

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 5. No. 17

Postage (home and abroad) 3d.
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1936

Weekly Twopence

War Scare: "Britain Will Be 'Ready' Overnight"

GOVERNMENT'S AMAZING PLANS

Dictatorship, Rations, Conscription

SPECIAL "SOCIAL CREDIT" NEWS

THE war scare campaign will shortly reach its climax in a Government announcement that Britain is now prepared to mobilise every resource for war almost overnight.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Baldwin referred to "Britain's War Book."

This "book" is a complete dossier of the plans of the Imperial War Defence Committee.

They include:

A plan for placing everyone under dictatorship of the military authorities;

A gigantic rationing scheme.

Every able-bodied man to be a State servant, performing "national duties."

No conscientious objectors.

The Government intends that immediately on the outbreak of war every man will be conscripted for some national duty.

Local authorities will be called on to mobilise in the areas they administer for defence against air and gas attack.

All enemy aliens will be immediately arrested.

Force Majeure

All conscientious objectors will be starved out under the food rationing scheme.

This rationing scheme on which a Cabinet Committee, led by Mr. H. L. Trench, Second Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, is now working is as follows:

Rations cards for all as in the Great War.

Every two children will count as one adult.

Extra rations for men engaged on heavy national duties.

All the big provision merchants (including the chain stores and the Co-operative movement) are now being called into discussions to decide on the approximate amount of food available at any given time.

At the outbreak of war goods in stock will be set against any fresh supplies allowed.

DORA With a Vengeance

Every shopkeeper will be compelled to keep a register of customers and will be allowed only appropriate stocks.

In this way the Food Dictator hopes to defeat any attempt at food hoarding.

And to ensure regular supplies from abroad the Air Ministry and Admiralty are working on plans for effective escorts to food ships and 'planes.

The food growing and food canning industries are being stimulated by Government subsidies.

Meanwhile the Air Force, Army and Navy are rapidly being brought up to fullest possible strength in men and arms.

Arms factories are turning out new and more deadly weapons of war at an amazing rate.

Whitehall is now working full pressure to defend Britain in time of war.

And seems to be racing against time.

(See Leader, page 4)

To All Readers of Social Credit

THIS is your paper. The editor is constantly trying to make it more interesting to you, more valuable to you.

What is wrong with it? What new features would you like?

Send your suggestions to the editor AT ONCE. He would like to know what *you* want in *your* paper. (Address: SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2.)

* * *

Readers are also requested to note that page numbering has been altered. The serial number (i.e., Page 133) now appears on the top right-hand corner of each page. Each page is also numbered 2, 3, etc., on left.

The People Want—

FOOD FIRST, JERKS AFTER

THE government proposal to improve the national physique by means of physical jerks has called forth a spate of criticism from prominent people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords said, "There is a danger lest the standard of nutrition, whether of children or of adolescents, should fall short of the standard of the body that was necessary for profiting by physical exercises or training."

"It is one thing to have a standard of nutrition adequate for ordinary school life, and another to have a standard adequate to the extra strain which physical exercises were bound to bring to the body, to say nothing of the extra hunger which they were bound to create . . ."

He hoped that full consideration would be given to a policy of food production, distribution, and, not least, food preparation.

The Archbishop of York in a letter to *The Times* wrote:

"I ask to be allowed, as one who has tried to keep in touch with the problems of poverty and unemployment, to support the plea that attention be given as much to nutrition as to exercise . . ."

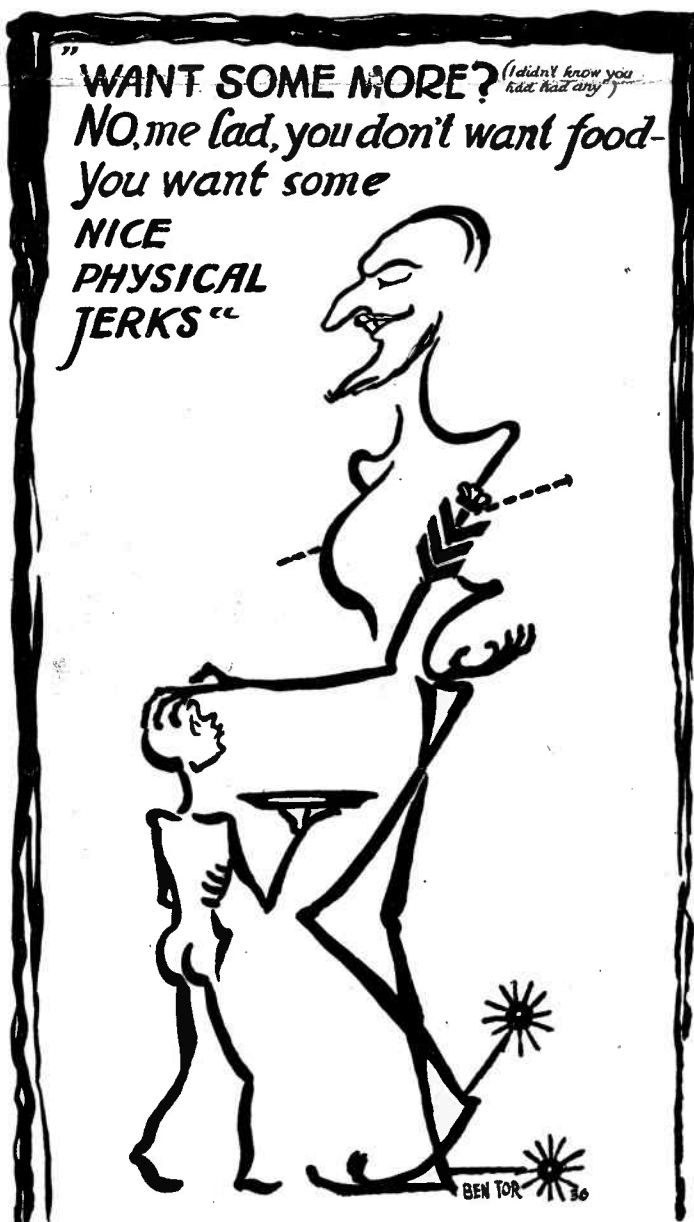
"Only by improving the nutrition of the poorest families . . . can we avoid the risk of doing to many growing citizens more harm than good."

Prof. Julian Huxley writes: "Physical training is eminently desirable, but in the opinion of most physiologists is secondary to diet. To press forward large-scale schemes of physical training while leaving the nutrition level far below the optimum is to put the cart before the horse . . ."

"But the standards made available by the recent scientific advance permit us to say quite definitely that a large percentage of the population is living on a diet below the optimum."

The leading article in *Nature* for November 21 on Physique, Nutrition and National Health, remarks that when the proposal to institute physical exercises was introduced "no reference was made to the subject of nutrition, and as no responsible minister can be unaware of the relation between national nutrition and national health, one can only assume that the Government does not propose to attack the major issue, with all its far-reaching implications . . ."

"Increased physical exercise must entail an increased consumption of energy-producing foods; the human engine must have more fuel if it takes in more oxygen; and the extra supply of food must be accessible. . . ."



MAJOR DOUGLAS AT BELFAST

NEARLY 1,500 people assembled to hear Major Douglas speak on "Dictatorship by Taxation" in the Ulster Hall on November 24 in spite of a heavy fog which prevented a number of ticket holders living in outlying country districts from attending.

The chair was taken by Mr. N. F. Webb, whose opening remarks upon the personal responsibility of every individual in a democracy for the policy of that democracy admirably prepared the way for Major Douglas's address.

As Major Douglas, in the simplest of

language, stripped the financial pretence from taxation and showed that it was essentially a device for enslaving the people and producing a dictatorship, he was interrupted again and again by rounds of spontaneous applause.

When he warned the audience of what was in store for them if they did not take command of their own destinies, there was the silence of conviction—a greater tribute than any applause.

*Full report, Confidential Supplement for December, issued to all Cadets with this issue.

Have You Seen It?

Page 3: End the Road Slaughter

Page 4: Babies for Sale
By G. W. L. Day

Page 5: How Twenty Men Can Move a Ministry.

