to is a financial oligarchy and in no way represents the interests of the French people as a whole.

We must always remember that the State should serve the individual, for that is the essence of democracy and indeed the only reason for the formation of states.

We must be on guard against the kind of Fascism which is being tried on the French people, for it is being tried on us too.

### Poverty Amid Plenty

"Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the poverty amid plenty exists even now, that part of our people is under-employed and under-nourished, that actual well-being lags far behind the potential well-being which is offered to us by the great advances in the modern technique of production."

"It is common ground that a healthier and happier nation is at once higher in civilisation and stronger in defence. Nothing could be more foolish than, while multiplying military equipment, to neglect those human values without which, in the last resort, liberty is incapable of defence and not worth defending."—*Daily Telegraph* Leader, November 15, 1938.

This is certainly common ground which we can share with our powerful contemporary. We hope it represents not only a change of heart but a change of policy and is not merely paying lip-service to the demand for Social Credit. Our rulers should be warned in time. If the change over to Social Credit is painful it will not be our fault. Social Credit is coming. Nothing can stop it, for it is the power of life itself.

### Real Revolution

"The Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, of London, general director of the Industrial Christian Fellowship and honorary secretary of the Social and Industrial Commission, said the Church's next battlefield would be economic. The economic structure was showing signs of decay, and the Church must evangelise and change, as far as it could without bloody revolution, the present economic system."—*Daily Telegraph*, November 16, 1938.

A revolution, of course, has nothing to do with bloodshed. A revolution means a complete change in the life of the people. Social Credit is real revolution because it inaugurates plenty by distributing purchasing power *outside* industry. It obviates the need for a bloody rebellion.

Of the latest additions to the "Penguin" series one on "The Press" by Wickham Steed should be of special interest to all Social Crediters. Mr. Steed was, of course, Foreign Editor of *The Times* from 1914 to 1919, and subsequently Editor until 1922; he therefore knows his subject from the inside.

In a "Postscript" dated October 14, 1938, Mr. Steed deals with the attitude of the press in the recent international crisis. The following extract shows that press control through control of advertising revenue, a form of control referred to in these columns on several occasions, was then most effective. The italics are ours:

"Since these lines were written in mid-September the British Press has—with one or two notable exceptions—made further progress on the road that leads to totalitarian servitude. Though we are not yet in a state of war, and though every national and humanitarian interest demanded that British newspapers should assert their independence by giving full expression to the feelings of the public during the international crisis, the great majority of our newspapers toned down the news and withheld frank comment upon it. This they did partly in response to suggestions "confidentially" made by some clandestine organisation that represents, or pretends to represent, the views of official quarters. No newspaper, as far as I am aware, has denounced in public this impertinent meddling with the freedom of responsible journalism."

## Buying a Car?

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# Comedy of Errors

By ARTHUR BRENTON

## MUNICH — MONEY — JEWRY

### Where There Was No War

WHY did the crisis of last September peter out? Fresh evidence relevant to this question has come out during the last few days. The most significant is an item in *The Week* of November 16 which states that at the peak of the crisis (a) M. Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, declined M. Litvinov's invitation to begin military talks: (b) a high banking official in Paris tipped off a friend that there was not going to be any war and that he (the friend) could "use his cash accordingly": (c) this friend reported the conversation to M. Daladier, who thereupon told the police to arrest the banking official: (d) whereupon M. Bonnet visited the official at the Prefecture, after which (e) he descended upon M. Daladier with an ultimatum that unless the official was released, he (M. Bonnet) "would resign immediately."

Readers will recall that a similar story of a private "no-war" tip was alluded to in these columns recently, the tip in that case being given by Herr von Ribbentrop to a visitor. To the latter episode *The Week* adds the circumstantial detail that M. Bonnet told Sir Eric Phipps: "We have been going through our books, and find that we cannot possibly go to war—we shall not fight under any circumstances—so you can tell your people to go ahead and do anything they like in the way of a deal."

Assuming that *The Week* has been correctly informed, one is better able than before to arrive at a conclusion on the following question: Was war averted because nobody was prepared for war in the military sense, or because somebody had decided against war in the financial sense? As to the first theory, readers will have noticed that stories of military unpreparedness have been canvassed by the press in respect of every Power immediately concerned, namely, Britain, France, Russia and Germany. But if they are all true, what then? "Military unpreparedness" is a relative term. If each of the four Powers was unprepared to an equal degree, this is the same thing as saying that they were all equally prepared. If two men threatened to fight, and subsequently did not do so, the explanation that one of them had a paralysed left arm would account for a peaceful settlement, but not if both proffered the same explanation. Curious bystanders could reasonably ask why they couldn't have slogged each other with their right arms. The only credible answer they could make would be either that neither had intended to fight, or, that each, though aware of his own disability,

was not aware of the other's. In other words, they had either agreed from the start not to call each other's bluff, or became frightened to call it. Well, as concerns the four Powers, the "fright" theory is less credible than the other. For, considering the amount of energy and money spent by them on spying out each other's "military preparedness," one would expect them to know where they stand before they start threatening each other, not to threaten first and "go through their books" afterwards to find out whether they could fulfil them.

Is it not probable that M. Bonnet's "books" were pass-books, and his inventory of military provisions one of financial accommodations? And is that probability not heightened by the French Government's declaration of fiscal war on its native taxpayers? Putting everything together so far, is it not the most likely theory that the "unpreparedness" of all four Powers was financial? Basle was the arbiter of appeasement. And any little diplomatic victories or defeats attendant on Germany's absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia are blotted out under the super-diplomatic triumph of Basle in absorbing the prerogatives and powers of the League of Nations. *Geneva delenda est*. If she rises up from her ruin it will be as the Established Church of High Finance, sounding its philosophy and celebrating its ritual.

### Fascism and Judaism

"We don't want to export anti-Semitism, we only want to export Jews." Thus Goebbels in a harangue over the week-end. The sense of the context was as follows: "If other countries are content to harbour Jews we have no objection: and if they like to weaken themselves by clinging to democratic institutions, that is their funeral, not ours: what we say is that Fascism suits the German people, and we're going to keep it and develop it: if the consequences are unpleasant for other countries, well, that will be their fault, not ours."

Leaving aside the humanities and looking at the question of expulsion from a business point of view, Goebbels, if he were frank, would say: "We don't want Jews here, but we would like them to send us orders when they get settled elsewhere." It is the old story: too many producers but not enough consumers. Soon after the Great War Mr. Baldwin (as he was then) remarked humorously of Germany that it would help trade quite a lot if she sank into the sea, *provided that*, somehow or

other, the German people could go on buying goods! At the time when he said this, other pundits were busy attributing our economic distresses to the wide gap between primary producers' prices and consumers' prices, a gap caused, they said, by middlemen. Most of these, they suggested (but did not say it out loud) might well be sunk under the sea. This is where the Jews come in. Apart from wage-earning they live by trading. If the German Government, by expelling Jewish workers and traders can transfer their earnings to Aryan workers and traders, well and good. But as students of high finance know, there is a strong tendency for money saved on handling goods on the way to the consumer to be appropriated as reserves and ultimately cancelled by the banks. If the German Government is able to prevent this interception it will score points as having taken a step towards true financial self-determination. But present signs are not encouraging. At the very moment when it is appropriating £90,000,000 of Jews' savings (not to speak of the amount of Jews' earnings), it is asking the German people to subscribe £125,000,000 to a new loan. Students know why; but the coincidence of the two events must look funny to the man in the street, who does not realise the difference between cash and securities.

As regards the problem of absorbing Jews from Germany, it is simply a question of money. There is plenty available. Amounts of the order of £20,000,000 are mentioned, which means that the central banks of the democratic countries will come in behind the rich Jews who are arranging the transmigration and settlement. The statement that the money will be subscribed "privately" is literally true—the subscriptions will be made so privately that no one will be able to prove that they have not come out of private personal resources. One consequence of this dollar-sterling banking transaction will be that under the Basle quota system of allotting rights of credit expansion to central banks, the Reichsbank's quota will be automatically curtailed (unless, of course, it is not yet working to its assigned quota—but in that case the fact still remains that some of its loose tether-ropes has been taken in). Hence Goebbels' pleasant picture of Germany dumping Jews outside free of charge is not correct. Then again, quite apart from the sentiments of the exported Jews themselves, it is to be expected that the dollar-sterling financiers will see that these Jews spend their earnings on the goods produced in their "country of hospitality." Democracy

understands business whatever else she does not.

