

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 19 Postage (home and abroad) 4d. Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

Weekly Twopence

THE ENEMY WITHIN RUSHING US TO DESTRUCTION WAR MINISTER WOULD FRIGHTEN US "OUT OF OUR WITS"

A FEW years ago Mr. Baldwin one morning informed a "hushed House" that it had been "decided" to reduce the Navy by one-third.

The bankers had declared economy. Last Monday, June 15, 1936, the Minister for War, in a speech, said:

"The situation in Europe is far worse than it was in 1914.

"It is difficult to persuade our own people of the dangers that lie ahead. We are told we should never frighten people.

"But it is the duty of those in authority to frighten the people of this country out of their wits."

A fortnight ago it was decided to instruct the police in anti-gas measures. But let none of our readers imagine that this step was taken with a view to saving the unfortunate civilian victims of future gas attacks. No, it is a measure to protect the police themselves.

A Treasonable Design

This country has been rendered vulnerable by design. The Money Monopoly has deliberately restricted the agriculture of our homeland, leaving us dependent unnecessarily on food from overseas; it has forced our Navy from coal to oil fuel, scrapping Welsh mines and making us dependent on oil from far away abroad.

The same power has made every bank not only a gas-proof fortress, but has planted them in strategic positions (corner-sites). It has forced trustification, rationalisation, and centralisation of power, light, and many essential services (in the name of economy), thereby creating easy targets for attack and exposing large areas to the danger of being suddenly shut off from vitally essential services.

Boards of Destruction

Meanwhile the Herring Board is busy scrapping fishing boats; another new Scrapping Board was established for the cotton industry last week.

There is good reason for our people to be frightened — the enemy is within. The Money Power in Britain by its action is waging war against our own people.

The fall of over 50 per cent. in prices between 1920 and 1925, when the gold standard was restored in Great Britain, was within the cognisance of those who recommended the return to gold.

Though it doubled the effective burden of a gigantic national debt, this factor may be presumed to have been given full weight before the irrevocable step was taken.—Westminster Bank Review, August, 1930. (Our italics.)

This action of the Cunliffe Committee started the slump, ruined thousands of businesses, and has since caused more casualties of life amongst our own people than the last war! It is the policy of the Money Monopoly not only to maintain poverty in the midst of plenty but also to render the victims powerless simultaneously, if possible. Rule by fear!

Note the Dates

Speaking at the Centenary Meeting of the Union Bank of Scotland in May, 1930, Lord Novar said:

"It was, probably, the banks alone who could effectively curb the extravagances of Governments

by dealing with them as drastically as with the borrowing individual spendthrift.

"It was only the banks who, by limiting supplies, could curb lavishness of Governments and individuals . . ."

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, one of the Labour Government Whips, according to the Daily Herald of August 27, 1931, said:

"The Prime Minister at his interview with the junior Ministers on Monday, said that proposals which the Government submitted to the Bank of England had to be telephoned to America to see if they could be approved of there." (Our italics.)

The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman, was in America at the time.

The Prime Minister in reply to a question in Parliament (Hansard, September 21, 1931) as to whether or not some concessions should be made to the unemployed said:

"The handling of the unemployment cuts was necessitated by special conditions of borrowing." (Our italics.)

There is evidence! Now we are being told by Mr. Duff Cooper, the War Minister, that "it is the duty of those in authority to frighten people"!!

The rule of fear and want! Who and what frightens Mr. Duff Cooper?

We warn all we can reach; the enemy is within, and this enemy by making it financially impossible for our own people to purchase all we can produce, by its centralised power and policy of planned scarcity and destruction, is rushing the country into war, simultaneously rendering us vulnerable at every point, by weakening not only our mechanical defence services but by reducing our manhood to a C3 nation through the imposition of malnutrition on a mass scale in the midst of a glut of the greatest plenty of food and wealth the world has ever known. G.H.

£380,000,000 SENT BY POST

Because they demanded it clearly, unitedly, and persistently, United States War Veterans on Tuesday took delivery of that huge sum

THE first huge success of organised pressure politics has been consummated with this colossal distribution of money to 3,518,000 men in registered letters which may contain bonds to any amount from £12 to £300.

Merchants throughout the United States are looking forward to good business. Sharks, crooks, racketeers and con-men are moving rapidly in all directions at once. Merchants can look forward to good business from them, too, and in due course from each other.

Old soldiers will make whoopee for many weeks to come—until the money has all gone.

Disappointments Ahead

As a demonstration of the irresistible pressure that a united demand can exert, this hand-out is so far unsurpassed.

As an experiment in democratic methods it is crude and ill-directed. There are disappointments ahead. But it points the way for the people of this country.

The veterans may find prices will rise, and the money will be spent and the glory departed. They took no precautions such as are contained in the demand that electors of this country are making.

But our electors can take heart from the success which has been obtained. What they demanded unitedly they have got. Let us get our demand before it is too late.

Experience Teaches

Further demands will yet be made in the United States; and the people will learn more cunning with each successive demand. Let them go marching on like the soul of John Brown, learning in the school of experience, by trial and error, the great power that they wield, and the right way to wield it.

They cannot do better than to study the Buxton speech of Major C. H. Douglas—or even simply to read the Elector's Demand on our back page.

They will find that it is possible to make the Government responsible for seeing that no one is harmed, in the distribution of plenty, by rises of price or taxes. And that the benefit demanded can be continuous instead of a simple hand-out, and that all can receive it instead of a single section.

Good luck to you, doughboys, enjoy your victory—and then on to the bigger victory to which you point the way!

MOTHERHOOD IS GRIM IN SOUTH WALES Women With Only 5s. for Food. Doctors Refuse to Suggest Diet. BUT IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

The National Birthday Trust Fund asked the College of Obstetricians to work out the best possible diet for expectant mothers (in South Wales) living on 5s. a week. They sent a detailed diet for 10s. a week, and added:

"The council has decided not to include a dietary at 5s. a week. No pregnant woman can be adequately nourished upon this expenditure, and the council feels that it should use its influence towards the raising of the available income rather than allow the name of the College to be associated with a dietary below the minimum requirement."—Daily Telegraph, June 15.

The disgust of these doctors at being asked to do such a thing is easily understood. But what are they going to do about it? It is no good just being sorry.

They should know also that Sir John Orr has shown that 13,500,000 people in this country have less than 6s. a week to spend on food.

The wives of the poverty-stricken unemployed carry a burden of privation, and the death-rate has been terrible. A few hundred

families have been assisted out of charity, and it was noticed that the death-rate dropped at once.

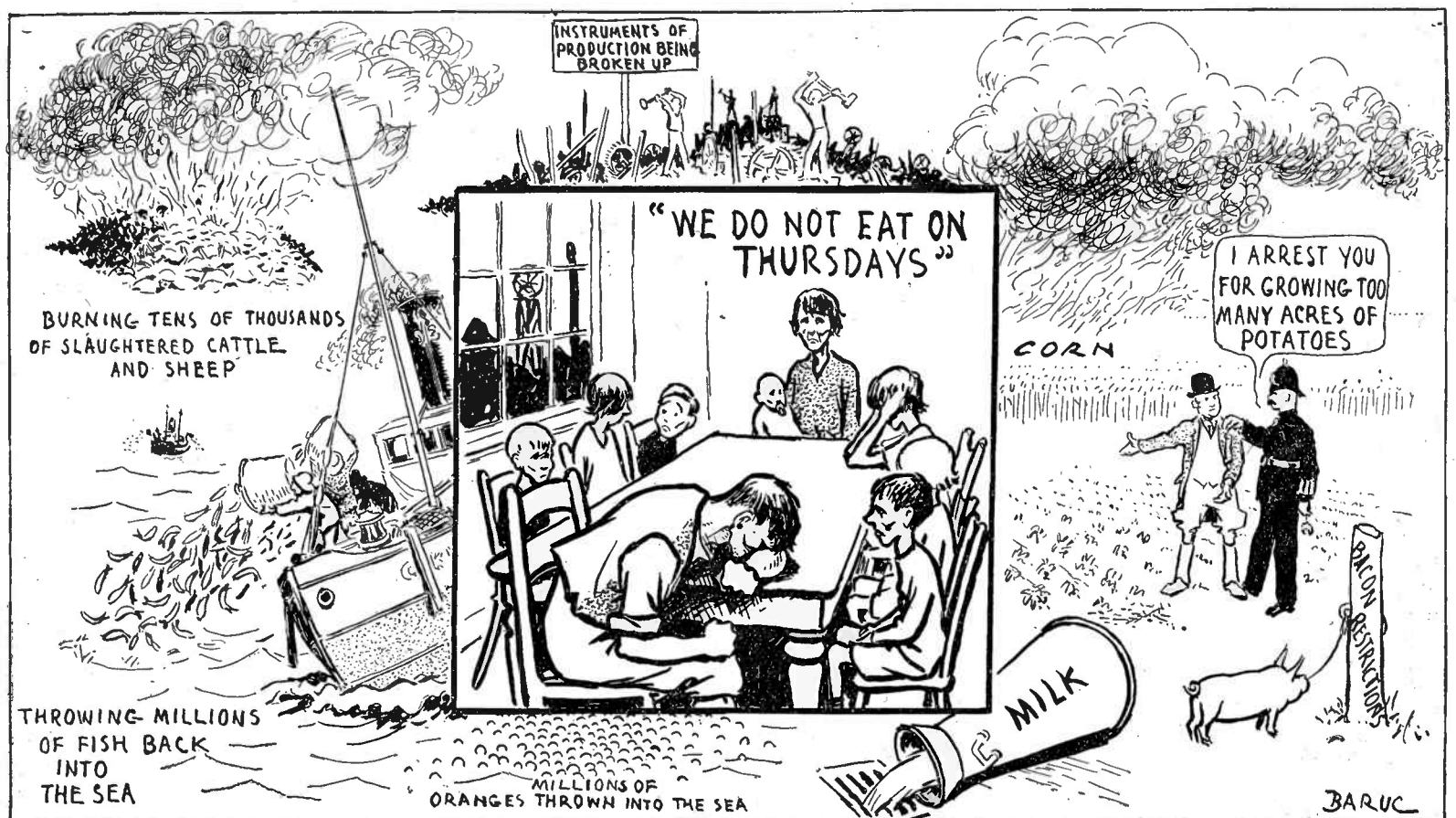
A Terrible Responsibility

What is to be done about it? asks the Daily Telegraph. The College of Obstetricians wants to use its influence towards raising the available income.