Page 8: New Zealand Premier Exposes Party Politics.

On other Pages: Commentary on Week's News, Letters, Books, Overseas News.

WORDS TO THE WISE

THE MILK MUDDLE

THE National Farmers' Union has lost no time in protesting against the report of the Milk Reorganisation Committee. Small wonder, for in spite of its shrewd exposure of the work of the Milk Marketing Board, its "constructive" proposals hit the producer in an attempt to benefit the consumer—the real consumer, not the converter for other uses. There is no way out which does not traverse the over-riding policy of our money masters.

The report points out that the Milk Board has set out to strengthen the position of milk producers at the expense of consumers, who have had to pay a higher price for milk.

Indeed, under present conditions, in the Commission's view, the price the consuming public is required to pay for fresh milk includes a contribution towards subsidising the production of milk for manufacture.

The Commission has found out, after two years, what we have been saying from the very first.

ZAHAROFF

THE Mystery Man of Europe is dead. His was a weird and repellent career. Lord Balfour said of his life that it was "like a novel, but to be complete should have included the statement that Zaharoff had engineered the war."

He was certainly the secret head of the whole munitions supply of the allies—and was the world's most successful armament salesman.

It has been freely stated that he supplied

arms indiscriminately to any country who would pay, and there have been many stories of troops being fired on with ammunition made in their own countries.

Sir Basil Zaharoff, G.C.B., G.B.E., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, was a product of a false and beastly system.

Such men are dangerous only while the system lasts. May it soon be wiped out. A new and better world is overdue.

ROB ME, ROB ME NOT

"WE don't want to be robbed, but we are not opposed to the principle of being robbed."

That, in effect, is how *The Times* represents the attitude of the white population of Kenya to the proposed imposition of income tax in that Crown Colony.

These are the words it uses:

"Since the tax Bills were published, opposition has swept the country like a grass fire. Most of the protest meetings, however, while fully supporting the policy of the European elected members [who are properly representing their electors in opposing the new taxation], have declared that they are not opposed to the principle of income tax."

Which just means the nonsense conveyed by the opening paragraph above. Surely the people of Kenya are not mad? An informative article on taxation in Kenya appears in our Confidential Supplement this week. Anyone who complies with the conditions set forth on the back page may have the Supplement.

SHARING THE WORLD

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P., in a Speech at the National Liberal Club on November 25, suggested that we should take the initiative in setting up a World Commission to discuss means of sharing between all nations the remaining undeveloped lands of the earth.

He thus declared his faith in the old idea of land-grabbing, which is a necessary concomitant of the present financial system. Because products cannot be sold at home, each country looks for overseas territory which it can organise into new markets.

That is what "development" means. It has a nice altruistic, progressive sound. But it means business. It means markets. And it means what President Wilson described as "hot" successful commercial rivalry.

It means war.

EXPLORING EVERY AVENUE

THE Cabinet is trying to work out a new definition of "Special Area." It is expected that when the Cabinet agrees on its new Bill an entirely new method of defining distress will have been evolved.

Some of the districts now scheduled as distressed will be omitted from the new list and others will be included. To do this, Departments are now engaged upon a series of mathematical calculations, dealing chiefly with percentages of unemployment for areas over a period of years.

The general feeling is that the Government will rob Peter to pay Paul, and by a reshuffling of areas and complicated additions and subtractions make a show of activity.

THE REAL INSURANCE

THE Crystal Palace has been burnt down. The papers tell us it is "fully insured."

Of course it is insured—insured by the well-known ability of British industry to rebuild it in the most up-to-date style.

What about getting on with it?

All the skill, materials and equipment are ready.

Everyone could benefit.

No one need suffer.

UNDER THE NAZIS

ACCORDING to the *Evening Standard* of November 27, Berlin is undergoing a new form of totalitarianism. Householders are receiving questionnaires from Nazi Party agents asking how they live, whom they see, what grievances they have, why they have no children or too few children, and what newspapers they read. In future, householders are to be divided into groups of fifty and handed over to the vigilance of special Nazi agents.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* are to be merged, leaving the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as the only "free" bourgeois newspaper in Germany.

That is how the Nazis do it. The way it is done over here is all set out on the front page.

BOOTS AND MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

IN Abertillery, free meals have been supplied to necessitous schoolchildren since 1921. In the last few years over a million meals have been given free to them per annum. Five years ago a Voluntary Boot Fund was opened. Altogether a sum of £2,300 has been raised which has enabled the administrators to distribute 8,845 pairs of boots. The parents are asked to bear a quarter of the cost.

Translated into other words, the system under which we live failed to distribute these boots and these meals to children who desperately needed them, and this in spite of there being enormous surplus capacity for producing boots and food.

The supply of necessaries, of which there is abundance, to those who require them, should long ago have become automatic. Not a matter of palliative "charity."

STARVATION OR SLUMS

SPEAKING before the Royal Institute of British Architects recently, Miss Elizabeth Denby, described the slum dweller's choice in these words:

The question was whether to remain in unhealthy or overcrowded apartments at a comparatively low rent, or to move into purer air and greater space and stint their children of food. These evil alternatives are not inherent; they are imposed by those whose policy it is

YOU CAN WIPE OUT THIS ANOMALY

ALL praise to the *Daily Express* for this leader:

Write to Mr. Belisha!

Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., shows how citizens who feel badly about their electricity charges can make effective protest. Any twenty of them can petition the Minister of Transport to hold inquiry. Mr. Hore-Belisha looks like being busy. Especially as Mr. Hore-Belisha can't find time to bring in a Bill this session to do something about the anomaly of a householder paying 4d. per unit more for electricity at his front door than at his back door. Write to Mr. Hore-Belisha about it.

SOCIAL CREDIT seconds that resolution. See story, page 5, column 1.

to regulate our lives through control of the money system.

National Dividends would enable those who at present dwell in slums to pay for better accommodation without going short of food. Further, by giving to all freedom, and a share of the plenty now possible, they would remove the threat of dictatorship of either right or left, which arises from an artificial quarrel between the "haves" and the "have nots."

There is now plenty for all; only the money to distribute it is lacking.

"Fetch That Little Devil, John . . ."

THE big schoolboy neighbour, Stephen, was in the next garden struggling with a dismembered and rather complicated lawn mower.

John—a mere infant beside Stephen—climbed the fence and watched for a few minutes in silence. Presently he laughed. Stephen took no notice.

"Then John bent down, snatched a cog-wheel from the lad's hands, put it in place, assembled the other parts, turned a nut here and a grub screw there, and the job was finished.

"Stephen stood, meanwhile, in sheepish confusion. John moved toward the fence, saying, 'Sorry you're no good at that sort of thing, but I'll always help when I'm free.'

"To his immense surprise, the other flew at him, knocked him down twice, then pitched him over the fence."

John simply cannot understand this, but he just gets down to it and puzzles out the reason, and goes to work in another way.

"Need I say that within a fortnight John was apparently a changed character? . . . In spite of his youth and his even more youthful appearance he now became the unassuming leader in many an escapade. The cry was always . . . 'Fetch that little devil, John; he's a marvel at this kind of job.'"

One of these days we shall hear that shout. One of these days the public, sick to death of hazy promises and talk, will jump to it that "little devil John"—the Electoral Campaign—will set and turn the government machine to produce the results we all want.

And then—away with poverty, and on to something else! "Fetch that little devil, John"! Who, in their own line, will work to raise that shout, whether in their trade union, business organisation or what not?

Any such are asked to write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A Strand, W.C.2.

"Odd John," by Olaf Stapledon. Methuen and Co.: 1935.

What Do You Think?

SOCIAL CREDIT, last week, invited its readers (especially new readers) to decide for themselves what they wanted from life. This week SOCIAL CREDIT invites its readers to express their opinions on democracy.

Here are a dozen simple statements. Some you will agree with; others you will declare false.

List your answers 1 to 12 and compare them with the correct answers which will appear, with reasons, in next week's SOCIAL CREDIT.

FALSE OR TRUE?