Of course, Goebbels might say that the Jews are a disease, and that it is worth while to infect other countries with it even at a financial loss. Well, there will always be theories about whether Jews are a disease, or carriers thereof, or causes thereof, or symptoms thereof. Perhaps the Nazi experiment will tell us something. In the meantime, analogies with bacteriology do not afford any guidance, except perhaps to warn us against trying to alter the complicated equilibrium of nature's forces before we have discovered their mutual relationships. Cricketers will recall the complaint by the groundsmen at Lords about the damage done to the pitches by wireworms. Yes, and how did it come about? Because their predecessors disliked starlings for making holes in the pitches, and proceeded to trap and shoot them. Then, when the last starling had vanished for good, somebody bethought himself that they were some good—they ate wireworms. Jews may be pests; but then, they may feed on other pests. So all true lovers of scientific research owe a debt of gratitude to the Nazi Government for testing out this possibility on their own territory. If it should happen that the consequences are unpleasant, well, as Goebbels would remark, that is *their* funeral!

## Legal Rights Lost for Lack of Money

"The distressing fact is that poor people are often well advised not to seek to enforce legal rights. They have neither the time nor money to wage such wars. But decency forbids their being told this. I have learned the great truth that if the love of money is the root of all evil, the want of money is the rest of the tree and all its branches." — From "*Bow Street World*," by Albert Lieck, late Chief Clerk of the Bow Street Police Court.

## Book Review

### The Bankers Of London\*

A most interesting lesson to remove some of the obscurity as to the workings of the enormous financial power concentrated in the City of London.

In one hundred pages of most fascinating reading, the main threads of an intricate skein are unravelled. Each chapter, The Court of the Bank of England, The Financiers, The Largest Private Bank, The Discount Houses, The Big Five, and The Money Barons, is full of information and impresses by the absence of opinions.

The work is one which all should study.

\*"The Bankers of London," by Percy Arnold. The Hogarth Press, Tavistock Square, London. 4s. 6d.

# Robinson Reacts

By W. A. Willox

**A**FTER listening to Raymond Gram Swing's weekly broadcast on American affairs last Saturday, Smith said: "I do wish we could come to some permanent understanding with America." At which Robinson asked "Why?" and Smith had to confess he didn't rightly know, but he thought it would be a good thing.

"Anyway," added Smith, "we've got this trade agreement, which is at least a step in the right direction." But again Robinson was not to be satisfied: "How?" he persisted.

"Well"—Smith hesitated—"trade will be made easier by the breaking down of barriers. That is important. It may lead the way to a general lowering of tariffs all round."

"What good is that to me?" demanded the narrow-minded Smith, thinking only of his wife's recent mild complaint that she was finding it more and more difficult to keep the home going on the weekly sum he could allow her. "Will it reduce the income tax, or increase my pay, or send down prices?"

Smith was confident that prices would eventually fall, but he didn't think incomes would go up—or income tax down while we had to spend so much on armaments.

But Robinson's enthusiasm for an Anglo-American trade pact was not aroused by such tiny sprats of assurance. He could see all sorts of snags, one of which was that if our Government reduced their tariffs on goods from America, they would have to find the money elsewhere—and *where?* he asked.

Also, as he caustically remarked, we had had songs of joy sung at us before now over the wonderful benefits we were to feel after various international agreements.

He remembered that the late Philip Snowden, "the Bankers' Chancellor," at a conference at The Hague, nearly drove us to war against France to save the British taxpayer £2,000,000. We were wild with enthusiasm over that triumph of our strong man, but when the tumult and the shouting died down, were we a whit the better off? Some of us—but only a few, for it was barely mentioned in the papers—noticed that while the fuss about that £2,000,000 was at its height the International Bank at Bâle was founded. We noticed, too, later on, that the British taxpayer got no benefit at all from the "saving" of that £2,000,000.

Then there was an Ottawa Conference or something, Robinson went on, which, again, was to do a power of good, though no one ever said who exactly were to be the beneficiaries; and in the long run, whoever they were, they were not Robinson or Smith or any of their acquaintances.

By this time Robinson had taken the floor.

"Here," he said, tapping his evening paper, "is this new Member of Parliament, Vernon Bartlett, telling the reporter that he won his election because he got his

constituents to take an intelligent interest in foreign affairs."

"What's the use of that, I ask you? What can the likes of ordinary men do about foreign affairs, anyway?"

"Take this Jew-baiting in Germany: what can you or I do about it? Ask yourself honestly, and then honestly acknowledge that no one has suggested a single practicable step we can take to stop the Germans doing as they think fit in the own country, however much we may be horrified by the tales our papers tell.

"When our politicians say rude things about Hitler, he, being no more than human, shouts back ruder things.

"You and I can't tell whether any of them are speaking the truth, and I don't suppose they know themselves much more about the 'facts' they quote than we do.

"No, all this foreign affairs business just gives rise to ill-feeling; and when, after the heat goes down—as it always does sooner or later—we begin to fall on one another's necks, as we are doing with America now, how do we poor folk, who have to carry on at our jobs whatever happens, fare?

"Much better, I say, to stick to home affairs that we can know something about, first hand. Then at least we shouldn't risk offending foreigners, and we might perhaps find out what's wrong with ourselves.

"I'm beginning to suspect that someone doesn't want us to pay too much attention to the troubles we have at home, and that's perhaps why we are always being whipped up into a frenzy about troubles abroad."

## "AS THE CROW FLIES"

Tom Casement (brother of Sir Roger Casement) was Inspector of Mines in South Africa under the administration of Lord Milner.

Casement had to visit and inspect two mines which lay fairly close together, but which were separated by a river, then in spate and quite unfordable by the horse on which he was mounted.

A very long detour was necessary, and when Casement made his report, and put in his expenses, the official concerned returned the expense sheet to Tom with the request: "Kindly explain journey of 150 miles, when these mines are only seven miles apart as the crow flies."

Casement's reply was characteristic: "I was riding a horse, not a b—y crow."—RICHARD HAYWARD, *In Praise of Ulster* (Arthur Barker).

# CRAFTSMANSHIP AND MONEY

SOME years ago we lived in an out-of-the-way village in Essex. In 1903 I was admiring a farm cart, which the village carpenter was making. He said, "Yes, that will be a good cart." I asked him if he had any patterns to go by in making it. He laughed in my face and said: "Patterns! You don't want no patterns to make a cart; you want patterns for the wheels, because you've got to keep the curve; but you don't want no patterns for a cart." "But," I said, "how do you know how to get these fine lines and curves?" "How do I know," said he, "why, I just make it like it ought to be. These chamfers, they take off the weight without losing strength, and if you was taking a pig to market, you'd tie the net on one of these places."

This was the old spirit. Some years later I asked a village carpenter to do a

little thing for me. He said: "Well, I'll make a job of it, but it don't do to do your work too well." I asked, "Why not?" and he said: "It don't make work if you do." Is this the modern spirit?—*From a letter by George Clausen, R.A., in "The Times," November 19.*

Here is an interesting example of the effect of government by money. But it's no use blaming the workman; he must live, and his only title to life is money. To get money he must work, which, in an age when work is increasingly done by machinery, frequently means he must *make* work.

With National Dividends there would be a great revival of real craftsmanship, for it is not dead in England, it is subordinated to the need for cheapness, which in turn is due to money shortage through which people are kept subservient.

## A FEW CHESTNUTS

### Another Lie About Scotland

A Scotsman rang up his doctor and said: "Come at once, ma wee bairn has swallowed a sixpence."

"How old is it?" asked the doctor.

"'Tis a new one," replied Mac.

### Both Identified

"You say this is the man who knocked you down with his car?" asked the judge. "Could you swear to the man?"

"I did," answered the complainant. "but he only swore back at me and drove on."

### Fate!

Some years ago Mr. Winston Churchill was travelling on the Tralee-Listowel Ballybunion Railway. For no good reason, apparently, the train stopped in a station for half an hour.

Mr. Churchill, being in a hurry to reach his destination to dine with Lord Leitrim, who was the chairman of the railway company, informed the porter of his identity and also of his date that evening, presuming that this might have some effect. But not a bit of it.

"Your honour," said the porter, "if ye were the son of the stationmaster himself, it would not make any difference."

—Charles Graves in the *Daily Mail*.

*Mother: "When that naughty boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me, instead of throwing them back at him?"*

*Son: "What good would it have been to tell you? You couldn't hit the side of a garage."*

### Mixed Relations

A young private walking through the park with his girl met his sergeant.