Well, it is no good just being sorry. It is of no use to talk, nor to ask questions. It is action, drastic action, immediate action—for results not for discussions and inquiries and talk, talk, talk.

We challenge every decent able-bodied citizen to get up and work in the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, and to demand National Dividends for all.

Let us have an end to inquiries, a truce to petitions—let us demand results—OR WE SHALL SURELY PAY IN BLOOD AND TEARS.



IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

IN THIS ISSUE

The Vicious Circle	-	-	147
Major Douglas and Alberta	-	-	148
Overseas Notes	-	-	149
The Worth of Women	-	-	149
Distribute the Plenty	-	-	150

SOCIAL CREDIT

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)

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 4. No. 19. Friday, June 19, 1936

Slandering the Destitute

SINCE the publication of Sir John Orr's report, in which the relation of income to malnutrition was startlingly exposed, there has been a spate of print and speech which has every sign of a secret central inspiration, to the effect that poverty and malnutrition are due *not* to a shortage of purchasing power in the victimised consumers' purses, but rather to bad housewifery in buying the wrong sort of food.

Thus the harassed housewife whose income may be only the pittance drawn by her unemployed husband as insurance money, commonly stigmatised as the dole, apart from the cruelty of trying to feed and clothe the children on the miserable allowance of two shillings a week for each child, is to have a further stigma cast upon her that she is not spending her income wisely.

The meanness of this policy, apart from its immoral motive of deception, its subtle insinuation of a vicious lie, plumbs the depths of iniquity.

The facts that four-and-a-half millions of our people have only four shillings a week to spend on food because their income is inadequate; that children starve in the midst of plenty; that we have distressed areas; that men and women are subjected to the inquisitions of means tests; constitute a dishonourable state of affairs that can be described only as a disgrace to the nation, a state which violates every sense of decency.

No amount of whitewash—of hypocritical pretence—of banker-inspired propaganda, can wash out the damning indictment.

The £300,000,000 recently allotted by the Government for rearmament proves that had the *will* to life, nurture, and common social justice been insistent and positive amongst the people in our own country during these past few years, the money to implement the distribution of all life-giving necessities, the cleansing of the plague of poverty, the abolishing of means tests and the degrading inquisition that goes with it, could have been found.

It can still be found, if the will of the people can be united in demand.

There are enough ex-service men still left to remember that in war time the Government could finance their feeding and clothing. Why have they not insisted that money be provided in peace time for better ends than mass-murder and wholesale destruction?

Possibly because they have listened to and accepted unquestioningly the bank-inspired poisonous propaganda of lies which pour forth continuously, contradicting obvious facts, of which the present campaign of slandering the destitute is only one.

It is fatally easy to succumb to the temptations so cleverly and invitingly laid before the public—ways of escaping the personal responsibility that belongs to each one of us.

The conscience-salving slogans are so comforting. Blame the Reds, the foreigners, or even that mysterious phenomenon called an "economic blizzard"; blame the unemployed; and now even their poor wives are pilloried; anything to play "let's pretend."

The tragedy lies in the fact that the easy way out is only an illusion, the proffered way of escape is really only an artificial bait in a trap of the grimmest kind.

A modern war is a grim and awful business.

Can we wake up in time? Can we crystallise the righteous, united and collective *will* of the people to insist on the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends?

If we don't get the financial and industrial systems fulfilling the desires of THE PEOPLE the drought of exasperation will bring the whirlwind of war about our ears—and soon.

On with the Campaign!

Social Credit is the belief inherent in Society of its individual members that in association they can get what they want.

A Word to the Wise

The Fight!

A country that forces myself, wife, and five children to exist on inadequate wages, like millions more of my fellow-countrymen, is not worth fighting for.—Extract from letter to Editor, "News Chronicle," May 23.

How subtly easy that sounds! But its sentiment is spurious. Countries don't force poverty—men do. A policy of poverty, we agree, is not worth fighting for. Many of our forefathers died to leave us the democratic right 'that the *will* of the people shall prevail!'

Poverty, we repeat, is not worth fighting for; but the imposition of needless poverty will not be overcome by refusing to fight—there is no escape that way. We have inherited the right constitutionally to abolish poverty, and if we desire to do so, it CAN be done; but because there exists an evil will to maintain poverty, a fight is inevitable. It is a fight between goodwill and evil-will, between the state of poverty in the midst of plenty, mixed with torturing fear and cruel want on the one side, and the state of economic security, freedom and goodwill on the other. The war is on now, to refuse to fight is to declare for Mammon.

Carry Out Your Promises

The Alberta Provincial Douglas Social Credit Association has sent a letter to the Premier calling his attention to the fact that he has not yet carried out his election promises. The supporters of Major Douglas are also calling for an immediate lowering of taxes, an immediate reduction in prices, and the definite establishment of the right of the province to create credit without recourse to the banks.—From "The Observer," June 14.

It is results that matter, and the people of Alberta may even yet secure the results they were promised, if they will demand them persistently enough, and make it clear that failure to provide them will bring its own penalty. But they must demand results, not methods, and therefore they must not ask for *Social Credit*. If they do they may get some new bankers' brand which looks "just as good."

Unfortunately, the words "Social Credit" cannot be registered as a trade mark, so that the term is now applied to all sorts of schemes, even, as we have seen, to what has been done in Alberta under the advice of Mr. Magor!

The Magor Mystery

A despatch from Edmonton in the Ottawa *Evening Citizen* for June 3, states that Mr. Aberhart announced that Mr. Magor will not return to Edmonton to complete his work. No reason was given for the severance of relations, nor was it made clear whether Mr. Magor had resigned or been dismissed.

The despatch states that during the recent session of the legislature "some members of the Social Credit Party disapproved of Magor's engagement because they believed he was *too orthodox in his financial methods*." (Our italics.) As the weight of the taxes to balance the budget is increasingly felt, probably the majority of Albertans will come to the same conclusion.

Control of Coal Sales

All the coal selling schemes prepared by the colliery owners are now before Parliament. The district schemes will become operative in the absence of an adverse resolution in either House, but the central co-ordinating scheme must have an affirmative resolution in each House.

The withdrawal of the Coal Mines Bill, which is a compulsory amalgamation Bill concerned with production rather than with sales, has no effect on these selling schemes, which are of three types. One provides for a central selling organisation, another for the central control of sales, and a third for a grouping arrangement having features common to the other two.

As may be expected the first type reveals the objective quite clearly, and the difference of administration makes no difference whatever to the policy. Where there is a central body to sell all the coal raised in the district, every undertaking will have a guaranteed share of the allocated output of the district, and the central selling agency will be under obligation to accept from each undertaking an output equal to the output of an agreed standard year or to pay compensation on account of the deficiency. On the other hand, an undertaking which receives orders for more coal than it sold in the standard period will make a contribution to the Board.

Upside Down Land

The scheme, in the words of the poet Flecker, hath a monstrous beauty like the

hindquarters of an elephant. It is an adaptation of an idea from "Alice in Wonderland" whereby everybody loses and all get booby prizes—or more accurately all pay forfeits.

The idea is to get everything down to a dead level of production so that there is only just enough coal to go round amongst those who can pay, while those who can't pay get none.

If any colliery sells more than its allotted share it has to pay a fine to the pool, and if it sells less then the pool pays a fine.

Looks like being a chilly winter for the unemployed.

Sugaring the Sugar Pill

The big firms enjoying the sugar beet subsidy have all amalgamated into a beautiful merger like the Coal Bill, but without all that trouble.

No compulsory powers were needed at all. The companies were most obliging; they have merged in the most exemplary manner, sinking all their little differences and independences, and everything just to oblige the Government, or P.E.P. or someone.

As the *Financial Times* pointed out on June 15:

The amalgamation, for which plans were published in a White Paper last March, was a stipulation made by the Government as a condition of the continuation of the beet sugar subsidy.

Well, that sugars the pill all right. It has a lesson for somebody or other. As Major Douglas once said, all sorts of disputes can be settled if you let them have more money. *Prices would regulate themselves if sufficient compensation were paid.*

G. K. C.

We learn with sorrow of the passing of a well-known figure who was great in more senses of the word than one and gloried in all of them. Gilbert Keith Chesterton wanted the world to be the kind of place we should like to see it, and all his life he fought, with a brilliant pen, for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

He saw clearly what that historic phrase means and with appropriately robust good humour opposed all who wanted to interfere with it—puritans, eugenists, socialists and other reformers of their fellow-men.

We can pay no greater compliment to his departed spirit than to say that at heart he was a Social Crediter, though he may not have known it. Hail and farewell!

Milk Blindness

The *Farmer and Stock-breeder* is offering valuable cash prizes to readers for suggestions for increasing milk sales.

The sort of suggestion which will get these prizes will be schemes for poster campaigns showing the benefit of milk as a beverage—schemes for tinting milk pink, yellow or green and adding flavours such as orange, pineapple and peppermint—schemes for popularising spectacle frames made of milk composition—and other sorry schemes.

No prizes should be expected for any suggestion that millions are practically starving, having wretched sums like 2s. 6d. or 4s. a week to spend on food, and that these people would like to be able to spend a little more even on milk.