1. True democracy is rule by the WILL of the people.
2. The true function of Parliament is to make the will of the people prevail (to secure for them the results they want in the order they desire).
3. The people's elected representatives (Members of Parliament) should be expert farmers, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, millers, bakers, shipbuilders, printers, tripedressers, bookkeepers, etc.
4. They need be expert only in the technique of parliamentary procedure whereby they can cause the will of the people to prevail.
5. They should decide what results are good for the people.
6. The true function of voters is to express their will for the
7. results they want, stipulating the order in which they desire them.
7. The people should decide on technical methods of producing the results they want.
8. Members of Parliament should decide on technical methods of producing the results the people want.
9. Members of Parliament should make it their first business to tell the Government what results their constituents want and the order in which their constituents want them.
10. The Government should hire experts who will choose their own methods which will enable the results demanded by the sovereign people to be delivered.
11. The Government should decide on technical methods of producing the results desired by the people.

12. The experts hired by the Government should be held responsible for the results of their chosen methods and actions and, if the hired experts prove to be incapable of producing the results desired by the people, in the order in which the people desire to receive them, they should be removed and replaced by competent experts.

Answers next week.

18 People Are Killed On British Roads Every Day—

EXPERTS HAVE PLANS TO REDUCE THIS ROAD SLAUGHTER

End Congestion, Build Better Roads

ALL RESOURCES AVAILABLE

SPECIAL "SOCIAL CREDIT" NEWS

EVERY day last year 18 people were killed on the roads of Britain; 600 were injured.

And the cause of many of these deaths and injuries was a badly planned road or road junction.

Here are details of experts' plans to reduce road slaughter caused by bad roads.

Mr. H. W. S. Husbands, A.M.I.C.E., well-known road engineer, has a plan to obviate the dangers of such road junctions as the Elephant and Castle, S.E., where six roads converge, all carrying a heavy volume of traffic.

Mr. Husbands, whose plan we reproduce here, is, like other experts, anxious to get busy on his scheme.

And Civil Engineering says that Mr. Husband's scheme which seems to be the only way out of the indescribable conditions at the Elephant calls for official consideration without delay.

Get the Job Done

We have all the necessary skill and materials. Why cannot we get on with the job, if the scheme is a good one, as experts believe?

By Mr. Husbands' plan more than 90 per cent. of the traffic crossing on the level would be eliminated.

A continuous flow of traffic would move in all directions and give at least a four-fold increase in the number of vehicles which could pass through the junction in a given time.

And it must be remembered that traffic at a six-way junction is something like four times as much as at an ordinary cross-road.

The six main streams on the three main routes go straight through at different levels, but the steepest gradient for any vehicle turning off in any direction would be only 1 in 30.

Simple directional signs would obviate all confusion to drivers or pedestrians who were going through for the first time. Each roadway could carry four lines of moving traffic, two in each direction, with parking space right along the sides.

Pedestrians

Pedestrians are not forgotten in this traffic distributing scheme. The continuous nature of the routes for rising and falling from one level to another has made it possible to include a continuous footpath which connects all levels and all routes and goes round 13 blocks of buildings, winding unbroken for something like one and a half miles.

As our illustration indicates, such a scheme could be made most attractive in appearance, with handsome buildings and plots of grass.

It would involve no alterations to roads or property more than 500 feet away from the centre; the sharpest curve would have a radius of 150 feet, and only 25 acres of ground would be needed to provide a tremendous relief to traffic.

A traffic ring on varying levels which is very similar to Mr. Husbands' idea has been in operation in Stockholm for the past year, and has made a remarkable difference in the traffic movement in a district much more complicated because of the numerous islands on which the city is built.

This is an idea which would save lives, save worry, save tempers, and benefit thousands of people.

It would not be a difficult job to carry out. Why isn't it done?

SIX-LINE ROADS

260-ft. WIDE

AND here is another expert who has a plan for more perfect roads which must mean less accidents.

Mr. E. H. Fryer, well-known engineer, in

Magistrate-Driver Asks, 'Why Have Lights, Cross-Roads?'

Major E. T. Garland is a magistrate at Tottenham, N., police court. He has been a motorist since 1918.

Recently he refused to sit in the chairman's seat when a motoring case came up. The case was one in which a motorist was summoned for ignoring traffic lights.

Says Major Garland: "Why on earth can't they do away with crossings and traffic lights?"

"It is about time roads were bridged over each other at crossings."

a paper, "The Application of Science to the Solution of Road Users' Dangers and Difficulties," advocates that roads near London and big centres in the North should be no less than 260ft. wide, with six lines of traffic each way.

These should include two carriageways of 60ft. each, cycle-tracks, footpaths, and horse-rides.

An ideal road system, he says, should include treble carriageways between such places as London and Brighton and other popular coast resorts.

The central carriageway would carry the traffic outwards only in the earlier part of the day and in the reverse direction only at night, the changeover being left to the police.

Present Palliatives

Intermediate and slow traffic could use the outer carriageways in either direction.

"It is no good," says Mr. Fryer, "to have good roads for short lengths only."

"They must be continuous; something much more scientific is required than the present traffic lights, staggered cross-roads, roundabouts and other palliatives."

All entering traffic should turn left and then, having weaved with the main road traffic, by a right turn, take the other side of a dual or treble carriageway.

To facilitate this the carriageways must be wide enough to accommodate the largest vehicles with trailers.

Superelevation at curves designed for speeds of from 20 to 40 m.p.h. and non-skid surfaces for at least 50 yards before all crossings are also essentials."

LONDON STREETS

ARE SATURATED

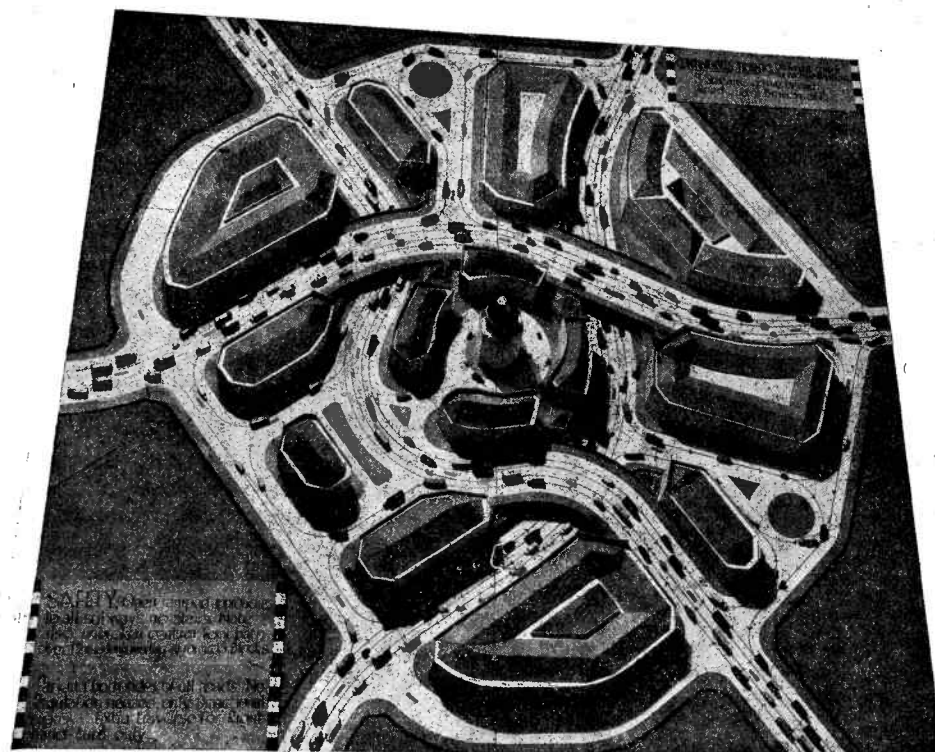
NOW we listen to Earl Howe, famous racing motorist:

"It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the volume of traffic in London streets next year and consequent congestion will be greater than ever before in the history of our great city.

"It must be obvious to anyone that notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of Transport, backed by the

(Continued in Column 3)

BRIDGED SIX-WAY DISTRIBUTORY ROAD JUNCTION



Hobbs, Offen & Co.