"This is my sister," he explained bashfully.

"That's all right," said the sergeant; "she used to be mine."

—*Irish News* (Belfast).

### Narrow Squeak

The gang of navvies was at work on a new building, and, for a change, the foreman seemed to be out of the way.

Jack thought this a good opportunity to slip back home (his house was just round the corner) for a cup of tea.

Two minutes later he was back again, mopping his brow.

"Well," asked one of his mates, "what happened?"

"It was like this," explained Jack. "I'd just got to the gate and was walking up the path, quiet like, when I sees the foreman standing in the front room, kissin' me wife."

"Gosh!" came the reply. "I'm sorry about that, Jack."

"Oh, that's all right!" said Jack. "I managed to slip away without him seein' me."

## SWEETNESS

by Val Gielgud

EDITOR: You have something to say?

NICE YOUNG MAN: I have everything to say—everything that has been said before. I can state the obvious more clearly than anyone I know. I can convince the stupid that intelligence is immoral, the mediocre that mediocrity is the supreme virtue, the ill-bred that all gentlemen are snobs, and Women—who don't need convincing—that they Matter more than Men. I can write of all the superficial intimacies without a blush. I can persuade any reader that Happiness can be bought for a penny—with a dubious strip-cartoon thrown in! I have the skin of a rhinoceros, the shamelessness of a baboon, and a complete lack of such hampering inhibitions as good taste, or genuine prejudice. My only weakness is a liability to tears when my sincerity is doubted, or someone is not pleased to see me.

## A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS

Said Mr. Pethick-Lawrence in Parliament (November 14):

"... He had learnt to discount the prophecies of the future which wiseacres were wont to base on financial arguments. It was not finance but the economic situation behind the finance that mattered. 'Can we afford it?' was not a question of money but a question of whether our economy could produce what we required. If it could not, that was conclusive. If it could, the financial apparatus could be adjusted.

"The productive capacity of this country could be increased soon by 15 to 20 per cent., and in a little while by 30 to 40 per cent. What prevented it was what the business world called 'markets.' Productive capacity was choked because goods could not be carried off by consumption as fast as they were made. There was an immense gap between consumption to-day and the potential consumption if productive resources were utilised to the full. The main reason for it was the limited income of great masses of the people. . ."

## U.S.A. TRADE TREATY

The trade treaty between the U.S.A. and Great Britain was signed last week. Article nine contains clauses designed to protect prices—which means that measures will be taken to prevent distributors in either country punishing consumers with too low prices.

All the Financial editors reported how pleased the "City" was at the news.

## What's the Matter with the Daily Express?

The *Daily Express*, in a front-page article about "Banks and Your Money" (November 17) stated:

"The joint stock banks have two sources from which to draw their money; their depositors and the Bank of England. They pay their depositors at least 1 per cent. less than they pay the Bank of England, for the Bank rate is fixed at 2 per cent., and has remained stationary since 1932.

"The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that either the depositor should receive higher rates of interest or the borrower should pay lower rates."

No indication was given to the readers of the fact that the joint stock banks lend ten times the amount borrowed from the Bank of England—and that the central Bank creates money at no cost to itself.

Can it be that its front-page writers do not know—when the evidence has been in the McMillan Committee's Report all these years?

As it was, the article was misleading, and we cannot believe a paper claiming to be well-informed, intended this deliberately!

## M.P. FEARS MUNITIONS 'SCANDAL'

Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Member of Parliament for Mossley (Lancs.) has withdrawn his support from the Government. Until about a fortnight ago he was acting as joint Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence.

Mr. Hopkinson has sent the following letter to the Government Chief Whip:—

"I must ask you to regard me as no longer a supporter of the Government. The condition in which the Royal Air Force recently found itself in the face of imminent hostilities is known abroad and is suspected by an increasing number of our own people. But the speech of the Secretary of State for Air in the House of Commons last Thursday convinces me that there is little hope that the public will get from the Government any real information as to the true state of affairs. Nor, in the matter of aircraft supply, do I see signs that adequate action will be taken to make an end of methods which have already wasted enormous amounts of public money and appear likely to lead to a serious munitions scandal."

## Can't We Afford Safe Roads?

During the last 10 years there have been 70,000 people killed on the roads and over 2,000,000 injured. Since the War there have been 110,000 deaths and 3,250,000 persons injured.

## A LETTER TO AN M.P.

To:  
Sir John S. V. Mellor, Bt., M.P. (Tamworth Division).

Sir,

You are reported, in the *Birmingham Gazette* of the 22nd inst. to have addressed the Shirley South Branch Unionist Association on October 21, and to have indicated that the limit of taxation for the provision of armaments had almost been reached. You therefore suggested that it would be "sound finance" to borrow the bulk of the additional money required for national defence during the next few years, provided redemption could be effected over a period of, say, 50 years.

May I put the following questions to you in regard to your proposal? :

(1) Are you aware that the Bank Deposits in this country rose from £900,000,000 to £2,000,000,000 during the years 1914-1918, despite the fact that millions of pounds were expended daily on the prosecution of war?

(2) Do you know that the explanation of this apparent paradox is that the tremendous increase in deposits during the period mentioned was due to the manufacture, by the Banks, of credit—created, according to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Mr. Reginald McKenna, and other recognised authorities, "out of nothing"? And that the bulk of the subscriptions to the War Loans were provided by such credit, lent to private individuals, finance corporations, etc., by the Banks?

(3) Assuming that you are cognisant of the fact that our country's debt, now of enormous proportions, represents taxation of the people until bankers' credit, created "out of nothing," is duly repaid *in cash*, with the accruing interest, are you now seriously suggesting that further bank credit should be sought, per investors or otherwise, with the same dire results as followed such methods of borrowing during the War years?

(4) Or, are you in favour of the Government exercising its undoubted right and

ability to create the credit required for National purposes?

Your truly,  
Castle Bromwich G. KAY

## AND HIS REPLY

October 28, 1938

George Kay, Esq.,  
Castle Bromwich.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst., referring to my speech to the Shirley Unionist Association on October 21. You refer to the report in the *Birmingham Gazette* of the 22nd instant, I did not see the report in the *Birmingham Gazette*, but there was an accurate report of my speech in the *Birmingham Post* of that date and in the *Birmingham Mail*. Reference to those reports will show that I expressed my reasons in simple language for advocating an increase in Government borrowing rather than an increase in taxation to meet additional expenditure on armaments during an emergency period.

Having expressed myself clearly and simply I see no purpose in complicating the issue in the way you invite me to do by discussing the much disputed question as to what is really meant when people say that the Banks manufacture credit out of nothing.

We all understand what is meant by borrowing and lending, and taxing and being taxed, and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by extending my remarks to include terms of which the meaning is very ill-defined.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN S. V. MELLOR

Why is an alternative to more Debt or Taxation referred to as "complicating the issue" by most Members of Parliament?

Question 4 of Mr. Kay's is not complicated, but it is one that the electorate must answer, really.

## Born in a Manger

"So she placed her baby in the gas stove and turned on the gas." This statement was made before a magistrate who was hearing a charge against a woman of infanticide. During the week, of the crisis last September she was terrified by rumours of bombs, and distracted by the information that there were no gas-masks for babies. She might go away, she was told, but she could not face the wrench of leaving her husband behind. So she chose to stay and face death. But what about the baby? The child had no protection against gas. Then, said she, let gas protect the child. So she placed her baby in the gas stove and turned the tap, closing the door on the departure from

this life of the new arrival into this life. Then she fell down. And she had a vision. She could see inside the lethal chamber. And, behold! there was Mr. Therm, the smirk that she had seen in the advertisements wiped off his face by the nature of the "service to the public" that he was called upon to perform. As the vision vanished she heard him whisper: "Hail, and Farewell," and saw him kiss the baby goodnight. Thus she lapsed into unconsciousness, happy in the assurance that death had come to her child with kindly hands.

There is a happy ending to the story. The poor soul was not punished. She was bound over. A.B.

# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Friday, November 25, 1938

## OFFICIAL SECRET REVEALED

IT is just as much a fraud to *suppress* facts, as it is to misrepresent them.

The Official Secrets Act makes it a crime to report facts likely to prove helpful to a potential enemy of the State, but the Act is so worded that a criminal charge can be sustained against the reporting of facts the suppression of which may itself form a real danger to the State.

There is something very much wrong with a law of this kind, and what is wrong is the persistent refusal of our legislators to face up to the facts which make laws of this kind apparently necessary.