They will not be able to buy more milk, more fish, more meat, more bread, more of all the things they sorely need until all the underfed and those who are fed up with talk demand results unitedly.

Otto's Empire

Last week the House of Commons passed the Distribution of Revenues Order for India. This allocates the revenue raised by taxation, as between the new provincial governments set up under the Indian constitution, and the Central Government. This Order is based on a report by Sir Otto Niemeyer, who was handed several handsome bouquets in the House and subsequently in the press.

India has been given home rule with reservations, and finance is one of them, for not only is finance a question upon which the Indian legislatures, both provincial and central, in effect, have no say; but to make doubly sure that no rash experiments shall be tried, a central bank has been established which is entirely outside government control. Division of revenue is therefore a matter

of dividing an insufficiency. It ensures a continuous political squabble as to who shall bear the burden. No wonder the followers of Gandhi state that though they will fight elections they do not wish for power.

The Government of India Act, more particularly its financial provisions, is a perfect example of the policy of divide and rule. It reminds one of part of the refrain of an old song—which rhymes with Otto—

If you don't like what you've gotto
Put a penny in the slotto.

The Indian elector will keep on putting his penny in the slot of the electoral machine, because he has not liked what he got out last time, but he will never get what he wants, for it is not in the machine—it is a reserved subject!

Made In Japancashire

Mr. J. R. Remér, Member of Parliament for Macclesfield, has found that there is a Macclesfield in Japan, and that the famous Cheshire name is being misapplied for the selling of silk goods.

He has given notice to ask the President of the Board of Trade,—

"If he is aware that the Japanese have christened a village in Japan Macclesfield, in order to enable them to sell their silk goods as Macclesfield silk; if he will take the appropriate steps to prevent these goods being sold in the home and colonial markets, marked in this way; and if he will make representations to the Japanese Government upon the matter."—"The Observer," May 24.

This is one of the humorous, exasperating incidents of the ridiculous scramble to force goods on the foreigner while taking as little as possible in return.

Unfortunately, it is no laughing matter, for it is the main cause of war. Indeed, it is an economic war which can change into military war at any time, so as to force masses of highly explosive goods on the enemy.

This incident is one of the tricks of economic war, like using poison gas in military war.

Liner Flash

A London daily reports that Edmund Burke, Canadian "singer-turned-banker," has arrived here—

"to imbibe the healthy atmosphere of England which I always like."

He is also here to admire our "reluctance to discuss anything distasteful."

Now isn't that just jake? The French have always called us a nation of hypocrites—and it's true that our banker-tamed press refers to the graveyards of the distressed areas as "special" areas.

But can a stink be banished by whitewash? No, sir, it cannot; but bankers don't notice stinks—"healthy atmosphere"—and we do not make banner headlines about "Starvation of millions of children," not in Fleet Street in England—quite close to the City, you know. Besides, it's so distasteful to discuss such things.

But is Fleet Street England? It is not—and when the people wake up and speak, it will be something of a very distasteful nature that will be said—to some people.

The "Food of the Gods"

H. G. Wells's story of a new chemical which caused plants and animals fed upon it to grow to enormous size, is on the way to becoming true. Dr. O. W. Willcox, a scientist of California, by the use of certain chemicals and electricity, has produced tomato plants 15 feet high and tobacco 20 feet high. By this method he has produced 217 tons of tomatoes an acre and 2,465 bushels of potatoes. The present United States average for the latter is 116 bushels an acre.

If this method is generally adopted, there should be lots of work for the American unemployed in destroying the products of the earth's bounty and Dr. Willcox's ingenuity, for, of course, it would be immoral to allow them to consume it unless they work.

TO EVERY SOCIAL CREDITER

AN important announcement was sent out to every individual on our mailing list at headquarters during last week. Many of our readers are not on that list, others have changed address. A copy of this announcement will be sent to all who apply for it in writing to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

Problems of the Machine Age and Displaced Labour stated by Sir Stephen Demetriadi. Says Men Cannot Buy

WILL BRITAIN GIVE THE LEAD?

I am convinced, that it is within the power of this country still to lead the world into calm waters. We alone, of all the greater nations, can rely upon being followed in whatever economic course we may decide upon by a very substantial percentage of the trading world.

That is Sir Stephen Demetriadi's way of saying that Britain can yet save herself by her exertions, and the world by her example. It is the answer, a fine independent and manly answer, to all the namby-pamby reliance on a League of Nations which will yet lead us by its shilly-shallying, into an unnecessary and fatal war, unless we are strong and take our own line.

The Root of the Trouble

Sir Stephen Demetriadi is President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and at the annual meeting on June 9, he stressed the danger of neglecting the distribution of purchasing power to people displaced from their work by modern machinery.

"As men cease to earn wages," he said, "they become unable to consume, so that the machines which have displaced them will also presently cease to work, because goods are not for long produced if people have not the money to buy them."

"It is a vicious circle: machines stop men working and, because men have stopped working, the machines themselves have to be stopped working, since men no longer have the wages with which to buy the product of the machine."

Sir Stephen might almost have been reading from the old explanatory clause* in our Elector's Demand (cf. back page). "I know that more goods would be made if they could be sold, but at present their production is restricted because people lack the money to buy them."

*This was formerly inserted between clause 2 and 3, but is omitted as the sovereign people's demands need not be explained.

Danger of Coolie Standard

Sir Stephen went on to say that the world was faced with a second problem. In the past the advanced Western nations had been able to compete with the East because of better machinery and transport and hereditary skill in workmanship. Now the mechanical improvements with which the West had equipped the East were rendering human skill a diminishingly important factor.

The time was not far distant, if it had not already arrived, when competitive ability between nations in many industries would depend on wages, hours and conditions of labour, a basis on which the advanced Western nations were at a great disadvantage.

This may be so, we fear it will be if the electors of this country do not take up the challenge and demand the results which will save England and save the world.

STILL MORE HERRINGS DESTROYED LAUGHTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

A million and a half herring were again dumped back into the sea on Saturday night at Lerwick, Shetlands. In two successive weeks a glut has occurred on Saturday, when least can be done to mitigate it. On this occasion 242 boats averaged 30 crans, although they were fishing with only six nets for each man in each boat. In an effort to mitigate the evil the Area Committee, which is the local representative of the Herring Board, allowed herrings to be bought for souping at 13s. a cran, the herrings bought for immediate cure ranging from 16s. to 22s. a cran. In spite of this, 1,500 crans remained unsold.—*The Times*, June 15.

Miss WILKINSON (Jarrow, Lab.) asked if the right hon. gentleman would consider, in circumstances where fish had to be destroyed in this way, dispatching it free to children in the distressed areas who needed food.

Mr. ELLIOT.—Nobody thanks anybody for a bad herring. (Laughter).—*The Times*, June 16.

G. K. CHESTERTON A LOVER OF FREEDOM

After all, like Johnson, Chesterton was always talking English commonsense even when he seemed paradoxical to the verge of perversity. He stood for the freedom, that is a mixture of liberty and legality—with as little as possible of the second ingredient. He deplored the power of money in the modern world; whenever it talked, he was eager to contradict. "Every Englishman could express himself," he once said, "and about five millionaires own all the organs of expression." "Parliament rules us," he exclaimed, "and un-audited party funds rule Parliament." "If this were a free country," he insisted, "it would be possible to set up placards on the opposite side of the street, saying 'Blank's oats are filthy' or 'Blank's wine is ink.'"—*Morning Post*, June 15.

Some of the richness seems to have gone out of life with this jovial lover of liberty. The world seems a greyer and a duller place without him. The fight for freedom will be harder without his help. It is upon us, the common people, that the extra burden must fall; there are no more rollicking giants to fight for us. Nevertheless, his poetry remains, like a stalwart English ghost, to do battle on our side. Read it, and read it again, and remember:

"We are the people of England; And we have not spoken yet!"

Unless we speak soon we shall be condemned to silence for ever.

C.G.D.

Bad Management

How they hate the results of failure in their settled policy being exposed! They wriggle out with cheap jokes in bad taste.

They have failed to impose sufficiently severe restrictions on fishing, so that instead of production being quietly restricted while children starve, as the fashion is in England, the goods have to be destroyed in a disagreeably spectacular manner—while the children go on starving.

Elsewhere, however, restriction continues according to plan.

Sing a song of plenty,
A planet full of fools,
Everybody starving
By sound financial rules.
While the folk were starving
The banks paid dividends.
What a pretty state of things
To live among, my friends.

EIMAR O'DUFFY

WE SHALL NOT SLEEP

MR. DUFF COOPER, the War Secretary, on the subject of recruiting recently issued a challenge to Church leaders on Pacifism. He is reported as having spoken in part thus:

"This is due not to anything that is wrong in the minds of men but to loose thinking, a lack of logic and inability to face facts and also to some extent to a lack of leadership and wrong teaching."

Mr. Duff Cooper, along with many others, repeatedly misses the point that constitutional authority has consciously or unconsciously betrayed its trust. It has allowed the country to be mortgaged and the mortgage is controlled by a very small but very sinister minority.

Few thoughtful people will deny that today we are in the grip of a financial dictatorship and the word freedom in such circumstances is a mockery. Englishmen are not free and they are not expressing their true spirit. They are directed and subject to a form of commercial slavery, the effect of which is just as bad as if the country was being successfully blockaded.

If the State in order to defend foreign investments (i.e., the system of exploiting humanity at home and abroad) can produce money to feed, house and clothe people for the purpose of committing murder, it can produce money now for the purpose of providing people with an opportunity to develop their latent and divine powers.

When they do we will have something worth defending against an aggressor. Until they do we would be fighting for a state of affairs where people are going to be exploited to a greater extent than they were before, which is a state not worth fighting for.