No road crosses another on same level

(With acknowledgments to Civil Engineering)

92 Council Officials Guilty of Graft

OFFICIALS of the Ministry of Health after inquiries lasting five months have found 92 town and county council officials guilty of graft.

Some were councillors; others paid officials.

Nearly all have resigned; guilty councillors did not seek re-election at the recent municipal elections.

Members of Parliament from certain areas, bombarded with evidence from their constituents, demanded Government action in May.

The Minister of Health instituted inquiries; made special audits of council accounts.

Some of the irregularities discovered include:

Councillors drawing travelling expenses from the Council even though they do not travel.

Jobs, Contracts for Bribes

Bribes accepted by education committee members by applicants for posts as teachers;

Borough surveyors and councillors accepting bribes for securing acceptance of tenders for work; ratepayers often having to pay more than they need for the work.

Aldermen and councillors giving preference to relatives and personal friends in making local appointments;

Discrepancies in accounts.

Members of Parliament are now suggesting that certain "suspect" areas should be ruled by a high civil servant as High Commissioner in place of the existing Councils.

(Continued from previous Column)

London Traffic Advisory Committee, many of the most important traffic arteries of central London have already arrived at saturation point.

"Existing schemes of traffic control by means of lights are likely to be rendered completely inoperative."

With experts ready to introduce such schemes as these, with a wealth of material, skill, plant and labour available—nothing is done, except wretched palliatives and irritating restrictions.

The people, for whom by rights the roads should be made and maintained, want better roads—they want less restrictions on liberty. Meanwhile—18 people must die to-morrow.

BOMBSHELL FOR WORST SLUM

KIRKBY Stephen was recently denounced by John Bull for containing the worst slum in the kingdom.

The local authorities promptly took notice and rehoused a married couple who, with seven children, had been living in a sty where pigs would not be permitted to dwell.

It was immediately after this scandal, which had disturbed the consciences of the inhabitants of Kirkby Stephen, that Lt.-Colonel Creagh Scott threw his "bomb-shell," telling the townsfolk that they could abolish all poverty.

At the request of Toc H, he stopped for a few hours from his tireless pilgrimage to address an open meeting under the auspices of that body.

A record and representative audience greeted him, in which quarrymen and field-labourers sat by the side of parson and county councillor.

Two young bankers and a schoolmaster had arrived in order to discuss and condemn some wrong impression they had evidently received about Social Credit.

Colonel Scott disarmed them! And at the end we found the schoolmaster offering to organise the collection of pledges. It was a triumph; Colonel Scott had captured the lot.

His "method" of winning all hearts and welding all hands is getting known in these counties.

It consists in disclaiming any special "method" for the distribution of abundance, claiming only that it is everyone's duty to demand it as a "policy."

N.R.T.

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A Journal of Economic Democracy
The Official Organ of the Social Credit
Secretariat Limited.

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free:
One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6 (Canada
and U.S.A. 11/-, 5/6 and 2/6)

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Vol. 5. No. 17. Friday, December 4, 1936

In the Toils

SCANDALOUS facts of corrupt practices amongst local government officials are revealed by us this week. In these days of false stringency the descent to graft is no doubt fatally easy.

We are not informed what areas are concerned, but we may be sure that the places where temptation has been hardest to resist are the poorest.

Corruption and graft no less than fraud and crime are abhorrent to all. They are a challenge which demands the removal of the evil out of which they spring. Instead they are made the excuse for repression, for assaults upon liberty; many are made to suffer more because some have flinched.

The scandal is to be used, it seems, as a pretext for depriving the areas concerned of their right of self-government, by the appointment of a Commissioner.

We will hazard the guess that the places where all are to be punished for their councillors' frailty are already the most distressed—that the answer to their cry is to be tyranny from afar.

WE have seen it happen in the oldest of our Dominions—on the same pretext. A corrupt government has been humiliated and a whole people with it. Deprived of dominion status Newfoundland is in the hands of a Commission administering in the interests of external bondholders.

We may yet see it in Alberta, where the betrayer of Newfoundland has been at work in the person of R. J. Magor.

THE method adopted in a pseudo-democracy is to take a genuine scandal and make it the occasion for repressive measures against the class of society in which the scandal has emerged. Thus the original cause is left untouched, and is the real though unacknowledged cause of the repression.

Repressive measures in turn produce reaction, and call for further measures; and the real cause—artificial and unnecessary scarcity—remains to exacerbate and divide.

If civilisation persists in the present hand-to-mouth manner to deal piecemeal with symptoms of unrest, instead of tackling its causes, there is no hope.

ARTIFICIAL scarcity, which engenders the struggle to sell in foreign markets while masses at home go without (trade treaties and counter treaties, tariff battles, exchange manipulations, are all symptoms of the same struggle to export an unemployment problem), is the cause of war.

Under cover of the universal dread of war thus stimulated, comprehensive plans for a servile state are being openly pursued.

Ration tickets, conscription, regimentation by the withholding of ration tickets, centralised control of production and distribution—all the devices of the totalitarian state are ready to be enforced.

When? On the outbreak of war, or—upon any other suitable pretext.

WHEN extremists riot in the East End, goaded by hatred of their false environment, repressive measures are introduced to curb and limit the measures which minorities can take to express their unrest.

Inadequate roads, and traffic swollen and goaded by the artificial hurry and scurry of competitive salesmanship, result in accidents and death—so there is repressive legislation for road users.

When worry or hardship is drowned in drink a whole nation is "regulated" as to when, where, what, and how they may drink.

DOWN with the individual—bind him, gag him, taunt him, humiliate him. That is the rule today. When will the worm turn?

AT one time it was commonly believed that primitive men were naturally wicked until they were civilised. Indeed, I fancy a good deal of missionary propaganda is based on this allegation today.

But facts go against the theory. Whenever a primitive people is discovered which has not been ill-treated or contaminated by somebody else, it is invariably moral and peaceable. Sir Thomas More, the author of "Utopia," and other writers of his day were particularly struck by this fact.

It is stress of circumstance which causes unpleasant behaviour. You have only to take a look at the world now to see how true this is.

There may, perhaps, be some who, no matter what the temptation, would never go against their ideals. But not many, I think.

Only a few weeks ago, a book was published describing how a civilised English-speaking community, marooned on an island, resorted to cannibalism. This is a fully authenticated account.

BUT however it may be, there are certainly a great many people, normally decent and respectable, who will sink to pretty grimy depths if the pressure of circumstances is strong enough.

For instance, there are many who for one reason or another take part in baby-farming.

There is the girl who has had an illegitimate baby. She may wish to get rid of it for a variety of reasons.

Possibly she wants to conceal the secret from her parents or the man she hopes to marry. She may be terrified of losing her job if the fact leaks out, or she may feel unable to support the child.

So when a professional adopter comes along and offers to take the child for a certain sum of money, she agrees.

Now one of the most hideous things about baby-farming is the tendency for a child to gravitate to the home of the lowest bidder.

If the original adopter can find someone else to relieve him (or her, more usually) of the child for a smaller sum, another transfer takes place.

There may be several rapid transfers until the unfortunate infant ends up in a slum or a workhouse.

BABIES For Sale

THE N.S.P.C.C. has a good many cases on record in which adopted children have been cruelly ill-treated and neglected. Last year 68 foster parents were prosecuted for neglect.

Heaven knows what percentage this represents of the actual number of cases.

And each year between 2,000 and 3,000 children are legally adopted in this country. The number of unofficial adoptions is unknown, but it is probably pretty large.

I don't want to harrow your feelings by suggesting what happens to a bartered baby. You remember Cosette in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables"? When I read about her as a schoolboy I couldn't get the awful description out of my head for months.

BESIDES the baby traffic at home, there is actually an export trade in British children for adoption abroad.

They are sold to unknown people in America, Canada, Australia, Holland, France, Belgium and other countries. Abroad they lose their identity, and nobody knows what becomes of them.

But most of them are undoubtedly brought up in poverty and misery. (I am not speaking, of course, about those which pass through the hands of reputable adoption societies.)

The scandal has gone to such lengths that Sir John Simon is introducing legislation early next year to suppress it. This follows on a report from a Home Office investigating committee.