There is a policy operating to *centralise* power, and this policy is a real threat to the liberty and livelihood of every individual person except the very few who initiate and control this policy.

### Who Are These People?

They are those who *own* and control (from the background) the financial institutions.

These few have it in their power to overthrow Governments, remove kings, ruin or build up an industry, cause local or world-wide booms or slumps, and impose harsh and grinding poverty on a whole nation capable of producing abundance, because they are able to create and destroy money at their own arbitrary will.

### What Is Their Aim?

It is to consolidate their power to the point where any opposition to their will, in any part of the world, or by any groupings of people, becomes impossible.

They know perfectly well that certain inborn urges to freedom are as common as life itself, and therefore they know that before their policy (which is the absolute negation of personal freedom) can be universally and safely established they must hold the sanction of exacting the supreme penalty of life itself over all individuals except themselves.

Hitherto, because of the Luciferian arrogance of their power-lust and the dreadfully Satanic will in action to enforce it, the necessity of cloaking their real aim and the means of achieving it, has been ever-present.

It is these comparatively few secret owners of Central Banks and International Financial Houses, who choose Presidents, Prime Ministers, Princes of the Church, Press barons, and Professors of Learning,

as "reeds shaken by the wind"—a "wind" whispered by their powerful patrons, and which must be obeyed as the price of their jobs.

One of the qualifications common to all who are so chosen to sit in the high seats is that of diverting public attention away from the "official secret" — *that Banks create money costlessly for themselves, instead of on behalf of the people whose labours and needs alone give it value.*

Another qualification is the will to concur in the persistent pretence that the effects produced by the actions of the hidden power are "natural" events. Further, the willing tool must be a "safe" man; that is, he must be one who can be relied on—not only to obstruct any reaction the events produce which is likely to reveal the truth (that the problems raised are purposely created)—but to positively and actively co-operate in advocating the "remedies" ready prepared, and in such a way as to conceal from the people that the "remedy" is really a camouflaged attack on individual freedom backed with "powers."

The whole technique is one of deceit. Its method is to create distress and danger, and to harness into legislation the hate and fear thus engendered, for the purpose of still further weakening the victim and consolidating the power and immunity of the plotting tyrant.

Thus the king-pins of politics, industry, education, religion, are actually a fake-front of stool pigeons—if one gets found out he is removed and replaced by another ambitious tool, and thus the public are befooled into a trap designed to elicit perpetually misplaced confidence.

Incidentally, this shows the futility of ever approaching well-known public figures in the hope of getting their support for a policy of social credit and security in freedom for individuals in common.

It also explains why we hear so much in the press of the sufferings of minorities abroad (the Banks subscribed largely to the Czech refugee fund), but little of our starved, oppressed poor in Britain's own distressed areas.

The protagonists of the policy to enslave all people are strongly represented in Britain; they are already planning how to consolidate the wreck of the next war—it was not *progress* that turned our navy over

to a dependence on oil instead of coal, or that is building a foreign source of aircraft supply whilst throttling our home capabilities of production.

The "distress" in the areas of South Wales, Durham and Cumberland was all part of big "plans" thought out beforehand. Read up the origin and inspirations of the Political and Economic Planning organisations and observe what has happened over the last seven years; also observe how willing adherents to those ideas have climbed from obscurity like rockets to the highest offices in the State!

### What Can Be Done?

First, the wide dissemination amongst the people of the facts.

1. That banks create money costlessly for themselves, *and that it can just as easily be created on our behalf.*

2. That Members of Parliament are paid to represent the will of their constituents, not the policy of a clique of Party leaders.

3. That it is the duty of electors to make their own agenda and elect a member to represent it and to see that he does so.

These are facts suppressed by the power-maniacs — suppressed because together they are liable to release the common-sense of the people from the lies and hypnotic spell which now bind them — and they should be propagated continually and from every angle, by all lovers of security and freedom.

Next, in a more active sense, every proposition that spells more power to common individuals—to ordinary persons—should be supported and pressed to the utmost. If spinsters want earlier pensions, if workers want more wages, if housewives want lower prices, if travellers want lower fares, and ratepayers lower rates, the critical question: "Will this make the common individual more free to live as he wishes or more restricted?" will always give the right answer. All demands for more freedom to live should be supported in action and sanction; all plans and schemes that hold within their framework any restriction for the majority should be resisted.

An instance is the new Milk Marketing Bill, superficially brought forth pretending to help the industry (!) (which is starved of markets by the shortage of money in consumers' pockets), but really to impose dictatorship on producers, distributors and consumers by areas.

If this Bill comes into law it will be a crime to sell milk unless you happen to be the big distributor selected by the Milk Board, it will be a crime to buy milk unless from the distributor appointed over you and at the price decided for you—by the bureaucrats of the Milk Board, over whom you will have no control or sanction whatever.

This is a sample of "planning."

Planning for what?

Planning to ultimately render you powerless under the most deceitful, vicious, ruthless and arrogant dictatorship

# PACIFISTS, BEWARE!

By G.W.L. Day

**I** ONCE wrote a powerful article for that great highbrow organ, the *Daily Express*, in which I tried to prove that things happened, not smoothly and continuously, but in jerks. It is like this with political policy. At every crisis there is a jerk, and we change our direction a little.

Already it is clear that we have changed our political direction a little since the War Crisis. A trick is being worked on us, and the trick is to catch the pacifists, whose numbers, of course, are very large.

Pacifists hate the idea of war so much that they are easily hoodwinked over any issue which can be represented as likely to endanger the peace. Our rulers, therefore, raise the cry of Appeasement, and in doing so they feel on fairly firm ground.

Now if by appeasement is meant the rectification of the obvious injustices of the Peace Treaties and abstention from policies of provocation, nobody, surely, could object. But unhappily it goes much further than this. Appeasement as interpreted by Mr. Chamberlain means submission to the power of dictatorship and even the abandonment of our free institutions and ideals in order to bring us into line with the new allies we hope to secure.

In his broadcast speech to America, Mr. Winston Churchill prophesied that Mr. Chamberlain's policy would soon lead to drastic limitation of Parliamentary liberties and of freedom both to public speakers and to the Press. He has already been proved a true prophet. The Conservative oligarchy is now using the alleged danger of criticising Hitler as an excuse for suppressing their own critics, and *The Times* declares that Mr. Chamberlain has shown that the Führer-

Prinzip—the German Leader-principle—is compatible with democracy.

More significant still, the Prime Minister shows an increasing tendency to follow the example of other dictators and identify himself, or his office, with the nation. This, of course, is directly contrary to the democratic idea that the Government is the servant not the master of the people.

Worst of all, things are happening behind the scenes, which if not checked will make Great Britain a sort of gentlemanly totalitarian State within the next five years.

Take, for example, the news which is published in the Press. Apart from the oligarchic control of news and views by a handful of rich men, there is a growing tendency to withhold the communication of vital news to the Press representatives.

A friend of mine who is one of the leading journalists in foreign affairs tells me that when the Pressmen meet at the Foreign Office, a Foreign Office official, perhaps the Foreign Minister himself, comes smilingly into the room and asks what they wish to know. But almost before the words are out of his mouth somebody (as if by preconcerted arrangement) asks some trivial question which is replied to at length, after which the Pressmen are politely dismissed—none the wiser for their visit!

There are other ways of suppressing

news. The gentlemanly way of communicating information under the pledge of secrecy—so that if the papers happen to get hold of it from some other source, they cannot use it; the private word on the 'phone with the newspaper proprietor; and, as Mr. Wickham Steed describes in his book, "The Press," the mobilising of advertisers to exert political pressure.

As regards criticism of Government policy by private individuals, the conference of the National Council for Civil Liberties and the N.U.J., which was held last week, discussed the growing abuses of the Incitement to Disaffection Act and the Official Secrets Acts. The latter were passed to prevent espionage, but they are being used to curb and intimidate writers and civil servants who happen to get hold of information which the Government wishes to suppress. Already the most extraordinary prosecutions have been made through them.

All reactionary movements make use of the weapon of fear. Just now it is fear of war which is being used against us. It is being urged that the only way we can avoid war with our potential enemies is to imitate them.

Even supposing that such a peculiar proposition were true, would it be worth sacrificing the small amount of freedom we possess in a spirit of cowardly defeatism? Our only chance of winning a true democracy is to hold on hard to what we already have and fight for more. To him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that he hath.

(Continued from previous page)

ever conceived in the mind of man in the history of his sojourn on the earth.