We WILL Face Facts

This fact has been proved since the last war, and, as Mr. Duff Cooper says, we might just as well face facts.

It is not what the Church says. It is what the men who fought experienced and passed on to their children that is responsible for the failure in recruiting.

What we need is an army to fight the malignant enemy (the Monopoly of Credit) in our midst so that the British people can get into the necessary physical and mental shape to meet their problems. Weapons are not much use when morale is low, and since we have allowed the "money experts" to dominate the country our morale must need attention.

Are the British people who "Never, never, never shall be slaves" going to continue to crawl to this economic octopus that shoots out its ink screen of propaganda, changes colour to Labour, Fascism, Socialism, even Churchianity—anything to serve its purpose—and seizing one part of the population after another slowly sucks the life-blood out of it? Or are we going to take a lead from others and fight with the unpopular but inevitably successful minority to bring in the Age of Plenty?

All through history the British people have won their rights from unjust oppression only when they got to the point where they were ready to use force if necessary. Will they now rise in their wrath and smite this Shylock with an avalanche of votes that will save internal or external bloodshed?

Truly I believe this time their King shall lead them.

K. L. McCUAIG

HOLLYWOOD FOR OPPORTUNITY! TALE OF DISAPPOINTED ACTORS

American studios choose 15 to 20 new stars each year, and rarely does a Hollywood resident get the chance. The streets are filled with one-time stars and directors trying to get work as extras. Every day there is an average of 523 jobs waiting. But there are 12,415 extras, or, approximately, 23 people for each available job. So there are usually 11,892 disappointed.

Only 363 extras earned £180 in 1935, or an average of a little more than £3 a week, and only 115 earned up to £300 or about £5 a week.

Many of the second and high-paid class, he says, are known as "dress extras," and they have their own wardrobes worth £400 and spend as much as £160 a year in repairs, cleaning and maintenance.—*Evening Standard*, June 15.

Alberta Business Protest Aberhart's 104 Per Cent. Tax Scheme "INTOLERABLY HEAVY"

Representatives of holders of 100,000,000 dollars of Alberta bonds have arrived to interview Mr. Aberhart, the Premier, and the Cabinet regarding the reduction, in interest rates averaging 2½ per cent.

Mr. A. J. Mitchell represents British investors. Among others the delegation includes Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, of the National Trust Company, for the trust companies; Mr. G. W. Spinney, of the Bank of Montreal, for the Canadian Bankers Association; and Mr. Hurrell, of the Prudential Life, for United States investors.

The Government was also handed formal resolutions of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and Edmonton Chamber of Commerce protesting that the proposed scrip or stamp money is illegal and constitutes "an intolerably heavy discriminatory turnover tax on all classes of the community amounting to 104 per cent. within two years." Three business representatives declare that they are unable to accept such scrip as legal tender. The Government, however, declares that the "proceeding" plan is necessary.

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY NO UNORTHODOX MEASURES

The many rumours which have been in circulation about the Government's financial policy prompted M. Vincent-Auriol, Minister of Finance, to state to-day that the Government did not intend to apply any of the unorthodox remedies which some of their more imaginative supporters had recommended.—*The Times*, June 13.

Thus far shalt thou go and no further. Hands of finance.

CONSISTENT EFFORTS TO REDUCE WHEAT SUPPLY WHILE MILLIONS STARVE

The Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons which has been investigating wheat marketing finds after a full examination that the course taken by the new Board since its appointment last November in marketing wheat was consistent with the intention of Parliament in enacting the Wheat Board Act of 1935 and the policy of the King Government to reduce the wheat surplus to manageable proportions.—*The Times*, June 13.

IMPERVIOUS TO FACTS "TIMES" IMAGINES COTTON BOOM

A cotton boom in the nineteenth century was felt less by the savings banks of Lancashire than by the vendors of amusement at Blackpool, or by the railway companies with their excursion tickets from Oldham to Blackpool priced, somewhat unfairly, at "1s. for ladies and 1s. 6d. for gentlemen." No doubt that is true to a certain extent to-day—particularly among the younger generation to whose reluctance to save Lord Mottistone made specific reference.—*The Times*, June 12.

Possibly *The Times* is anticipating the time when so many spindles have been destroyed that the remainder will make a profit if they can keep out Japanese cotton goods.

BY HOOK OR CROOK HOW TO GET RID OF WHAT YOU HAVE

Dr. Rudolf Eicke, a director of the Reichsbank, recently remarked that the National-Socialist régime began with a six to eight months' supply of raw materials in hand, but that stocks had now been reduced to a level "which cannot be lowered, even in the interests of the export trade."—*The Times*, June 11.

Better to export than to eat! Yes of course. Until supplies run out.

By the policy of doubling or trebling purchases from the Danubian and Balkan countries, withholding payment, and then pressing for the debts to be cancelled out by orders for German manufactures, Germany has acquired a dominant position in the trade of those countries, which are being forced to divert a substantial part of their purchases to the German market for fear of losing their money. When contracts are about, especially armament contracts, this weapon puts Germany in a strong position.

In the case of Greece the weapon of the withheld payments is being used to back strong German competition for destroyer and aeroplane orders.—*The Times*, June 11.

It would be grotesquely laughable if it were not just that which will plunge us into the coming war.

Under an order signed to-day by the Yugoslav Minister of Finance, M. Lititza, imports from Great Britain, the United States, Holland, and certain other countries will be restricted, while trade with Germany will be encouraged. Dr. Schacht, the German Minister for Economic Affairs, is at present on a visit to Yugoslavia.

WOOL—OVER THE EYES

Empire wool scheme. Legislation providing machinery for levying a tax of 6d. a bale on wool to obtain £70,000 to £80,000 yearly for research and publicity throughout the Empire, was passed to-day by the Commonwealth House of Representatives. Manufacturers in the United Kingdom are subsidising the scheme £ for £ up to £50,000.—*Evening Standard*, May 22.

Large scale production of artificial wool is to be started within a few months by the Lanatin Corporation. The commodity will sell at 1s. a lb. It is claimed that it can be spun or woven in woollen and worsted mills without necessitating a change of machinery.—*Evening Standard*, June 6.

What with schemes for restricting output of wool, and schemes for finding new sources of wool supply, the late Eimar O'Duffy was not being funny when he wrote of the masaging of earth-worms with lanoline in order to try to find new sources of wool production, while sheep were rubbed with depilatories to keep down production of wool.

HOW CREDIT RESTRICTION MURDERS MEN

"Only 45 died on the job, and we gave them a decent burial."

"I told the men I treated that continued work would be dangerous," said the physician. "The men were afraid of the dust. The foreman had to drive them in. The foreman died, too. The disease is preventable if water masks are used. Four hundred and seventy six are already dead; 2,000 were exposed; 1,500 are doomed."

Such in effect is the testimony that horrified the American public when it read the reports of Congressional investigation of the silicosis cases alleged to have resulted from the building, by Rhinehart and Dennis Co., of a tunnel at Charlottesville, Virginia.—*Money*, March 15, 1936.

Note the phrase 'The disease is preventable if water masks are used.' Why were they not used? Had those doomed men had an independent income in the form of a National Dividend, they couldn't have been driven into exposure of a deadly disease without masks.

MAJOR DOUGLAS TO SPEAK IN THE NORTH

Major C. H. Douglas will address a meeting of Social Crediters in the North of England during the first week of October. The meeting will be held in Liverpool.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—III

WE continue publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans.

Note.—For the sake of brevity the formalities of address in this correspondence have been omitted. The emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, October 15, 1935.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

Thank you for your three letters of September 24, which I have just received.

As the Dean of Canterbury will be back about the end of next week, I am deferring any very detailed reply to them until I have had an opportunity of talking with him. In the meantime, however, I may say that I am delighted to hear that you are not, so far, encountering opposition, and should this most desirable state of affairs continue it is quite conceivable that it might not be necessary for me to make a visit to Canada for some time, so that the question of expense would not arise. I need hardly say, of course, that it would not occur to me to visit Alberta except upon your express invitation. From a private point of view, I should much prefer not to make a second visit in the early future, since the sum agreed upon does not, in fact, nearly compensate me for the direct and indirect cost of a visit to Alberta. This matter is, of course, within limits secondary to the main objective.

Douglas points out that challenge to credit monopoly is not a matter of detail.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding and delay, I might perhaps point out that my first Report was made to the *Government of Alberta* and would have been identical in substance, if not in form, had it been made to yourself rather than to Mr. Reid. That is to say, the recommendations of that Report are not affected by the result of the Election. I just refer to this because of the paragraph on page 2 of one of your letters of September 24, which suggests that my suggestion to you in my letter of September 5—that the banks should credit the Provincial Government with five million dollars—is a matter of detail. So far from this being the case, although the figure itself has no special significance, the nature of the transaction which is involved is quite fundamental and vital, and is in a line with the second recommendation on the last page of my first Interim Report. **I should like to make it clear beyond any possible misconception that no genuine Social Credit scheme, in the accepted meaning of the word, can be financed out of taxation, and that no progress with any kind of scheme and, in fact, no sound formulation of any scheme, can be made until the method by which access to the Public Credit, in the same sense that the banks now have access to the Public Credit, has been decided upon.**

The first point, therefore, to enable me to proceed with the recommendation of a specific scheme, which requires the attention of your Government, is either (a) Can you make an arrangement with any existing banking institution by which it will hand over to you, *not as a loan but as a creation on your behalf* and subject only to the disposition of your Government, sums of financial credit as may be required from time to time, being merely paid one sum for the book-keeping transaction of creating such credits, and possibly a small sum additionally to cover the book-keeping of accounts which may be based upon such credits. The essential difference between this transaction and a loan based upon present principles is, of course, that the banks would have no right to recall, and would be paid no interest as such during the existence of the credits, but would be merely paid for actual services performed.

Essential to challenge the assumption that, because they can create it, banks own credit.