The Bill will ban adoption of British children by foreigners living abroad, and by British subjects living abroad, except under licence. It will also compel all adoption societies to be registered.

So another restrictive law will be placed on the Statute Book.

Many will say that it is a good law and a necessary one. Under the present circum-

stances, perhaps it is. But under these same circumstances it begins to look as if the number of such laws will be endless.

TO return to our unspoiled tribes: travellers who studied them in their virgin state reported that they had scarcely any laws at all, because laws were unnecessary.

We, on the other hand, are subjected to such a multiplicity of economic and other strains that our rulers are continually finding it necessary to prop us up with legal threats.

Our situation is similar to that of an army under war-time regulations. On Active Service disciplinary measures have to be made much more severe.

If a man sleeps on sentry-go, for instance, he may endanger the whole camp, and sometimes it is only the fear of being shot which keeps him awake.

Governments to-day find it more and more difficult to deal with the internal strains, and so they introduce a sort of Active Service martial discipline to overcome these strains by force.

ON the face of it, there seems to be a good case for tightening up the laws. Nobody, for instance, could possibly defend baby-farming.

But what is it that causes such hideous practices? The springs of it are economic. If the nation's wealth were properly distributed no child would ever become an exploitable commodity.

Goods are now sabotaged because the necessary tickets for their distribution are not in circulation. In the same way, babies gravitate to the scrap-heap because the necessary tickets for their safety and well-being are not placed in the hands of their parents or guardians.

Which is more important, the babies or the tickets? The end or the means?

That is the question we should ask ourselves; and if we decide that the babies are to come first, we must unite to demand that our will in this respect be made effective.

G. W. L. Day

LETTERS

"First Things First"

WHEN W.A.W.'s article appeared some weeks ago I stilled my remonstrance and hoped that a more able reader would challenge it. Now that it has appeared again underlined, I am compelled to express my dismay and disagreement.

As I see it, W.A.W. is entirely in error in his assessment.

To change a bad heart for even a good one, is not enough, if it be controlled by a faulty head. But W.A.W.'s friend was not uttering a paltry piece of piety. For between intelligent people a "change of heart" is not a sloppy experience but vital and dynamic.

If the Christian inhabitants of the world had been loyal, our social system would not now be in chaos.

If Social Credit were not, to me, Christianity in one aspect and peace in another, I would not co-operate in the fight for its establishment.

And as soon as a sufficient number of Christians follow their Leader, Social Credit will be recognised as a piece of divine machinery adapted to human need.

The claim that Social Credit comes before a change of heart—which to me means entrance on Christianity—is a doctrine which I am impelled vehemently to deny; and it is no service to humanity to allow the mind to become so warped as to mistake machinery for power.

I am so simple and old-fashioned as to hold it Truth that if "The Kingdom" is sought first, "all things" will be added. Social Credit must not be elevated to a religion.

London, S.W.4 J. W. RATTRAY

[The essential difference between W.A.W. and J.W.R. is this. One believes people's hearts are all right and that they will expand into mellow good fellowship under the influence of good food and drink, warmth, clothing and shelter, and a removal of the frustrations which are now the individual's lot.

The other, since he believes their hearts must be changed, judges his fellows' hearts as less than they "ought to be." He wants them to change their hearts in spite of their environment before they may enjoy a better environment.

W.A.W. sees man's inhumanity to man as a foul emanation from a foul environment, and con-

siders that it is the environment which needs changing, and that no change of heart is either likely or necessary.

The reactions will be different, that's all.—Ed.]

Banker's Thought—and Afterthought

THE Daily Herald, on November 21, reported a plea for better housing for farm-workers by Mr. Desmond Buxton, Sheriff of Norwich and a local director of Barclays Bank.

"A great many farm cottages in Norfolk," he said, "are really not fit to live in. I know it is difficult to spend money on that sort of thing,

but if you do not get an economic return, you get a return in health and happiness.

"If a landlord comes to the bank and asks for a small advance to build a pair of cottages, we shall give it to him with both hands and charge him nothing, or next to nothing, for it."

This is surely the first time a banker has suggested lending money without charge, although apparently he gave himself such a shock that he had to qualify it by the words "or next to nothing."

F. E. ROOKE.
New Malden, Surrey.

BOOKS

Are Black Cats Lucky?

EVEN if the party you support is successful, its policy in office is likely to be very different from that which it professes during the election; of this the present Government has given a notable example in connection with Abyssinia. Moreover, new issues arise, as to which nothing has been said when the Government secured the support of the country."

So says Bertrand Russell in his latest book "Which Way to Peace?" (Michael Joseph), and hard practical experience forces agreement.

"For all these reasons," he continues, "the vote does not, in itself, give the ordinary citizen any effective control over foreign policy, unless he can secure the victory of some very simple and very radical policy, to be carried into effect by men who are known to be strongly in favour of it."

Yes, yes, I am getting interested—Go on. "If—to take a hypothesis—a new party pledged to the gradual abolition of our armed forces, were to secure a majority, those who had voted for it would have some reason to hope that their vote would prove effective."

Is that so, Mr. Russell? Well, you are telling me—but I am unimpressed and getting a little tetchy with disappointment.

But I will read on a little further.

"At this point, however, we come up against what I must admit to be a grave difficulty. No-one can suppose that the Army, Navy and Air Force would quietly permit themselves to be disbanded. If the absolute pacifists could secure a parliamentary majority, one must expect, if they were unwise enough to be sudden and uncompromising, that a militarist coup d'état would dethrone Parliament."

Well, that's that. A fine brain, so they say; pure logic and all that—perfect argument carried to inevitable conclusion from idiotic premises.

Philosophers are people who spend their lives searching in a dark room for a black cat which is not there—at least so I have been told.

Bertrand Russell is a philosopher, and he is searching for democracy in the party system.

W.L.B.

Books Received

PILLARS OF CLOUD. By John Scanlon.
(Chapman and Hall, 5s. od.)
OUR LORDS AND MASTERS. By The Unofficial Observer.
(Robert Hale, 15s. od.)
A TROPHY OF ARMS. By Ruth Pitter.
(The Cresset Press, 5s. od.)
TYPOGRAPHY. By Eric Gill.
(Sheed and Ward, 5s. od.)

Another "Modern Exodus": After Nyasaland—Kenya

NATIVES BLEED BY TAXATION

Beaten, Their Stock Seized, Illegally Arrested

IS YOUR ELECTRICITY BILL TOO HIGH?

How 20 Men Can Get Something Done Now

ELECTRICITY caused a blaze, in fact a series of blazes in the House of Commons last week.

It all happened when stocky Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport in the last Labour Government, spoke on a Labour motion to amalgamate the whole of the 660 electrical distributive and supply authorities into one nationalised undertaking.

He invited users of electricity all over the country to get together in local groups and demand cheaper electricity.

The country's electricity supply, he pointed out, is in such a chaotic state that you may pay 3d. or 4d. a unit more at your front door than at your back (if you

Read This, Then Act

happen to be on the boundary separating two undertakings).

Just another instance of how the people are getting the results that somebody else wants—instead of what they want.

Just another matter in which the people should assert their power—and get what they want.

And this is what you can do about it.

Listen to Mr. Morrison. This is what he said in the House:

"Some charges for electricity in this country are atrociously high. I should like to post a notice up on every hall in this country that only 20 consumers can force the Ministry of Transport to start an inquiry in their district.

"I want every citizen who thinks he is being charged too much for electricity to get 19 others to agree with him in petitioning the Ministry of Transport.

"I would like to get the Ministry and the Electricity Commissioners so busy and so congested with these petitions that they would wake up to do something about it."

Write in your thousands.

"INEVITABLE ABUSES" IN COLLECTING TAXES

By A. WELFORD (Exclusive to "Social Credit")

[Arthur Welford, in our issue of November 20, gave exclusive news of the martyrdom of Nyasaland natives and told how taxation was bringing misery and poverty to hundreds of thousands of families. In this article he describes the similar plight of the natives of Kenya, neighbouring East African state.]

THE NATIVES OF KENYA, LIKE THEIR NEAR NEIGHBOURS OF NYASALAND, ARE IN TROUBLE OVER TAXATION.