It is the plan of the "money-creators," those who have robbed the living of their inheritance, and who do not scruple to cheat wholesale both the living and the unborn, by a trick of enslaving them with debt. These are they who hold up false gods of "money," who insist that we worship Mammon, who in their insatiable lust after domination and power, callously withhold from millions the means of life.

LET US RESIST their inhuman, anti-God, anti-life policy.

Let us refuse to bow the knee to the false gods held up before us.

LET US DECIDE to put our own house in OUR order, and from now on to back that decision with every ounce of energy we can — as individuals and together — possibly muster.

If we will do that *we shall win*, for then we shall be banded in unity with the powers of truth, joy, love, and life.

## 4,500,000 HAVE ONLY 4s. FOR FOOD

"Four million five hundred thousand people in this country have only 4s. a week to spend on food.

"Nine million have 6s. per head.

"Yet we hear of the deliberate destruction of food and farmers being paid not to produce."

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, presiding, made these statements to women delegates at the British Commonwealth League conference in London on Tuesday, November 15.

It was often said, she declared, that it was not lack of funds which prevented the housewife from getting good food, but that she was ignorant and lazy or because the money was spent on other things.

"But there are many people in this country whose incomes are so small that, however they spent their money they

could not afford an adequate supply of nutritious food."

### Demand to Governments

A resolution was passed urging that means be found by which every man, woman and child of whatever race or colour be assured of the necessary food to raise the physical and moral standards of the people.

The Governments of Great Britain and the Dominions were called upon to solve the problem of the distribution of food.

Miss Una Marson, of Jamaica, said that such was the frightful poverty there that parents could not even afford 1½d. to pay for midday meals for their children, and teachers frequently reported cases of children fainting in school through hunger.

# SHARE-PUSHING BILL

## and

# Bank Nominee System

MR. JOHNSTON, M.P. for Stirling and Clackmannan, criticised the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Bill in the House of Commons last Monday, November 21.

He expressed his regret that the President of the Board of Trade had not taken the opportunity of doing something to stop the misuse of the bank nominee system.

It provided opportunities for evading surtax and for fraud. If a member of a Government decided to use his prior knowledge to purchase stock through the bank nominees system his name never appeared among the list of shareholders. *World's Press News* of October 20 showed that Drummonds Bank nominees held £250,000 worth of Ordinary shares in the *Daily Mirror* and Westminster Bank nominees £232,000, a total of nearly half a million pounds' worth of shares, concealed ownership, of a newspaper. And if Mr. Oliver Stanley liked to look up a later return he would find that there were another £143,000 worth of bank nominee shares in this same newspaper. He (Mr. Johnston) was making no reflection of this kind on the *Daily Mirror*, but at the outbreak of the last War a London daily newspaper, the *Standard*, had to close its

doors because the Austrian Embassy, which had been surreptitiously financing it, could no longer make payments. Statements had been authoritatively made that in Paris today there were only two newspapers where one could not buy the news columns. It was exceedingly dangerous that in our newspapers, the organs of public opinion, there should be opportunities for corrupt concealment of vital ownership. (Hear, hear.)

Turning to Scottish colliery companies, the hon. member said that one firm alone, Archibald Russell, had £994,000 worth of stock held by bank nominees through the National Bank of Scotland. Who were the owners? Why should they try to hide themselves? The Steel Company of Scotland had £486,000 held by the Commercial Bank of Scotland nominees. Nearly three-quarters of the total stock of United Collieries, paying a 10 per cent. dividend on a capital of £1,000,000, was held by bank nominees. Shipping might be the same.

### Aircraft Firms

Let them consider the six or eight largest aircraft manufacturing concerns which were of vital importance to this

country, where secrecy was important and where control ought to be vested in British subjects. He put it to the Minister as a curious fact that in one of them there should be bank nominees from an Italian bank holding scrip, bank nominees from a Belgian bank, and nominees from a Swiss bank. In the Rolls-Royce company there was £158,000 worth of bank nominees' stock; Short Bros., £163,000 worth; and the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Limited, £275,000 worth of bank nominees' concealed stock. Over half of the million shares issued by the Fairey Aviation Company, Limited, were held by bank nominees, one block alone, through Barclays Bank, amounting to 163,000. In Hawker Siddeley 2,170,000 shares were held by bank nominees. In Handley Page one block of £180,000 worth of Ordinary shares was held by Royal Bank of Scotland nominees, and, out of a total of £373,000, £215,000 was held by bank nominees.

He regretted that the Minister had not taken this opportunity of doing something to prevent the misuse of this system. There were eight bank nominee groups operating in Imperial Airways, ranging from £36,000 worth of stock held by one concern in the Midland Bank.

## Centralized Control in Aircraft Production

THE British Government have placed a £2,000,000 order with the Canadian aircraft industry for the manufacture of large bombers.

An official of the producing companies' headquarters declared, "this will be an 'educational' order designed to get the Canadian plant ready to take on more work and go into mass production."

A new central company, Canadian Associated Aircraft, has been specially created to control the scheme. It will maintain two central establishments at Montreal and Toronto. These two establishments would, in due course, develop manufacturing facilities and would be fed with components by the six associated aircraft companies—namely: Canadian Car and Foundry, Fairchild Aircraft, Canadian Vickers, Fleet Aircraft, National Steel Car Corporation, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company.

Negotiations are now proceeding in London with two Canadian companies for the manufacture and control on similiar lines of fighter and general reconnaissance types of aircraft at Fort William and Vancouver respectively.

Sir Kingsley Wood, in announcing these arrangements, said:

"I should like to express the thanks of his Majesty's Government to Sir Hardman Lever and his colleagues in our Mission; and to Sir Charles Gordon, of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Morris Wilson, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. A. B. Purvis, of Canadian Industries, Limited, and to Sir Thomas White, of the Bank of Commerce, all of whom greatly facilitated the course of negotiations."

These plans can be observed to follow the inefficient "shadow" schemes already set up in this country. Lord Nuffield's original criticism of these plans—that the bombing of only one feeder factory upsets the production of all — has never been answered honestly, for the simple reason that the true answer would expose a financial control racket amounting to a monopoly. Part of the technique of this "ring" control necessitates the exclusion and freezing out of firms not in the pet clique of the Bankers.

The facts that taxpayers are being mulcted, and the country rendered more

vulnerable than need be, not to speak of plain bureaucratic incompetence of the industry, must be taken as necessary evils for the furthering of Bank control, and buckets of whitewash are being used to hide this truth.

Incidentally, this explains why certain firms in England, though fully equipped and efficient, cannot get orders! But these firms, maybe, deserve what they are getting for not blowing the gaff. Who are they afraid of?

### "BONES FOR ALL"

Sir Alexander Gibb, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, urged a better understanding between nations when he spoke at a luncheon given recently by the Chamber to German economic journalists.

"The mentality of the nations is still that of three dogs with only one bone between them," said Sir Alexander. "We are still fighting for the one bone, while near at hand there lie bones in plenty for all."

# Our Duty To Parliament

By W. L. Wilks

**D**URING the week two cases of unemployed men were reported in the daily press. One had committed suicide, taking with him two of his three children, because he feared he would not get a job for months, and so hated the dole that he begged the officials to let him work for his unemployment pay.

The second man, when his wife was seriously ill and wanted to go to a special London hospital, put her in a pram and pushed her there. He did 20 miles like this with his daughter, aged 13 years, walking beside them. When they arrived he was exhausted, and no wonder. Eleven shillings was all the money they had, and out of that he had to save something to enable him to live while he looked for a job in London because he wanted to be near his wife, whom he had known since she was 13, and to whom he had been married for 17 years.

Unemployment and poverty had not robbed this man of his determination and pluck, but before we condemn the suicide, don't you think we ought to blame ourselves for permitting a policy that drives men down to such depths of despair in a supposedly Christian country?

Before we search the ends of the earth for objects for charity, don't you really think we ought to put our own house in order—first?

• • •

Many of us think England is the finest country in the world in which to live, and no doubt for some it is, but why be blind,

why be hypocrites, when it is common knowledge that these two cases of extreme misery could be multiplied a hundred thousand times?

Why not admit that apart from the "leisured" few, practically nowhere in England will you find people living in security, content, and happiness,—why?

Our forefathers, ever since the world began, fought nature to gain these three things for themselves and their children, and yet, in A.D. 1938 the only result we can show for their collective work through the ages on our behalf, is war, talk of war, unemployment and fear of the future, starvation, discontent and such conditions of sheer stark misery that many prefer a gas oven to life as they find it today in this England of ours. But WHY?