(b) If you cannot arrange that existing banks will carry out such functions on these principles, you must organise either a bank under the Dominion Bank Charter Act, or devise, with the aid of your local legal

advisers, some method by which an institution can be organised outside the Dominion Bank Charter Act, not issuing notes, but creating and granting credits to the Government as may be required and issuing cheques along familiar lines, so that no unnecessary difficulty may arise between the boundaries of Alberta and the rest of Canada. May I repeat that action along these lines, or lines having the same objective, is quite fundamental.

Existing information quite sufficient for introducing Social Credit, once the power to do so has been obtained.

I regard the survey of production, resources, etc., to which you refer, as being quite secondary to action of the character I have outlined, and consider that the existing data is quite sufficient for the purpose of inaugurating a sound Social Credit system once the Province has mechanism to enable it to create its own credit upon its own terms.

I shall be glad to have information as to what lines you propose to take, in order that I may assist you to the best of my ability.

C. H. DOUGLAS

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, October 29, 1935.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

In further reference to my letter of October 15, I have now had the advantage of a conversation with the Dean of Canterbury, who has put your views to me with his customary efficiency, and have also heard from various well-informed sources in Eastern Canada in regard to the general situation in Alberta, **more particularly in respect to the services of Mr. Robert James Magor, who, I am informed, is the nominee of a group of Montreal bankers, and was intimately connected with and in favour of a suspension of Parliamentary Government in Newfoundland and its rule by a financial commission, a policy which has been murderous to the population of Newfoundland though satisfactory to the Bank of England.**

(1) You will recall that in reply to a cablegram from you reading "Victorious, when can you come?" sent on the evening of the Election on August 22, I replied "If necessary could sail middle September, suggest calling me telephone ten morning Edmonton time." The early date given in this cablegram was arranged at considerable inconvenience to myself, and I did, in fact, remain at my office telephone for about a week in the evening in case the suggestion of a telephone conversation proved acceptable. I mention this to indicate the importance I personally placed upon the first steps which were to be taken by the new Government. In the expectation of the urgent necessity of a conference I have from time to time reserved Transatlantic passages, beginning on September 14.

Douglas notes absurdity of trying to fight the banks' credit monopoly with the aid of the banks.

(2) No direct information as to the policy to be pursued had reached me from official sources until I gathered from your letter of September 24 that you prefer to work in co-operation with the banks.

(3) In my first Interim Report I made it clear, I think, that the problem to be faced by Alberta, if it is to depart from purely orthodox lines, is that of emancipation from the power of banking and international finance, and that the primary steps to this end were, not the formulation of a specific plan to deal with provincial finance when this emancipation had been achieved, but were in the nature of inroads upon the monopoly of credit, which were bound to be resisted, since they were directed against the continuance of banking and financial dominance.

(4) **A policy which apparently aims at defeating the banks with the assistance of the banks themselves, under the supervision of an agent of the banks, seems to be so dangerous that I do not feel that it has a reasonable chance of success,**

especially as it appears to be associated with a suggestion that the difficulties of the Province are due to maladministration on the part of the Government. I am wholly indifferent to Party Politics, either in Alberta or elsewhere, but I feel that a suggestion of this character has the undesirable effect of splitting the Alberta Electorate while exonerating the financial system at the expense of Governments in general, which is exactly the excuse which the financial authorities are endeavouring to provide everywhere in order that Governments may be replaced by Financial Commissions.

(5) While I am, of course, deeply concerned with the success of the first titular Social Credit Government, and recognise to the full the difficulties of your own position and the fact that you are bound to be solely concerned with the affairs of Alberta, I am, for my part, obliged to bear constantly in mind the growing importance of Social Credit in other parts of the world and to safeguard these interests to any extent which lies within my power.

Douglas offers to terminate contract by mutual consent.

Under these circumstances and in view of the situation created by the acceptance of Mr. Magor as adviser in connection with the Debt of Alberta, which is, of course, an integral feature of the plan to modify the Alberta financial system, I feel that it would be desirable that the contract I have with the Alberta Government should be terminated by mutual consent, as it is obviously impossible to pursue the policy of my first Interim Report under the circumstances which now appear to exist.

(6) Should, however, you feel at the end of six months from this date that I can advise you to advantage, I shall be most happy to consider the situation in the light of circumstances existing at that time.

(7) I do not propose to take any action in this matter until November 27, in order to give you an opportunity of communicating with me by cable or telephone.

(8) Might I add that you have my most sincere wishes for final success by whatever means it is attained, and that it is only a clear conviction of the risks which are involved in allowing financial interests to deal with Alberta affairs in any capacity whatever, which forces me to dissociate myself from such a policy.

C. H. DOUGLAS

CABLE

To Douglas, London, November 15, 1935.

Letter received. You have been misinformed. Magor here our own request to effect reorganisation and economies. Letter following. Keep steady.

ABERHART

(To be continued)

THE FIG TREE

THE first number of the new Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review, edited by Major Douglas, will be published next week.

Those who know Major Douglas will scarcely need to be told that much will be published in this review which is of fundamental importance for the present and the future.

In the twentieth century, the art of incisive critical analysis has almost disappeared. Slogans, symbols, plans, programmes and anything which permits evasion of the necessity of thinking through a subject to its basic truth or falsehood are on all sides gratefully received.

Major Douglas, refusing to accept the current substitute for thought, has retained the faculty of submitting popular ideas and institutions to expert criticism. It is to him that we may look with most confidence for that independence of thinking which is now our only defence against the ultimate enslavement of personality to the institution.

Among the contents of the June issue will be a notable editorial by Major Douglas, a reply to the Labour Party Committee's Report on Social Credit by A. Hamilton McIntyre, a satire by Stella Gibbon, a controversial article by Eric Gill, a short story by Charles Jones, a brilliant technical contribution by R. L. Northridge, poems by Geoffrey Dobbs, articles by Llewelyn Powys, Lord Tavistock, James Parkes, Miles Hyatt, and W. L. Bardsley.

One of the most striking features of the review will be a penetrating survey of current events by a well-known authority.

As the brilliance of this new review will probably cause a heavy demand, early subscription is advised: 10s. 6d. a year, or 3s. 6d. a quarter, post free (home and abroad) from the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SHOT AND SHELL

"There seems to be an epidemic of suicides this month. I have had seven cases," said Mr. R. Kemp, Ealing coroner.—"Evening Standard," June 8.

Dr. Edwin Smith, coroner, pointed out at a Hammersmith inquest that there was no pit between the lines at Goldhawk Road (Met. Rly.) station, where a young woman had committed suicide. It was stated on behalf of the L.P.T.B. that pits had reduced the number of fatal accidents.—"Evening Standard," June 8.

Some people would think the pits had been dug in order to make more work, but there is hope for those determined to free themselves from the effects of Bank of England financial policy. The gas companies have refused to "take death out of gas" on the grounds that people would choose some other form of escape, and besides, with "Use More Gas" campaigns and competition from electricity, a man's last shilling is a consideration.

* * *

A distress warrant was to-day issued against Lady Lucia E. Jeans, of Hereford House, Kent Road, Southsea, by the Hove magistrates because of non-payment of gas bill for £3 12s. 9d.—"Evening Standard," June 8.

* * *

Once earning £300 a week, Sidney Bowkett, aged 70, a playwright, was charged at Kingston to-day with begging.—"Evening News," June 10.

* * *

Branch lines of the L.M.S. Railway are being patrolled by a weed-killing train. The track is sprayed from the brake van as the train travels at from 20-25 miles per hour.—"Evening Standard," June 12.

More employment would have been provided if the men had to pick the weeds by hand.

* * *

A motoring correspondent deplors the fact that owners, for some unknown reason, are disinclined to let vacant building sites in London for the purpose of car parks. "Perhaps an appeal to these owners would induce them to make their contribution towards reducing the toll of the roads by permitting the sites to be used. Incidentally each new car park means the employment of additional workmen and attendants."—"Evening Standard," June 12.

That's the point: additional employment. But what about the undertakers requiring fewer men, fewer ambulance men, less work for crepe makers and monumental masons, artificial-limb makers and crutch fitters? The hospitals will not want so any attendants, and doctors will find greater difficulty in getting a living. They cannot all become "additional workmen and attendants" at new car parks.

* * *

A mother was found dead in her bedroom and her 17-years-old daughter terribly wounded in Fountain Road, Hull, yesterday. Neighbours state that Mrs. Smith had been unable to obtain public assistance and worried over money.—"Sunday Dispatch," June 14.

That should be an inducement for those neighbours, and others, to pledge their votes for the abolition of the need for public assistance and money worries under our anti-poverty campaign.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
2. Most people have less than they want.
3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
9. The solution of all the troubles enumerated above lies in the hands of the voters of any democratic country.
10. It is not to argue about causes, remedies, parties or persons, but to demand, clearly and unitedly an increased personal income for every individual—a National Dividend—to distribute what is now wasted or restricted.
11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on back page) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.
12. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

Overseas

REX—REALISTS—RESULTS

BELGIUM

THE general election at the end of May produced two surprises—the success of a new party named "Rex," which won 21 seats out of 202 in the Belgian Chamber, and a report in the Daily Telegraph of the killing of two Socialists in a fight with members of another party — the Realists — described as "Social Credit Fascists." Thanks are due to correspondents, upon whose reports the following notes are based.

The Rex

This party succeeded in the election on thunder stolen from the Realists—"Cleaner politics and cleaner finance"—backed up by lightning flashes in the form of revelations of collusion between politicians and financial ventures. Its exposures have been supported by documentary evidence, obtained no one knows how, but many believe it was through a one-time Finance Minister who is behind the movement.