Archdeacon Burns, representing native interests in the legislature, suggested that native women are held as hostages.

This gave rise to the appointment, last February, of a Commission to enquire into allegations of abuse and hardship in the collection of native taxes in Kenya. The Commission's report has just been published.

"BLOOD OUT OF A STONE"

It is the opinion of the Commission that "there can be no doubt that abuses do occur in the collection of taxes, as, indeed, is inevitable in any operation conducted by human agency," but it does not believe that they are very prevalent or grave in character "having regard to the stage of civilisation of the people."

It is possible that the "operation" referred to may be a difficult one, almost surgical in fact and analogous to the effort of squeezing blood out of a stone.

But that does not make the excuse of human fallibility any the less feeble, especially as the report discloses that abuses discovered included physical ill-treatment, illegal arrest, seizure of stock.

BRIBES TO HEADMEN

That there is something wrong with the administration is indicated by the discovery of a system of bribes or presents to headmen for the purpose of influencing exemption claims, of which, it is alleged, some 2,500 were obtained in one district.

If these acknowledged abuses are treated lightly on the supposition that the native is in a low "stage of civilisation," it must also be taken into account that the cause of the abuses, money taxation, has been imposed on the native by a "human agency" boasting of the highest form of civilisation.

The report complains that it is difficult to collect taxes "owing to increasing individualism": which would appear to indicate that the stage in civilisation which the native has reached is high, is improving and, so

far as it leads to kicking against taxation in money out of income, is an even higher stage and displays far more intelligence than that at which the "human agency" of taxation has arrived.

The report complains also of the "abandonment of the conception of family responsibility" as a cause of difficulty in collection of taxes.

Is it not rather the other way about? In Bechuanaland, according to Dr. Schapera's report on the conditions caused there by taxation, it is that which is the cause of the break-up of the native family organisation.

It is fair to assume that like causes produce like effects in Kenya.

SURPLUS OF £256,000

Kenya is budgeting for an expected yield of £540,000 from the native hut and poll tax, the same as this year.

Expenditure on direct native services will be £284,000, which appears to give the natives a surplus of £256,000—pretty good going for their "stage of civilisation," and very helpful in repayment of Government loans from the bank—for the estimated surplus on the whole budget of Kenya (including the expected yield from the novel proposal of an income tax on the white population) is only £10,777.

Does the Commission recommend the abolition of the taxation which causes this physical ill-treatment of the natives? Not a bit of it; let the good work of taxation go on!

"The Commission recommends the appointment of revenue officers concerned exclusively with tax collection, better salaries for headmen, and the creation of informal native committees to help the officers to apply the means test to applicants for exemption."

And there you have it!

"Finally the report recommends the employment of defaulters on road work, as the present detention sentences are regarded as an illusory penalty."

First the natives of Nyasaland, then those of Kenya, and finally the white people of Kenya to be robbed of their own credit, even unto the means test and road work for all!

[See "Only a Fetish," Page 7]

So What?

Speaking of the dangers of over-feeding, Dr. Buchan (Medical Officer of Health, Bradford) said that one good meal a day was quite sufficient for the normal adult—a meal, of course, which contained all the elements of nourishment.

Chimp's Housekeeping Bill

When the chimpanzee in the Zoo becomes a mother, £1 16s. 3d. is spent weekly on its food.—"Women and Poverty," by Jean Campbell Willett.

New York Paid For Red Revolt

The Russian Revolution was paid for, at the height of the war, by financiers in New York through a Stockholm bank.—"The Tribune," Melbourne.

Govt. Borrows £100,000,000 to Repay Debts!

THE Government has borrowed another £100,000,000. And the Government has borrowed this money—to repay debts.

Our Government continually borrows to repay debt, and all the time gets deeper in debt. The British public will have to meet this debt sooner or later in the form of taxes out of income. They will have that much less to spend which means they will be able to buy less.

Why should they be thus penalised? Is it because there is a scarcity of things to buy?

Of course not. The shops are always full of goods; the transport and other services are always crying out for more customers. Indeed, so small is demand compared to supply that food is being destroyed and production deliberately restricted.

Then why should people have to pay taxes which deprive them of money to spend?

It is not necessary.

DEMOCRATIC DEMOCRAT

THE following letter was sent to two candidates in the U.S.A. election, by voters in their Congressional District:

You have solicited our votes and those of our friends in this Congressional District, the people of which you desire to represent in the Congress of the United States of America.

We could not possibly support you unless you sign (without qualification or interpolation) and return to us immediately, the undertaking on the lower half of this sheet.

You will notice that we consider it more important that our representative in Congress should represent the majority of his constituents as to the results they desire, rather than represent us as to the results we desire, whether or not these desires are for the same results.

The Undertaking

To the Voters of the Congressional District of..... "I,, hereby undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly-expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time, if I am elected as their Member of Congress."

Signed

Both candidates signed the undertaking; the sitting Member did so by telegram, saying "You may consider this telegram as my signature, impossible to have letter reach you before Tuesday."

He was re-elected on the Democratic ticket.

Jobless Man Dies Day He Re-Started Work

After obtaining his first job in many months, Alfred Sutton, 60, returned home, collapsed and died of a heart attack.

According to Coroner Dr. A. Elliott, Sutton started pouring cement into a mixer on a construction job in the morning. When noon came he complained the job was too strenuous and was given lighter work, the foreman reported.—Albertan.

Not the Empire

Many of the young people of whom Duff Cooper speaks have discovered that it is not the Empire for which they are asked to fight and die but for international financiers, speculators in natural resources and bondholders.—Albertan.



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"WELL, doctor, you're too good for me today. That last putt of yours was a beauty," said Mr. Newage, as he walked off the green with Dr. Arnold.

"Not bad for an old 'un," replied the doctor.

In the clubhouse they joined a group of fellow-members.

"By the day, doc," said one, "We've been discussing the various benefits we've derived from National Dividends. How has it affected your profession?"

"Oh, in dozens of ways. For one thing, no doctor now has to start his career loaded with debts. It took me ten years to pay off the money I had borrowed to buy a practice."

By Bruno Barnabe

"With that hanging over your head, I bet you couldn't always do your best work!"

"I'm afraid I couldn't. Besides, in an effort to meet my creditors, I had to take on many more patients than I could deal with efficiently."

"Not much chance of that happening now."

"No, apart from the fact that we've more and better skilled doctors, we've less patients. Good food and decent homes for all has seen to that. D'you know that a generation or so should see the end of T.B.?"

"That's wonderful!"

Mr. Newage Discusses NATIONAL DIVIDENDS with the DOCTOR

"As for rickets, why, we scarcely had a case at the hospital this year."

"TALKING of hospitals," said Mr. Newage, "what a splendid one they've just completed down the road. None of the workhouse-cum-barrack look of the old ones. I'm sure their appearance must have delayed the recovery of patients."

"That's more than possible," agreed Dr. Arnold. "It works the other way round, too. Personally, I believe that a great deal of our improved health, both mental and physical, is due to the higher standard of beauty in our cities, combined with the general facilities for living a fuller life."

"Which reminds me I feel a little empty," said young Douglas Newage. "Who's for a sandwich?"

There was a general assent and they moved to the snack-counter.

"REMEMBER, Mac, how you always used to avoid this end?" said Dr. Arnold, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Aye, it was the box they used to ha'e

there that worrit me," laughed Mac. "You've seen since that my instinct was richt, for there was never any need for that kind of charity in our time."

"Begging would have been a better term for it—begging for money to support public necessities; just another example of robbing Peter to pay Paul, when all we were short of was 'tickets.'"

"If you only knew how the lack of those 'tickets,' as you call them, sometimes drove us frantic," said Dr. Arnold. "Time and again, lack of means to buy sufficient beds meant that patients who needed immediate attention had to wait for weeks, whilst others not yet recovered had to be hurried out to make room for new cases."

"What a mad world we lived in! Plenty of everything known for healing and an absurd economic system withholding it."

"Mad was right. I knew several men who were engaged on research work on cancer and various other diseases, who had to give up through lack of money, when almost on the point of success."