What an appalling mess we have made of our heritage of Glorious Life!

• • •

It doesn't get us anywhere if we say, helplessly, that it's a vicious circle. We know that and we know already that our present "rulers" have no solution, but obviously the circle must be broken, and nothing is more certain than, eventually,

with or without bloodshed, it will be broken.

Our own Parliament has apparently shelved the matter as being incapable of solution, so we, the People, must tackle the job ourselves. We must appreciate that Parliament is not the constitution, the word of Members of Parliament is NOT final unless WE wish it to be so. We must appreciate to the full that WE, the People, can give Parliament our orders. WE are the Constitution, WE are the Sovereign People, and if WE make up our minds to end for all time the CAUSE that makes men put their heads in a gas oven, if we make up our minds, no Parliament on earth can stop us.

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## ITALY'S RUDE AWAKENING IN ABYSSINIA

Since Italy's victories in Abyssinia, and the resultant fall of Addis Ababa, little news has come from that troubled country, for none but Italian reporters are allowed there. Now the veil has been lifted by a German writer, L. H. Neitzel, who, although sympathetic to the Italian cause, gives no support to the extravagant claims which led the Italian people to look on Abyssinia as a land of promise, only awaiting proper development.

Writing in *Koloniale Rundschau* for August, Herr Neitzel examines the possibilities of Abyssinia as a source of cotton and cereals, and comes to the conclusion that soil and climatic conditions make it unsuitable. He suggests that the most suitable export crops are beet sugar, coffee and tobacco, but that if these are to be produced on a considerable scale the people will have to be regimented and made to surrender the land needed for development.

He dashes the hopes of those who regard the country as a dumping ground for Italy's surplus population, owing to the difficulties that would have to be overcome by White subsistence farmers. "Native farmers," he states, "would learn to copy their methods more quickly than the whites would accommodate themselves to low African standards of living. A few crop failures (common in these regions) would end the dream of mass settlement on the land."

Italy is learning the lesson with which we in this country are already familiar, that colonial possessions do not, within the framework of the existing system of finance, mean prosperity either for possessors or the possessed.

M.J.

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## EVACUATING CHILDREN

I am glad the question of billeting children in time of war has been raised in *Reynolds*.

Apparently, all that the Government wants to do is to pass on its responsibilities to the ordinary citizen, who already has his or her "crisis problems" to face.

My husband is 67, and his only income is a contributory pension of 10s. a week, plus the payment for a few odd—and scarce—jobs.

I am younger, and have managed to build up a small dressmaking connection.

Our house has five rooms, one used as my workroom. Under the evacuation scheme I am told I shall have three children billeted on me.

Have I, then, to give up my work and spend my time washing, cooking, cleaning and mending for three children? Have I to feed them, my husband and myself on £1 16s. a week—that is, 26s. billeting allowance, and 10s. pension?

Evacuate the children by all means, but surely the Government can think out a more satisfactory scheme than this.

(Mrs.) E. PAYNE.

Southwick, Sussex.

—*Reynolds Weekly*.

## Question in House of Lords on Billeting Plan

The Earl of Tankerville asked the Government in the House of Lords on November 22:

"Whether they are aware of the widespread opinion that the measures now being adopted, directly traversing the Petition of Right of 1628, for the compulsory and indiscriminate billeting of civilian refugees in the private homes of the rural population, and, in the case of children, without first ascertaining that those receiving them were both capable of, and suitable for, looking after them for an indefinite period, would cause not only the serious spread of disease, but would rapidly bring about a complete undermining of public morale at a time when its maintenance was a particularly urgent necessity;

"And whether all alternative methods, such as have recently been advocated by responsible persons in the daily Press and elsewhere, for providing adequate shelter in suitable districts for all those evacuated from large towns, have been explored and found physically impracticable."

# California Pension Plan

California, November 5, 1938

**A**T the last big meetings all over the State prior to the election, the enthusiasm was inspiring. In San Francisco, the Dreamland Auditorium held an audience of about 11,000 people, the house being packed to the doors before 8 o'clock when the meeting was scheduled to commence.

In the early part of this week, the last shot out in the open was fired by the banks in an eight-page paper packed with lies, half-lies and distorted facts, and these were delivered to every house in the State, in an effort to defeat the Retirement Life Payments Act which is to be voted on in the ballot on Tuesday next. In this fight of the common people against the vested power of the banks, it's like a man in a leather jerkin fencing with an opponent in a coat of steel, for while the proponents of the Pension Plan are limited to the humble contributions of their adherents, the banks are pouring out dollars by the thousands to mislead the voters. Still, when the Israelites met their hereditary foes, the Philistines, by the brook Kedron, it was a

man with a sling and a stone from that brook that turned the tide of battle in the Israelites' favour.

The stone, in the present instance, is the truth of how the banks pull money out of the ink-pot, and the California electorate have had a unique opportunity this time of acquainting themselves with what goes on behind the closed doors of the real rulers of the world when the money-changers see fit to pull the strings.

Miss Gertrude Coogan, of Chicago, the authoress of "Money Creators," was the chief speaker at the San Francisco meeting to-night, and she gave a very able review of the circumstances which have led up to poverty and widespread suffering in this country, showing clearly that

panics and depressions are the result of the bankers' actions in calling in their paper "Promises to pay" or restriction of credit. In specific reference to the crash of '29, she quoted the words of the head of the Federal Reserve Banks, when he was reluctantly forced to acknowledge that "the calling in of bank-loans had resulted in liquidating or extinguishing, through credit-contraction, of about 20 billion dollars."

There is a feeling of tense expectancy all over the State, and no ballot in recent years has aroused the people as has this one on November 8th. All the other States are taking an unusual interest in the verdict of the voters in the forthcoming poll, and however it turns out, the result will be crucial, for—to quote the opening words on the booklet which explains and sets forth the proposed amendment—"This generation has a rendezvous with Destiny." H.E.H.

## ALBERTA ELECTION NEXT YEAR?

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that the Prime Minister of Alberta, Mr. William Aberhart, is seriously considering a provincial general election in June or July in an attempt to increase the Government majority before the Dominion election, which is expected in the autumn.

### To Responsible Journalists

The creeping dictatorship suppressing vital news is operated in various ways, as you know.

Just now, your liberties are being seriously undermined, and incidentally your livelihood is threatened, too.

We cannot employ you professionally, or buy the censored centralised news services, but we wish you to know SOCIAL CREDIT is not controlled by the Press Barons, does not fawn on the Cabinet, and is not servile to the City and the Money Interests. Further, it is not a "party" organ.

We can and will tell the truth concerning passing events, and the editor will always appreciate those "spiked" stories of yours—why not send them in? It is one way of resisting the tyranny that involves you, and for which plans are in operation to increase and consolidate.

## French Warning

The following from the *Sunday Observer's* Paris correspondent is worth noting by Englishmen who may before long be threatened with heavy new taxation such as has just been inflicted on the French:

"We are already being made conscious of the new taxes. Our telephone calls and our letters are costing us more—and, as usual when there is a rise of this sort, the post offices are running short of the extra stamps. Our Métro and bus fares will go up in a few days. Our tobacco has gone up already, and so has the price of petrol for our cars. The prices of wines and spirits, sugar and coffee, will be up in a few days. The people who obtain free passes on the railways—and it is wonderful how many do, generally insisting that their local deputy shall ask for them—are finding that in future they will not get anything better than half fare, and will have to pay a tax on what they save.

"Meanwhile, in accordance with the euphemism by which the forty-hour week law, although not abolished, is made more "supple," the banks, which were closed all day on Saturday, are to open again in the morning, as before. So are the law courts of all grades, as well as the offices of those who hold posts to which they are appointed by the State; and this includes the notaries and also the auctioneers."

Thus the Frenchman's effective income is suddenly reduced, his whole life made harder, while all the time his country is as able as ever to produce abundantly.

Even at this moment French farmers cannot find purchasers for all their wheat—they have had a bumper harvest this year. And other French producers are in the same difficulty of not being able to get sufficient buyers for their goods. It is the main trouble of the French railways—the people cannot afford to use them to the full.

### Why This New Taxation?

Why, then, this terrible new heavy taxation which causes immediate price increases? It simply reduces the ability of the French to consume, and therefore cuts down their productive capacity, for it is needless to produce if the output cannot be consumed.

Thus France is being impoverished and weakened at the very time when she should and could be well and strong.