Dictator-Evangelist

The leader of the party is a Mr. L. Degrelle, aged 30. He, says a correspondent, "is terribly sincere, a real spell-binder on the platform, and 100 per cent. honest and disinterested. His is the stuff that Hitlers are made of, and like all such would-be dictator-evangelists, he is so much occupied with raising the morale of the nation and putting an end to parties, politicians and corruption that I cannot see him ever being brought to earth by a simple A plus B theorem." This is to say, of course, that he is so much in the clouds that there is little hope of his being made to realise that the corruption he so rightly condemns is almost entirely a by-product of a system which, by keeping money short, and issuing it only as debt, turns every man's hand against his neighbour's.

Another correspondent regards Degrelle as far from honest and disinterested, and considers him "just the type of political adventurer ready to turn with the wind. If ever Degrelle were to say, 'I am interested in Social Credit,' I believe it would be the time to keep one's eyes open. I believe it would be better for us to have him as an open enemy than as a 'friend.' 'God preserve me from my friends; as to my enemies I can tackle them,' says a French proverb."

Everything seems to point to Degrelle as

a tool, maybe an unwitting one, of Finance. The Rex weekly paper has stressed the importance of "Sound Finance" (literal translation), and rejects "easy money and credit reform schemes." Another point not without importance is the evident satisfaction of the press of Dr. Schacht's able assistant, Herr Hitler, at the Rex success.

The Jonahs

To sum up, again using the words of a correspondent: "Cui bono? It is my personal theory that Finance, having no further use for the old-gang political celebrities, wishes to make use of more honourable and more unselfish tools. The old gang served their function of smoke-screen excellently when the state of trade was more fluid, and self-interest could be encouraged; but to-day these same politicians, now mostly discredited, are more of a danger to Finance's barque in the troubled waters of the crisis."

The Thomas affair in this country is not irrelevant to this opinion.

The Realists

"This party," says a correspondent, "can truly claim the title of 'Realists,' in that it is the only party which has realised the paramount importance of raising the purchasing power of the people, if the crisis is ever to be solved. And yet the number of votes secured was negligible." Yet at a Brussels bye-election 15 months previously everyone was surprised at the number of votes obtained in a straight fight with a Socialist leader. This success it is suggested may have shocked Finance into a realisation of the general discontent with the old parties, and led to the formation of Rex, which came into the limelight only subsequently with its documented indictments of political corruption.

The Leader

The party is led, and it is believed largely financed, by one Janssens, a self-made Antwerp man, who is reported to have fallen foul of Finance in the early days of the depression. He became a bitter enemy of Finance, and his paper Realiste, which started some two years ago, has carried on a crusade against the money power. He sees clearly that Finance has become a State within the State, but fails entirely to realise

that a change of system is necessary, not merely a change of administration.

Janssens, it is thought, is finished politically, the last nail in his coffin being the shooting of the two Socialist roughs, reported in the Telegraph, who were killed by his brother-in-law, when interfering with his sister who was posting election bills. The general opinion is that the roughs only got what they deserved, but nevertheless, this incident is thought to have finished Janssens politically, for he has never been well regarded.

Every Person Has 60 Slaves

Under this title the Flemish paper Der Dag recently ran three articles on Social Credit by C. Leblanc. The writer put forward concrete proposals based on the scheme for Scotland. In the third article the need for a change of policy, not merely of administration, was stressed, and the combined declaration by the Dean of Canterbury and Father Coughlin reproduced. The article closed with the significant words, "It is time that people stop fighting [each other] over systems and investigate things and strive for results."

If the Belgian people will but demand the results they want they need not trouble to investigate things, for responsibility to see that their demands are met will rest on the experts, provided they make their demands for results sufficiently insistent, and refuse to be led into demanding methods. Should they fail to adopt such a policy, the rising of the Rex indicates that the power to exert pressure through the democratic machine may ere long be lost.

NEW ZEALAND

The Labour Government is still keeping Social Crediters guessing all over the world, not least in New Zealand itself. The Reserve Bank is nationalised, but it is yet to be seen whether the power of credit creation thus acquired is to be used in the orthodox manner, or if the credits created for government use will be cancelled periodically and not repaid.

All the legislation introduced of which reports have been received appears to be socialistic in character. But again and again in his speeches Mr. Savage has used words and phrases such as to cheer every Social Crediter looking to see New Zealand lead the world by freeing man from financial shackles, and thus enabling him to build his own Utopia, not forcing him to accept one of another's devising. Mr. Savage is either playing Social Crediters on a long line,

to retain their support, or he is making haste slowly to avoid, if he can, antagonising the more conservatively socialistic of his own followers. That caution is necessary is undoubted, for none of them appears so clear as he on the necessity of equating consumption to production, and some of his ministers, more particularly perhaps the key man, Mr. Nash, Finance Minister, leave one wondering at times whether they believe the purpose of production is consumption or employment.

Making Work?

The Employment Promotion Bill, introduced on April 15, judged by its name, is the product of a mind soaked in the old philosophy of work for work's sake; but from press reports it would seem that it is to some extent a misnomer, for the Bill is to provide for many needed public works and will only incidentally promote employment. Nevertheless, it led to much talk of unemployment as a malady to be cured, even Mr. Savage stated: "... our job is to see that men are not put out of work by the machine." But success in this defeats the very purpose for which the machine was invented—to save work.

The Standard, the Wellington Labour paper, commenting on the Bill, went as far as to say that either the unemployed "must be absorbed in industries, or new jobs must be created, or dependable incomes must be provided for them out of the proceeds of what others produce" (my italics). This is a fine example of the flatulence produced by swallowing the bankers' mixture—one part work-for-work's-sake, one part Bill-is-poor-because-Tom-is-rich, and one part the supply-of-money-is-limited.

Anyone acquainted with territories such as New Zealand, where vast real wealth cries out for development in the interests of the community, can sympathise with the desire to get things done; but this should not be confused with a belief that there is any inherent virtue in work as such. Work is to be judged only by results.

The D.S.C. Movement's Policy

Why for April 20 prints the policy decided upon for 1936 by the New Zealand D.S.C. Movement. It may be summarised as support for the Government by means of the exposure of disruptive activities intended to create discontent, lack of confidence, or internal splits, and pressure for an investigation of the bank-financed campaign prior to the election.

It is understandable that Social Crediters in the Dominion do not desire to embarrass the new Government, which they hope and wish to believe is going, if not to introduce Social Credit, at least to introduce something very like it. But unless New Zealand politicians are very different from those of other countries, it is to be questioned whether this policy is the right one. Indeed, if one considers for one moment the possibility that Mr. Savage and his cabinet do not favour Social Credit, then the sops thrown out to its supporters may well be intended to result in just such an emasculated policy.

It is a politician's job to yield to pressure, and if that pressure is directed to ends he also desires it will not prove embarrassing, but welcome, for it will aid him to overcome resistance. If on the other hand he does find the pressure embarrassing, then this is proof of its necessity.

Social Crediters everywhere look to their friends in New Zealand to see that Social Credit is not used there merely as a convenient source of supply for slogans upon which politicians can climb to power. This can be ensured only by awakening people to the need to demand results—not methods—and keep on demanding them. M.W.

G. W. L. DAY on

THE WORTH OF WOMEN

IT is a curious thing that there should exist in this country an association to help women who are over thirty to find jobs. Over thirty! This shows, I think, what the system which governs our lives feels about women. It regards them—how shall I put it?—in the same way as those "mashers" of the 'nineties, who patronised the front rows of the stalls, regarded women.

Now this world is not at all the same for different sorts of people. If I am colour-blind and you are not, then my world is quite different from yours. And so it is if my standards of valuation are not the same as your standards.

It is easy to see this if you read one of those strange specialised publications which deal only with some narrow subject, such as rabbit fancying or party politics. For example, a sanitary journal reveals a world of drainpipes, refuse heaps and sewage disposal, while if you read the Mouse Breeders' Monthly you will be convinced that the most important thing in this world is mice. A hairdressing paper, on the other hand, will give you the impression that coiffeurs and unguents are of more consequence than religion and philosophy.

When we come to consider women we shall get an entirely different view of her according to which of these many worlds we are considering. In the world of the Matrimonial Times she is a desirable helpmeet, but in the Misogynist she is an encumbrance.

It is impossible to find an absolute value for women (or for anything else) because there are no absolute standards of valuation. But I think it is possible to say that one set of standards is higher or lower than another from a racial point of view, and so to find some means of valuation which is realistic.

Now women's value to the race is, of course, very high. As the makers of homes and the mothers of future generations, they are of vital importance. Even the most primitive tribes recognise this. But western civilisation has already turned its back on the idea, and the reason is that we are living in a world of "sound finance."

"Sound finance" rates people and things according to their commercial exchange value. What have women to offer which has a high exchange value in the world's markets? Wifely capabilities have no market price except in countries where there is a slave traffic, and babies are not quoted on the Stock Exchange. In fact, no money bids at all can be obtained for those special services which women render to the race.

This being so, even married women are forced to compete with men in the labour market. But here they are at a disadvantage, because in most forms of profit-making employment finance finds them less valuable than men.

There is one big exception to this, though. A great many women (especially those under thirty) possess sex attraction, and this, with suitable showmanship, can be made very profitable indeed. So sex attraction has been cultivated and exploited to such an extent that according to a well-known French writer, "the whole of this civilisation is aphrodisiac."

How strangely changed are the times! Not so many years ago we lived in a world of magnificent males occupying most of the foreground, with demure Victorian ladies, peeping shyly at us from behind their check trousers. But now a vast concourse of "vamps" and "IT Girls" occupies most of the landscape. Commerce is full of them. You meet them in a million pages of advertisements, in shop windows,

in cinemas, on boxes of chocolates, at trade shows, on fifty-foot hoardings, even on recruiting posters. With fluttering eyelashes they wheedle us into every imaginable sort of action that will win profits for somebody or other.