"WHICH reminds me—have you seen the statistics comparing insanity this year with the figures for the last year of the Poor Age? The improvement is startling."

"Not tae me," said Mac. "I ken only too well what it meant trying to make both ends meet with a whole brood o' bairns in the house. No wonder some folk took tae drink."

"Have you seen this in this morning's paper?" asked Douglas. "New Invention Reduces Labour Hours.' It goes on to predict further reductions in other trades, as well as greatly-increased holidays."

"And all without reducing incomes."

"TALKING of holidays," said Mr. Newage, "Do you remember, doctor, when I had that breakdown and you recommended the South of France? Of course I couldn't afford it, and in any case I had to be back to work as soon as I could to hold down my job."

"That was always happening," said Doctor Arnold. "Many's the time I've had to pretend a patient was fit enough to work when I knew he wasn't. Thank Heaven those days are past."

"Thank the Electoral Campaign, too, doctor," said Mr. Newage. "It was that demand for the abolition of poverty which caused those evil days to go."

"The Public Are So Ignorant"

Milk produced in England last year that could not be sold to the fresh milk market increased by nearly 50 per cent. to 302,000,000 gallons. . . .

"The future of milk is still waiting for those who know its value and are able to make it known to the public," said Dr. Julia Seton, the famous American health expert, in an interview in the current number of The Milk Industry.—"News Chronicle."

THE dairy farmer had plenty of milk, but he could sell only half of what he produced, so he went with his complaint to the Big Medicine Man.

"Ah," said he, "the public need educating about the value of milk. They must be made milk conscious."

The fruit farmer had plenty of fruit, but could sell only half of what he produced, so he went with his complaint to the Big Medicine Man.

"Ah," said he, "the public need educating about the value of fruit. They must be made fruit conscious."

The market gardener had plenty of vegetables, but could sell only half of what he produced, so he went with his complaint to the Big Medicine Man.

"Ah," said he, "the public need educating about the value of a balanced diet. They must be made diet conscious."

Meanwhile, the consumer went hungry into the market with one single penny in his pocket. He saw milk, fruit, vegetables and many other good and varied things in plenty.

To get a real balanced meal he required half-a-dozen of the good things he saw, but his penny could buy only one.

But because it said on the radio and in the paper how a balanced and varied diet makes for health, he bought a pennyworth of milk one day, a pennyworth of fruit the next, and so on.

When the winter came he caught cold and died.

"Ah," said the Big Medicine Man, "if only these foolish people would spend their money wisely and buy the right things . . . But they are so ignorant, you know, in spite of the money we spend in teaching them better."

BROCK

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street

Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m. Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Bexley Heath

Social Crediters in Bexley Heath area willing to create a new group write A. E. Tyrrell, 63, Palmeira Road, Bexley Heath.

Eltham and Sidcup

Eltham and Sidcup readers willing to form new Social Credit group write J. A. Dunnage, 250, Halfway Street, Sidcup.

Glasgow Douglas Credit Association

Announcements of future meetings will be inserted in this column.

Gravesend

Readers in this district willing to form a Social Credit Group please write to Miss L. M. Green, Fort House, Gravesend.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Lectures and Studies Section. A course of lectures leading to the examination for the Diploma of Associateship of the Section, will begin at 8 p.m. on January 15, 1937, at the University of Liverpool.

Lectures will also be arranged in Wallasey and Birkenhead.

Calendar and Prospectus: 3d. (post free 4d.), may be obtained on application to E. J. Pankhurst, 38, Moor Lane, Liverpool, 23.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign.

Enquiries are invited and should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

At all meetings time is set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed.

Miscellaneous Notices

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If so, please write to Mr. J. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

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| The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. SAGE HOLTER | 2s. 6d. | The Remedy for the Farmer's Plight, by LT.-COLONEL J. CREAGH SCOTT | 3d. |
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| Introduction to Social Credit, by M. GORDON CUMMING | 6d. | 6d. a sheet (3 colour) containing 24 stamps. | |
| Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. GALLOWAY | 6d. | 3d. a sheet (2 colour) containing 24 stamps. | |
| Poverty Amidst Plenty, by THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE | 6d. | 1d. a sheet plain (red) containing 16 stamps. | |
| Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY | 6d. | 1d. a sheet plain (green) containing 36 stamps. | |
| What is This Social Credit? by A. L. GIBSON | 6d. | also CAR SIGNS | |
| The B.B.C. Speech and The Fear of Leisure, by A. R. ORAGE | 6d. | for fixing to back windows of motor cars. | |
| The Sanity of Social Credit, by MAURICE COLBOURNE | 6d. | 6d. a set. | |
| The A + B Theorem, by H.M.M. | 6d. | POVERTY ENDS | |
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"ONLY A FETISH"

The Misery of South Africa

PEOPLE have grown accustomed today to startling contrasts. Poverty in plenty, a new Bank of England building, costing millions, the British Houses of Parliament being repaired piecemeal over a period of years because the money is not forthcoming to do the job properly all at once; millions slowly starving to death for lack of money to buy the means of life, and yet millions of money for rearmament; rejoicing over increased exports of coal when half the population goes cold—the story is endless.

These contrasts are not peculiar to one country, but common to all, and are most marked in those experiencing the greatest "prosperity."

In the Union of South Africa, for example, which is probably the most prosperous of all countries today—according to financial and economic standards—poverty stalks the land.

Month by month thousands of natives are forced to leave the reservations to search for work, "mainly," states a recent report in the *Cape Argus*, under the heading "Starvation only Alternative", "the obligation to pay taxes forces these people out." (See story, page 5.)

Yet South Africa is the world's greatest producer of gold, and gold is booming.

The white population is, relatively, not so very much better off, the majority of farmers are in effect managing their farms for the banks—their creditors—and white labour, when the high cost of living is taken into account, is but poorly paid and, in view of the vast reservoir of coloured labour available, is most insecure.

The Wish and the Thought

SPEAKING at the opening of the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on October 12, General Smuts said:

"I shall never feel quite confident so long as we have paper money and managed currencies.

"I shall never feel quite easy about the future of gold, because the day may come, and may not be far off, when the world may say:

"Away with this fetish! Why should we continue to crucify ourselves for gold?"

"The only safe course is to return to gold on a lower level, and stabilise on that basis."

Apparently the insecurity that dogs everyone today does not spare even those whose interests are tied to the yellow metal.

As General Smuts suggests, gold is only a fetish, and the day may come, indeed it is certain to come, when its long hypnotic reign will end.

When that happens gold will fetch what it is worth, for stopping teeth or making jewellery; no more, no less, for the banks will no longer pay an artificial price for it as a banking currency.

At present, such a development would mean unmitigated disaster for the people of South Africa, but it lies in their hands to change the system under which they live to meet such a shock.

The country can produce sufficient of the necessities of life to give to all—European and coloured alike—an adequate livelihood, but this change will not be made until they demand it.

A Union Only in Name

AT present the Union of South Africa is only a Union on the map.

In common with every other country each man's hand is against his neighbour in the artificial struggle for existence—artificial, because there could be plenty for all—but this struggle is further embittered by differences of race and colour—those of Dutch descent versus those of British descent and the two combined against the natives.

Union will become a fact only when the cause of this artificial struggle is removed, when every citizen is given access to a National Dividend of the goods now destroyed, dumped overseas on unwilling purchasers, or restricted out of existence.

A Great Cause

SOCIAL Crediters in the Union thus have an additional incentive to work.

In common with all of us, their objective is freedom and plenty in security, but they have a second objective, for by winning the

first, they will make South Africa a real Union, they will have taken part in making her a Nation.

Theirs is an uphill task, but progress is continuous.

From the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal come reports of work done, meetings addressed, correspondence in the press and new contacts made.

The recently opened Social Credit headquarters in the city of gold—Johannesburg—are proving a popular centre for enquirers.

Most important of all, perhaps, intensive propaganda is now being carried on amongst the farming community, both Dutch and British, and is meeting with a favourable response.

The Rhodesias

LIKE South Africa, both Northern and Southern Rhodesia are benefiting from the high price of gold.