Let Englishmen beware lest a similar punishment be put across them. Let them seek out the nature of the hidden dictatorial power that is crushing France. And let them realise the fact that money is created by writing figures in books.

### Getting the Bird!

A woman in America sued for divorce because her husband stunned her with a chicken. The blow killed the chicken, whereupon the husband revived the wife and ordered her to cook the fowl.—*Derry Journal*.

## Extracts by H.C.K.

From *Britain's Political Future*, by Lord Allen of Hurtwood. 1934.

Politics are of diminishing importance, civilisation and social change increasingly moulded by the pressure of science.

If we act foolishly or in cowardly fashion during the next few years in the political arena, we may impede or even destroy these new influences which will soon be able to determine the quality of our civilisation.

This age of unparalleled opportunity has become an age of crisis. A new technique of politics is required.

The great majority of electors are now willing for our social system to be changed from top to bottom; and science makes this possible.

We are all aware that science has at last made us masters of the natural world in which we live.

If there is a "crisis," it is not due, as in the past, to the difficulty of the problems confronting us; it results from our refusing to apply will-power to their solution.

We have both an eager democracy and the capacity to remedy our evils. A small minority of us, perhaps two out of every ten electors, are bent on rejecting this opportunity and determined to make us all engage in a fight for power, when we could co-operate in agreement.

Are we going to allow this minority to deprive the majority of the opportunity?

Shall the will of the vast majority prevail, or shall it be frustrated?

• • •

From *Successful Living in the Machine Age*.

The solution of the farm problem after all is simple; it is our inability or unwillingness to state the problem squarely which makes the solution seem so difficult.

Leading American bankers reviewing the long-drawn-out business depression of 1930-31 actually advocated a reduction of wages and prices, it never seeming to occur to them that a reduction of wages is an automatic increase in prices. One might as well advocate more light and darkness, or call for a piece of string which shall be short at one end and long at the other. Others advocated "limiting production," which meant the dismissal of more men as a means of curing unemployment.

Nevertheless it must be listed among the real perils of this mass-production age that so many men who do not know what money is for should be in charge of its finances.

Business can serve the masses. It can employ the masses, and if it understands the nature of the new set-up, it can sell to the masses all that it employs the masses to create.

## London's Power

By 1940 Battersea Power Station will be twice its present size. Extension is needed owing to the growth of the demand for electricity.

Great electric power stations like that at Battersea require enormous quantities of water for cooling purposes, and it is because of this that they are situated near rivers.

At Battersea a tunnel is being built under the bed of the Thames so that the 12,000,000 gallons an hour taken from the south side of the river can be discharged on the opposite side after it has absorbed the heat of the condensers. In this way the risk of taking in water already heated is avoided.

The present Battersea station has a capacity of 243,000 kilowatts, and at 29 per cent. it is the most efficient generating station in the country. When the extensions are completed, Battersea will have a capacity of half a million kilowatts or nearly three-quarters of a million horsepower, or 7,000,000 man-power. Yet the total staff required to run this huge plant will probably be fewer than 50 men.

Electricity can now be generated with greater efficiency and less cost than ever before. The electric railways, trams, and trolley-buses of London should be correspondingly cheaper to run. There can be no real justification to raise fares in these circumstances.

### 'Milk Meddle' Plan

The Cabinet's "Milk Meddle" Bill, issued to Members of Parliament on November 17, confirms the worst fears of its critics.

There is a plan for an "experimental approach to rationalisation" in ten selected areas of the country.

Under the plan it will be possible for a number of big producers to band together and apply to the Minister of Agriculture for a monopoly in a defined area.

If the Minister makes the order, all who are not in the monopoly ring will either be bought out or pushed out of business, and forbidden to sell milk.

There will be heavy penalties for those who try to break a monopoly by selling milk in a "protected" area.

Object of the monopoly plan is "to secure a more efficient and cheaper service" of milk. Compensation is to be paid to milk retailers who suffer damage—that is, who are driven out of business.

The Milk Commission is to have power to make regulations to govern the number and hours of retail deliveries of milk, the kinds of containers that may be used, the maintenance and equipment of dairy premises and vehicles, and the description of milk offered for sale. The public will have no choice in the supply of their milk.

### You Pay These Bills!

Mr. M. MacDonald, replying to Sir F. Sanderson (Ealing, U.), said that the approximate strength of the personnel of the police, Royal Air Force, and Army serving in Palestine was at present 7,300, 700, and 15,500 respectively. He was not yet in a position to give the average cost per month falling upon the British Exchequer in respect of the police. As regards the Air Force, the average monthly cost to the British Exchequer was about £30,000. The extra cost of maintaining the military forces in Palestine, over and above the cost of maintaining them at their normal stations, amounted to about £175,000 a month (exclusive of capital services).

### New Zealand "No Hunger" Policy

Discussing the protection of New Zealand against the effects of overseas price recession, Mr. Savage, the Prime Minister, declared on November 14 that the Government's job was to see that the people of New Zealand were not allowed to go hungry in the midst of plenty.

Whatever changes were needed would be made, and these, he thought, were comparatively easy to accomplish.

Waiter: "How did you find your steak, sir?"

Diner: "Oh, I just pushed the three peas aside and there it was!"

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## Correspondence

### NEW LINE OF ACTION

The Editor, SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,

The correspondence that has appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT under this heading seems to show either a misunderstanding of the Electoral Campaign, or a desire to belittle the results achieved by a method which your correspondents suggest is "at variance with the habits of the people."

Before listing the results—or some of them—achieved by the Campaign, for the sake of clarity it seems desirable to list certain points:

1. Theoretical democracy makes laws in accordance with the will of the People.
2. Practical democracy makes laws in accordance with the results the People want.
3. To abolish poverty and retain freedom we must have practical democracy.
4. All attempts at democracy in Great Britain have been through elected Members of Parliament, and they have failed because our elected Members have yielded to pressure of "the interests." Even such papers as *The Times* and *Telegraph* give prominence to matters proving this to be the case.
5. Democracy through an elected Parliament necessitates recognition by members of the sovereignty of the People over them and all other institutions.

Assuming these points to be correct, and I would ask Mr. Conn to consider them most carefully, how can it be said that the Electoral Campaign was a failure when it—

- (a) Induced 24 Members of Parliament to sign a declaration of their subordination to their electors?
- (b) Induced 30 candidates, many of whom will probably be Members in the future, to sign a similar declaration?
- (c) Gave over three-quarters of a million electors their first lesson in democratic sovereignty before it was deliberately stopped?
- (d) Proved itself to be self-supporting and generally stimulating?
- (e) In Canada, under most adverse conditions, gave the party racket the biggest knock it has ever received? (News of this has been suppressed in Great Britain.)

In the light of these facts, surely it is somewhat misleading to say the Campaign is a failure. These are tangible results, achieved at little cost. Can anyone truthfully claim to have achieved equal results in so short a time, and with so small an expenditure as the Campaign teams? Have any teams of workers, since the Campaign was called off, worked so scientifically, so enthusiastically and so unitedly as the old E.C. campaigners?

Space prohibits me from dealing with more than one of Mr. Conn's misunderstandings. The most striking to me is his implication that if you ask a Member of Parliament for several things seriatim on one form, it is not an effective obstruction if he says "No" to you. Whereas, if you demand one thing only, and he says "No," it is an effective obstruction.

Personally, I believe he won't say "No" to your single demand, but will work for it if you can show him that you have enough voters pledged to lose him his seat should he refuse, and not his seat only, but his election expenses—say £800. This may seem "ridiculous," but experience shows that it works.

Like every other Social Crediter, Mr. Conn and I have the same objective. We differ apparently as to the best means of attaining it. So do lots of other Social Crediters. If Mr. Conn can show results by the methods he advocates he will not lack for support, for I believe there are thousands waiting only to be convinced that a particular form of action is effective, who will jump in.

In the meantime, let each one of us remember the pledge which was subscribed to by all who attended the Sunday sessions of the recent conference at the Cora Hotel, London, "We will conscientiously avoid recriminations for the past or provocative utterances for the future regarding all those who associate with us to achieve our objective." In adherence to this pledge lies the cure for the disease afflicting the Social Credit body today.

M.W.

Sir,

I rather demur to the description of my proposal as a new line of action. It is in effect a plea for the reversion to the pre-Buxton position and to the original idea underlying the establishment of the Secretariat. It suggests a loose federation of autonomous groups whose activities the Secretariat would as far as possible co-ordinate. It does not call for the repudiation of the strategy and tactics recommended by Major Douglas, it merely hints that absolute and unquestioned compliance therewith should not be made a condition of affiliation.