No one, except Mrs. Grundy, wants to hide the light of youth and beauty under a bushel. It is not that I am objecting to, but the commercialisation of it: the subordination of higher values to lower ones.

What can one say of a civilisation which regards the elusive charm of a young girl chiefly as a means of selling tooth-paste or frightening people into buying soap in case they suffer from "B.O."? How much the system really values her is shown by the necessity for an Over Thirty Association. At thirty most women are just beginning to develop mentally and emotionally, but by this time "sound finance" has little further use for them, except as ordinary workers who will perform less responsible tasks at cut rates.

Well, ladies, this is how things are for you, and this is how things will remain unless you do something about it. Finance fastens upon some of the subtlest qualities in you and tries to vulgarise them and turn them into cash. Nearly all else in you it ignores.

This is something which goes much deeper than any question of whether you have the vote. Finance is a force very antagonistic to you. It belittles you and cheapens you and then throws you contemptuously aside.

But you can make your vote valuable by using it to overthrow the power of finance and smash the false picture which it has created. National Dividends would do both these things besides abolishing poverty for good and all.

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SEE
1/4d.
STAMP
REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

ACTIVE SERVICE

Hastings

The most important of this month's news is that it has been decided to proceed with the Electoral Campaign. Mr. Clive Hollands—former Supervisor of Propaganda—has been appointed to the post of Campaign Supervisor, and preliminary steps have been taken towards setting the machinery of democracy into motion.

The National Dividend Club

With the unfurling of the banner in Victoria on Thursday, June 11, the Club again held a successful outdoor meeting with encouraging result. In fact several requests came from members of the crowd after the meeting to come again and continue the good work, and it is probable that an effective electoral campaign will be started in this area soon.

Mr. Harrison gathered the crowd with an interesting speech and Captain Story seized the opportunity to deliver the most effective propaganda speech that has so far been put over in this campaign.

Mr. Treen rammed home his arguments with two informative large-scale charts which he produced to the interest of the crowd. Mr. Gilpin distinguished himself by standing up to a battery of questions, and Major Thomson in a fine speech brought the meeting to a close.

Many copies of SOCIAL CREDIT were sold and a collection was taken to help the funds. The campaign is gaining in strength. Rally to our standard!

Cardiff and the surrounding district has had a busy and exciting week, starting with a sandwich board parade of ten persons, after which Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott addressed one recruiting meeting after another.

In Cardiff, audience about 150, 12½ per cent. signed on as workers.

In Pontypridd, 70 per cent. of a small audience of unemployed men.

After sandwich board parades in Treharris and Merthyr Vale, conducted with and amid great enthusiasm, open-air meetings obtained 25 and 35 per cent. results respectively.

On Thursday morning the Pontypridd meeting was followed up and a canvassing demonstration held, and forms left for the men to get on with. Another visit to them will be paid next week.

The same evening 35 per cent. of a small audience was obtained at Llantwit Major. Here two strangers from Caerphilly earnestly requested an address in their town, and the indefatigable Colonel obliged by adding

HOLIDAYS

Readers who contemplate spending their summer holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, which have been inspected and are recommended by local Social Crediters. By patronising these places readers will ensure a comfortable holiday and will have the satisfaction of helping Secretariat funds, to which a commission on all bookings has been promised.

BANGOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
FELIXSTOWE JERSEY
FOLKESTONE VENTNOR (I. of W.)

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a ½d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing ½d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Caerphilly to his engagement in Newport on Saturday.

Aberdare on Friday yielded no less than 76 per cent. of a fair-sized audience, and much keenness was shown by the local group.

The meeting in Newport went to nearly 80 per cent.

The great enthusiasm of the Cardiff Group, which is being spread to surrounding districts, has developed rapidly since the Electoral Campaign was taken up vigorously.

The present situation is in striking contrast with the practically moribund condition of the Group a few months back. Congratulations to all concerned.

WITHOUT COMMENT

A correspondent writing to *The Times* on June 9, suggests that the British flag, and effigies of the Royal Family and the Royal palaces should be registered as a trade-mark throughout the British Empire.

OVER-PRODUCTION

The following is the week's best letter published in a national daily newspaper. It was in the *Daily Mirror* of June 9, under the above title:

Your correspondent signs himself "Malthusian," but it is difficult to believe that anyone can take seriously the theory of Malthus that "the pressure of population on the means of subsistence is the cause of war" in view of the fact of so-called "over-production"—really, of course, under-consumption!

I have kept a book of newspaper cuttings during the past two years, and on opening it at random the following headlines meet my eye:—

"Deluge of Unwanted Milk," "Herrings—Plan to Avoid a Glut," "Scheme to Reduce World Acreage of Wheat," "Crops and Livestock Have Increased, but the Land Workers Still Decline," "The World's Great Glut — Too Much of Everything."

Comment is superfluous.

NEWS FROM THE ECONOMIC FRONT CHARGES OF UNFAIR FIGHTING

At a plenary meeting of the Czech Sugar Producers, the chairman once more pointed out the keen competition of the British subsidised sugar industry which holds the key position in the international markets.

While welcoming the vague reports of the British intention of summoning an international sugar conference, he stressed the necessity of lowering the existing British subsidies and export bounties.—*Financial Times*, June 13.

This is equivalent in a military war to accusation of using poison gas and dum-dum bullets.

There is no real dispute over the nature of the danger threatening the British flag on one of the main waterways of the Empire. Other factors have doubtless contributed to the losses incurred, but the main cause has been the subsidized foreign competition against which the Government have repeatedly declared their determination to find methods of defence.—*The Times*, June 10.

Methods of defence, ha-ha. The best defence is attack, is it not? But we hit below the belt with the Exchange Equalization Fund. That may be likened to the submarine blockade.

PROPAGANDA BY POST

If you wish to arouse the interest of your friends, if you wish to increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT, make every letter you send a propaganda letter by sticking on a Slogan Stamp. Penny stamps in two colours cost only 2s. a sheet of 25, and 6d. stamps in three colours 12s. a sheet of 25. The 6d. stamps can be used as receipts for small donations collected from friends.

Revenue Supervisors can buy these stamps for resale at a big discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this?

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.A., can be supplied to readers at 1s. 8d. each post free. This portrait by a famous artist will be of great historic interest in the future, but when the present supply is exhausted no further copies will be made. Don't leave it until too late!

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

DISTRIBUTE THE PLENTY!

THE misfortune which hits hardest at the greatest number of people to-day is under-nourishment. According to Sir John Orr's investigations over 20 millions cannot afford to buy the nutritive food that agriculture could supply. The people's income is not enough to satisfy their wants, and they have to go short of all sorts of desirable things.

Many cannot properly satisfy their hunger; many more, far from being able to buy all the clothes they want, cannot even afford necessary clothing; and as to the other vital things that cannot be indulged in for lack of adequate incomes, they are legion.

Banishment by Poverty

Friends and families are scattered over the earth to-day as never before. There exists, in all kinds of modern transport, the means for them to visit one another. But, for the same reason—because they can't afford to—they are prevented from satisfying even such natural wishes.

In their utter lack of wisdom, those who have undertaken the rôle of leading and advising the people, suggest two main courses. President Roosevelt and Mr. Lloyd George represent those who sincerely want to expand the real wealth of the world, but their methods of attempting to do so place it even further beyond the reach of the people. They try to increase employment, to produce a greater glut, instead of trying to distribute it.

Lord Melchett and Monsieur Flandin, when he was French Prime Minister, are typical of the opposite school. Realising that it is futile to increase real wealth when it cannot be used, they would deliberately reduce it.

What relation these eminent persons and their followers imagine such remedies bear to the basic malady of the people, it is impossible to guess. But it ought to be possible for the half-starving multitudes to see that these "leaders" of public life are doing them no good.

Ask the people themselves what is wrong with them and how to put it right, and they will almost all answer with one accord that if only they had more money to spend their worst troubles would be over.

Millions would be relieved of the gnawing worry of how to make ends meet; millions would be enabled to buy and enjoy just those little extras they want so much, but cannot now afford. And if their individual incomes were increased all round—even by just a little — most of the troubles of the nations as a whole would vanish away.

A growing number of people in the world, including the readers of SOCIAL CREDIT, have come to the common-sense conclusion that the cure for Poverty in the midst of Plenty is Plenty in the midst of Plenty. Plenty for all.

N.N.

YOUR M.P. IS YOUR SERVANT—USE HIM

"MONEY" LEAFLET

A new issue of this leaflet is now ready. Amended and checked by Secretariat Technical Bureau (with several new quotations).

INCREASE THE SALE OF "SOCIAL CREDIT"

Hoist the Critics with their own Petard. Half Profit Allocated to Secretariat Funds.

All orders to W. A. BARRATT, Price 8/8 per 1,000 (post free)
10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3 Other quantities pro rata

POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit."—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

Attacks on Social Credit.—Numerous local Conservative and Unionist Association papers (May issue) have published a paragraph under "Notes of the Month" entitled "Social Credit Fails." This refers to Alberta, and its untruth may be judged by the Douglas-Aberhart correspondence we are now publishing. Readers might draw the attention of local Conservatives to the truth.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

PUBLIC MEETING

An Address on

THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT

will be given in the KINGSWAY HALL

on

Thursday, June 25, at 8.0 p.m.

Speaker:

L. DENIS BYRNE

Tickets: 2s. 6d., 1s. and 6d.

can be obtained from Miss Edwards, Hill Farm, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Take two tickets and bring a friend!

DISPLAY YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

NEW RATES

Whole page	...	£10 0 0
Half page	...	£5 10 0
Quarter page	...	£3 0 0
Eighth page	...	£1 15 0

SERIES DISCOUNTS OFFERED ON

6 insertions	at	10%
13	"	at 12½%
26	"	at 15%
52	"	at 17½%

Small orders are charged at the rate of 7s. an inch (single column width).