But here too, good work is being done. Recently a SOCIAL CREDIT reader, Mr. G. W. Liddell, addressed a meeting of the Bulawayo Institute of Secretaries and received a favourable hearing, and education and publicity of one form or another are going on all the time.

People have yet to realise that they can obtain anything they want that is physically possible—and given the demand there is little that is not—if they will unite in demanding it. but they are learning.

Kenya

EAST AFRICA is not yet prosperous, even in the very limited sense of that word as applied to the countries to the south.

The depression has left every farmer, which means almost every European, deep in debt to the banks and mortgage companies. But their troubles do not end there, for the Colonial Office—instructed doubtless by the Bank of England via the Treasury—is demanding the imposition of greatly increased taxation—prosperity is to be restored by making all poorer.

A demand is being made for yet another financial enquiry.

If this is what the people want they will get it, and those who control finance will regard themselves as fortunate, for they can grant such a demand without fear that it will endanger their very complete control of the country.

Such an enquiry might result in easing the situation of the farmers, but it would not remove the cause of their difficulties—which may be summed up briefly as money shortage.

A taxpayers' strike might be a more effective move, particularly if organised in conjunction with a demand for a clear-cut result which could not be attacked on humanitarian grounds as opposed to the interests of the native population.

Locusts which visit Kenya at times, are often prevented from settling by the beating of cans and drums; the financial locusts who, not content with taking all a man has got, will mortgage what he hopes to get in the future, can be frightened by somewhat similar methods—the voice of the people united in demanding what they want.

M.W.

A GLIMMER IN THE HOUSE

SIR FRANCIS FREMANTLE, referring to the physical condition of the people, said that hunger in some cases was a good thing. Considerable trouble was caused today by over-eating, bad eating, or by bad choice of food. The medical profession were finding it difficult to generalise.

He argued that State feeding of children was not the right solution of the problem of national fitness. The proper course was to increase the spending power of the family.

POT-POURRI

I AM a firm and convinced believer in the parliamentary system as it functions at Westminster.—*The Belgian Ambassador.*

Liberty of expression, and the right of the individual to live his own life have never been in greater demand.—*Lord Winterton.*

The main object of man is to get rid of work.—*Professor Cramp.*

A great many of our troubles are due not to the failure of the capitalist system, but to its successes, achieved, perhaps, too rapidly through the work of the scientist, the inventor and the engineer.—*Mr. Ernest Brown.*

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New Zealand Premier Asks For It

Mr. Savage Tries to Wriggle

THE PEOPLE WILL DEMAND THEIR OWN POLICY, NOT ENDORSE HIS

THE assumption of Governments today is that they know best what is good for people. If the people are so sick and tired of one party that they vote another party into power, this arrogant assumption is supposed to be endorsed.

The cunning deceit is not often admitted quite so candidly and clearly as it is by Mr. Savage, New Zealand's Premier, in a letter that we publish this week.

"EVER since the New Zealand elections swept the Labour Party into power Social Crediters have been expectant and hopeful," writes Mr. E. W. Flint, Dunedin, New Zealand, to *The New Era*, Sydney.

"Recent events, however, besides the incessant harping on 'WORK,' have made us more than fearful.

"I have been in communication with the Prime Minister—whose reply is printed below.

"I think that it will clearly indicate that all our hopes are doomed to disappointment, and that there is only one thing to be done now, GET ON WITH THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN."

Mr. Savage's letter follows:

Prime Minister's Office,
Wellington.
September 11, 1936.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. In reply I would point out that the Labour Party came into office with a policy formulated by the Labour Party and endorsed by the electors. That is the policy we are most concerned about and we are writing it into the statute book as rapidly as we can.

You say that you do not agree with that policy. I know there are others who do not agree with it, but that does not mean that it is wrong in principle or that it will fail to do all that is required of it.

The Government are at all times pleased to consider any suggestions that may be submitted, but I want you to understand that they will not be acted upon unless we are satisfied that it is in the interests of the Dominion to do so.

You state that it is not the pace at which the Government is moving that you object to, but the course we have taken. I am sorry that you do not agree with us in this respect, but I am afraid we are unable to meet the wishes of those who disagree with us. Even if we were prepared to change our policy, and we are not, it would be necessary to ask the electors to endorse a revised policy. After all, we were not elected on a Douglas Social Credit programme.

I have to thank you for the newspaper cutting which accompanies your letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. J. Savage.

Party Politics a Fraud

Mr. Savage could not give a clearer confirmation of the proposition, so persistently

exposed by SOCIAL CREDIT, that party politics is a device to circumvent the will of the people.

A complicated programme is drawn up—by whom? By the people? No. By the secretly-financed party central office. Then the voters are whipped up to vote on it and are calmly saddled with the responsibility of having endorsed it.

Then the elected party sets itself up as a set of self-styled experts, and considers that it is thereby competent to judge the efficacy of measures put forward.

Mr. Savage, in his second paragraph, shows his lamentable ignorance of the meaning of the word policy. Policy is a statement of desired results. Policy cannot fail to do what is required of it. *It is the thing required.*

The people of New Zealand should state their policy clearly, and compel Mr. Savage to hire or fire experts until they find the method which will do all that is required of it.

There is in Mr. Flint's comments, and in the events which are now taking place in New Zealand, evidence that Mr. Savage will shortly be taught forcibly what policy is—and whose policy goes.

He has asked for it, and the New Zealand campaigners will see that he gets it. The appeal we publish on this page shows that they mean business.

Australians are on the job, too. Up the Anzacs!

THE FIGHT IS ON Overseas Fund Now Open

AN appeal has been received from the campaigners to establish the sovereignty of the people in New Zealand. They ask for funds.

In the past, appeals from overseas organisations for financial assistance have been refused. Charity begins at home, and it was felt that in any country where the people were sufficiently alive to their sovereignty, and to the urgent need of action, the means would be found to make their will prevail without help from outside sources.

It has been decided, nevertheless, to publish the appeal set out hereunder; for, while it is probably correct to say that success anywhere will lead to victory for democracy everywhere, it is certain that the enemy's line is weaker at some points than at others. New Zealand at this moment appears to be such a weak section. And its Prime Minister has asked for it!

So the appeal is published for the benefit of all those readers in this or any country who are already pulling their weight financially at home, and still have more to spare.

They are invited to contribute to the Overseas Fund which is now open. The fund will be used to reinforce the efforts of campaigners for real democracy in any country where the Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited judges that it will be most effective.

It will not therefore be limited to New Zealand, but will form a reserve to be thrown in wherever the enemy line seems weakest.

Contributions may be earmarked for a particular country, and if not so used will be refunded.

Contributions should be sent to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, and made payable to the Director of Revenue, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

Good luck to the New Zealanders whose appeal is set out below.

Campaign for Economic Freedom THE NEW ZEALAND BATTLEGROUND

WE in New Zealand are launching that wonderful campaign outlined by our Leader, Major Douglas, in his speech at Buxton. The Campaign is to unite the will of the people in a "DEMAND FOR RESULTS."

WE are now working at top pressure in an endeavour to unite the people in demanding that the Government carries out its election pledges.

IF New Zealand succeeds in showing a satisfactory working model of a real democracy, it will sweep the world. And very little effort will then be necessary from our co-workers in other countries.

IT is a race against time, and present indications seem to show that New Zealand has the best opportunity of effecting this great reform before the world is overwhelmed by that appalling catastrophe, world war.

THE surest and quickest way to abolish poverty and insecurity in your country tomorrow is to help New Zealand TODAY.

WE feel that lack of funds alone can cheat us of success. WILL YOU HELP?

MARSDEN DUNNINGHAM,
Director of Electoral Campaign,
New Zealand

SUPPLEMENT OUT THIS WEEK

Contains full report of

Major Douglas's Speech at Belfast

DICTATORSHIP BY TAXATION

Do not miss this unanswerable indictment of a tyrannical device which is unnecessary, wasteful, cumbersome, and politically irritating.

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The Supplements are not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive them. They must:

1. Be registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
 2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
 3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.
- * Direct subscribers need not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5 (revised)

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

—Combined letter and pledge form. 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free. Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, National Dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends 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

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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Signed.....

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