It is true that I put forward some suggestions as to how the abortive electoral campaign might be revived, to which Mr. Conn has replied, but from the point of view of the Secretariat, however, we are both of us either fools who do not wish to understand or concealed agents of the Bankers.

Mr. Conn's plan differs from that laid down only in details. Both are fundamentally wrong because they have a totally false idea of the elector and what can be expected of him. I need not go into details, but anybody who has ever done any electioneering will bear me out

that either plan is totally impracticable. It is strange that a movement that constantly calls upon us to allow the "expert" to do his job without interference resolutely refuses to allow any expert to vet its electoral scheme.

If I may drag in a military analogy, we are an army attacking a very strongly-entrenched enemy. The basis, I believe, of modern military tactics is infiltration. The attack is split up into small combat groups, the idea being to probe and find a weak spot in the enemy's line. Having found it, the task of the higher command is to exploit the initial success to the utmost with a view to prising the enemy out of his position. The emphasis is on group initiative.

Military analogies may be somewhat misleading, but I am convinced that the endeavour of our higher command to control the activities of the local groups down to the last detail is a hopeless mistake.

I suggest that local groups, who find the yoke of the existing Secretariat intolerable, constitute a report centre or Secretariat of their own, not in opposition to the basic strategic ideas of Major Douglas, but to exploit them in their own way.

"NEMO"

Sir,

Mr. Conn suggests a new method of getting the people to exercise their sovereignty. Apparently he has been an Electoral Campaigner, and his proposals give me the impression of being based on careful thought resulting from practical experience. Mr. Conn would try to guide the people to take the initiative in defining their policy. Hitherto a policy has always been put up to them for approval, and they have not said "Yes." They are probably suspicious of, and certainly show that they have little confidence in, policies suggested outside. Therefore it seems reasonable to ask them "to make their own agenda," and, having made it, to select their own representative to see that their policy is carried out.

This suggestion of Mr. Conn's might be a means of rousing the people quickly. It seems to me to be worth critical examination by all those who have already tried the other campaigns, and particularly by those now engaged in the Lower Rates Campaign, to the rapid extension of which it might possibly lend itself.

W.S.

### A Mis-Fire

Sir,

The following advertisement appeared twice in the columns of the most popular paper of a large western town prior to the municipal elections:

Ratepayers' Protection League  
S.O.S.

... Ratepayers

spend a shilling—save a pound.  
Organise now and send RATE-  
PAYERS' CANDIDATES to the

COUNCIL. The cost is £25 to £30 for each Candidate. 1,000 Electors in each Ward subscribing 1/- will cover the cost. Select your OWN CANDIDATE from EACH WARD and VOTE for yourselves as Rate-payers. HELPERS WANTED. All interested write now.

The notice was signed by a well-known and popular citizen, a business man, and the address given was that of another well-known man, an income tax specialist, who both write excellent newspaper articles on his own subject, and are always ready to give free consultations to the needy.

THERE WERE NO REPLIES WHATSOEVER.

I may mention the town is rabidly and most ignorantly obsessed by party politics, and party abuse usually has a moral tinge.

Will S. Conn suggest how the advertisement can be amended, as the citizens might try again?

Bristol

"Soc"

## WHEN POTATOES WERE POISON

Do you know that potatoes, once considered as poisonous by the people, became the most sought food in Europe through the clever ruse of a writer and a king assisted by a regiment of soldiers?

When Louis XVI (1754-93), King of France, ascended to the throne, France was burdened with heavy debts and an extreme shortage of food. The King called into council Antoine A. Parmentier, famous writer and economist. As a result of this conclave, the gardens surrounding the King's castle were turned into "potato fields," closely guarded by a whole regiment of soldiers; a royal proclamation forbade the theft of potatoes under threat of heavy sentences.

The edict had its desired effect: soon the King's gardens were being robbed and every available plot of ground became a potato garden, much to the satisfaction and pleasure of the King and his counsellor. King Louis XVI had previously offered "free potatoes" to his people but had met with stubborn refusal as they were considered *poisonous*. Immediately following the episode related above, the potatoes became the "friend of the poor."

—Culinary Review

Potatoes are no longer regarded as poison; instead, their production for sale without a licence has been made a crime, for the Potato Marketing Board fines unlicensed growers £5 an acre.

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## REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

"KING TOM": You use the word "loyalty" like a careerist politician in the sense of divorcing the word from the object to which it applies. Loyal to what?

"Loyalty" is liable to fatal abuse if it is claimed and rendered to a person whose authority is only valid so long as he himself is loyal to the common purpose that necessitates loyalty. We are not saying this has or has not happened, but you have evidently made decisions without troubling to clarify the main issue to yourself—you have, in a real sense, elevated "means" above "ends"; well, we will not attempt to dissuade you, nor will we indulge, as you do, in violent accusations. "You take the high road, and we'll take the low, . . ."

T. JONES: Certainly, we are all for the Crown Voucher Scheme, just as we are for the Just Price formula and so on. The point is, do the people it is designed to benefit want it?

Our interest in such plans is chiefly located in the human dynamic action, or "demand" they elicit or inspire, as we believe nothing will be done without pressure from the people.

A phrase like "National Produce Pension" might unlock the popular demand better than "Crown Vouchers," which requires initial explanation. So far as we know, the initiators of the scheme have not addressed themselves to this aspect of the "power" problem. Have you any practical propositions on it?

TED BRAND: We agree with you, of course, and regarding the hullabaloo about the Jews, they are certainly an intelligent people, and our experience is that they are quite capable of looking after themselves.

R. GRIFFIN: There are 17 Social Credit Federal Members of Parliament at Ottawa.

MRS. A. SMITH: Pensions at 50? Oh, yes, we are all for it, but does such a demand exist? If so, we should be glad to hear of it.

G. KAY: Thanks very much for copies of correspondence. Keep up the good work. The old politician's gag, "Why wasn't I told?" is now wearing threadbare as an excuse on their part. We must all do what we can to broadcast the fact that BANKS CREATE MONEY COSTLESSLY. Yours was a good shot. Keep firing, and recruit a company to help you if you can.

C. RUSHTON: Thank you, brother; your difficulties are understood; ours are similar. I'll arrange something to keep you in touch. Give us a little time, though.

H. E. HALLIDAY: You are quite right. "The big outstanding fact is the determination of the people of California to gain access to the abundance that is the great heritage of this State"—that is what matters to begin with; without that, of what use is a perfect monetary technique? Any mistakes of that kind can be remedied after we have won the scrap. Your letter was like a cool sea breeze after a stifling, sultry day. Keep up the good work with a cheerful heart.

P. HAYES: The Chinese have a proverb to the effect that it is more charitable and practical to show a man how to carry his own burden than to attempt to carry it for him. The votes of the distressed unemployed have as much weight as anybody else's; what do the unemployed want? Apparently few of them want Dividends.

### Caught!

As Jones entered the shop he noticed a shilling lying on the floor. Casually walking over to it, he dropped his handkerchief on the spot where it lay. Then, glancing round to see that nobody was looking, he stooped to pick it up.

As he did so a voice behind him said, "Ah, how do you do, sir? I noticed that you were unable to move the shilling. May I recommend our new kind of glue, called Stickit. You've had practical experience of its qualities."

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**Announcements & Meetings**

**Miscellaneous Notices**

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

Advertisers are requested to write for space rates, to Advertising Manager, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

**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.

**DARLINGTON.** Residents' enquiries welcomed through Mr. J. W. Jennings, 1, Bracken Road.

**DERBY S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, November 29. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

**GUERNSEY.** Persons interested in Social Credit are requested to communicate with Mr. H. McTaggart, "Sherwood," Mount Row, St. Peter Port.

**THE Liverpool Social Credit Forum,** an autonomous local group, is prepared to arrange for speakers to address meetings on Social Credit and will welcome enquiries regarding other activities in the Social Credit Crusade. Address communications to F. H. Auger, "Malvern," Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

**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 meeting: Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

Speaker for DECEMBER 1

Mr. Brame Hillyard

on "The Breakdown of Money."

**PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group.** Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

**SOUTHAMPTON Group.** Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS and District.** Will Social Crediters please get in touch immediately with W.L.W., Cor Laetum, Hastings Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells?

**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.

**WALLASEY Social Credit Association.** Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

**WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group.** Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, December 6, at 8 p.m.

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(Page 5, Social Credit, October 7)

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- 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 .....