Classified advertisements are charged at 6d. a line with a minimum of three lines.

All orders and remittances to The Advertisement Manager, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

CHEMISTS GUARD YOUR TEA!

Very many people have come to us for our "Choice Ceylon" Tea because they know it is the purest and finest tea obtainable. On our Board of Directors are two qualified chemists who protect your interests. You can rely on our teas being the finest procurable and therefore eminently suited to the exacting demands of all who desire 100 per cent. pure foods.

3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/4 lb.
2/8 Special Blend at 2/2 lb.

NOTE THE SAVING to Social Crediters and

ALSO that we make a donation to the Secretariat of at least 3d. per lb. on all orders marked "Social Credit."

TERMS. Cash with order, 10 lbs. carriage paid, 5 lbs. 6d. part carriage.

For trial ½ lb. of each tea 2/3 carriage paid.

CHOTA HAZRI TEA CO., LTD.

Tea Importers
33 MOORFIELDS
LIVERPOOL, 2

CORRESPONDENCE

A Neat and Well-Balanced System

Are you interested in novel monetary experiments? Several of us here built a little factory to make straw hats pierced for the ears. We issued a credit which was collected and retired the same day. We bought candy with it, I remember, and made ourselves sick. There was no more money at all. It was not until the factory wore out, therefore, which did not take place for 150 years, that any of us was able to buy a straw hat. However, at the end of 150 years we all could have bought hundreds if it had not been for the inflation consequent on the new credit for the new factory, and the fact that the old one had closed down 149 years previously owing to there being no markets.

Still, hats were very common that year, I remember, and it only shows what you can do with a neat and well-balanced system.

Tahiti Lodge, ALBERT NUTHEAD
Workshop.

[As we do not wish our correspondent's novel scheme to start a technical controversy in these pages we ask any who may wish to pursue the matter further to write to him direct.—Ed.]

Hugh Redwood

I had occasion a week ago to write a letter to the *News-Chronicle* about Hugh Redwood, a clerical publicist in its pages.

Under a heading "The Church Face to Face With Crisis," he outlined the urgent problems of the present time: (a) an extraordinary opportunity of converting the Hindus; (b) the need for more churches in remote parts of Canada.

In my letter I said that to Hugh Redwood and men like him must be ascribed the Church's ruin if she did not survive the next decade. Further, that in so far as he did not ceaselessly and loudly proclaim against the needless murder of our starving millions in the midst of plenty, and put nothing before this, helping them with all his strength, he seemed to me to come perilously near committing the sin against the Holy Ghost.

The Editor "took note of my views" on a postcard. But I wish them to have a larger public.

London. MILES HYATT.

Surplus Milk

Under the above heading, and with the sub-heading "PRIZES FOR SALES STIMULATION," the *Daily Telegraph* of June 9 published the following:

The quantity of liquid milk dealt with during the past year by the Milk Marketing Board was less than two-fifths of a pint per head per day for the population served by the Board. If the consumption could be raised to half a pint per head per day it would absorb about half the milk that now goes for manufacturing.

In order to stimulate sales of liquid milk, the *Farmer and Stock-Breeder* to-day is offering valuable cash prizes to readers for suggestions for increasing sales.

Can nothing be done to make them see the truth? I propose to suggest that the board, on behalf of the farmers, should borrow a sum from the bank to finance a huge advertising programme, the money to discharge the loan being obtained from the profits on the increased sales, if any.

If this idea wins a prize I shall ask for the equivalent of the cash value in advertising space in the *Farmer and Stock Breeder* to be used in publishing the principles of Social Credit.

Reigate A. E. ETHERIDGE

EXASPERATED EXPERTS AND THE INTERFERENCE OF SECOND-RATE BUREAUCRATIC "EXPERTS"

American business men visiting this country are in an extremely pessimistic mood regarding the future of their country.

They are not pessimistic regarding the resources of the United States nor the ability of its business men to develop those resources provided they are allowed to do so. They see a vast army of officials of all grades extending their grip on almost every phase of business activity, an alarmingly increasing national indebtedness, and continually growing burden of taxation made necessary by revenue deficits.

They realise that business in many directions has been expanding. . . they fear, however, that much of this expansion is due to the extravagant outpouring of capital by the Government, and that once this stream of expenditure becomes exhausted the position of the country will be worse than ever. —"The Observer," May 24.

The Time Grows Shorter

In my profession one hears discussion on various topics. Recently I was much surprised to hear it stated that a tradesman was unable to promise delivery of a certain make of tennis net and posts as he said the manufacturers had gone on munitions. Since then, where I am employed, we have received the following letter from a manufacturer of permanent waving apparatus:

In reply to your letter, we would advise you that the balance of your order for sachets has been despatched under separate cover.

We regret the delay which has occurred but unfortunately we have recently been experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies of aluminium owing to the demands made by the Government, amounting to approximately 90 per cent. of the aluminium produced in this country. Consequently manufacturers such as ourselves have been placed in rather an awkward situation.

So it appears that peace-time production is of far less importance than that of munitions of war. Is it more profitable already, or is it that we "democrats" are slacking in our efforts to abolish Poverty amidst Plenty?

Surrey HAIRDRESSER.

[We are glad to report that Electors' Demand forms continue to be handled on a vigorous scale. Rates naturally vary, but during May the rate was more than half of the record figure achieved during the peak period of the General Election. But they must go bigger yet—the case is urgent.—Ed.]

Workers and the National Dividend

From the day of the first distribution of the National Dividend, every industrial worker would at once have a protection from industrial tyranny and exploitation more powerful and personal than anything ever attempted by any Trade Union. Every worker should therefore work for the National Dividend because the proper end of production is consumption, and the Dividend would finance consumption. All workers are consumers.

All workers who are family men should work for the National Dividend because children must eat for many years before they are fit for work, and if they are to be a credit to the nation as well as their parents, the nation must credit their growing and consuming needs direct, and secure their economic safety.

Birmingham. J. BRYDAIN.

Harrowing Stories

I found myself in profound disagreement with the correspondent in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 5, who complained of too many harrowing stories published about poverty. You dealt with him so admirably in the leading article. It's so easy for people with good incomes to shut their eyes to the misery going on — even that wretched nurse who was hanged was in great distress financially and had five children to bring up!

I am quite sure that the more facts about malnutrition and poverty you publish, the more converts you will get to the National Dividend, remedy.

As a matter of fact I resent any criticism of SOCIAL CREDIT, as I think the paper is a wonderful achievement—packed with facts and arguments and information of exactly the kind we want.

London, S.W. G.H.

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from BILLINGTON-GREIG 32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

The Banker in his counting house
Was counting out his money;
The land was overflowing
With bread and milk and honey;
The shops were full of good things,
The factories likewise;
The Banker shut his books and said:
"We must economise."

EIMAR O'DUFFY

"THE CHRISTIAN FRONT" A Monthly Magazine of Social Reconstruction

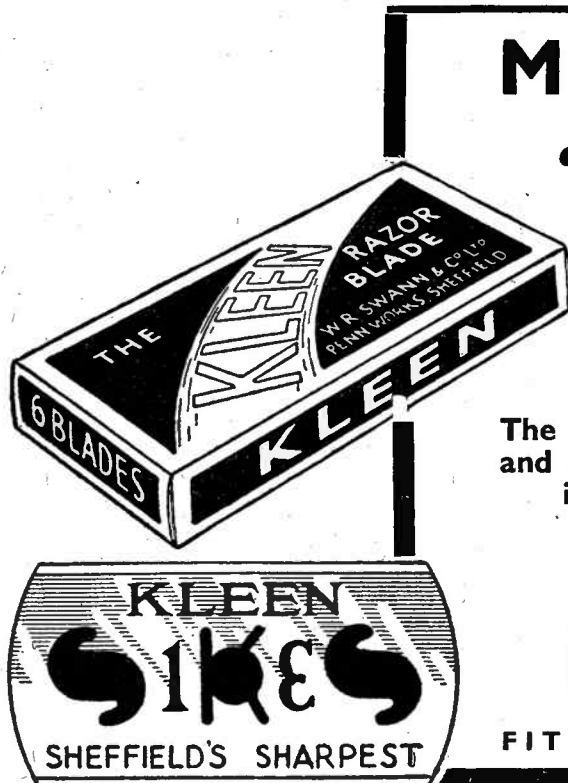
The *Christian Front* is opposed to a social order whose existence depends upon the abuse of men and the abuse of property.

The *Christian Front* will defend the natural rights of man to live as becomes his nature. Man has a natural right to obtain by labour the goods necessary to achieve a virtuous life, and to hold such property as may be necessary to discharge his responsibilities to his family and to society.

Articles on reconstruction of the social order along Christian lines, by American and English writers. A full page drawing every issue.

Subscription \$1.50 a year; Single Copies, 15 cents. Editorial Office, 167 West 97th Street, N.Y. City, U.S.A.

Agent for England: George E. J. Coldwell Ltd., 17, Red Lion Passage, London, W.C.1.



Made in a
"40-HOUR
WEEK"
FACTORY

The sharpest blade you can use
and only a penny each — or six
in a packet for sixpence.

**KLEEN
BLADES**

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS

IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 13,000 miles, £145.
- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1934 Rover 12 h.p. Saloon 6-light, blue, £140.
- 1933 Buick 7-seater Limousine, maroon, faultless, £295.
- 1935 Humber Snipe Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £275.
- 1935 La Salle Sedan, maroon, 11,000 miles, £395.
- 1935 Lanchester 12/6 Saloon de Luxe, black, £225.
- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Saloon with drop division, £295.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75.
- 1935 (Nov.) Hillman 20/70 Sports Saloon, cost £360, 6,000 miles, £195.
- 1934 Wolseley 21/60 h.p. Landaulet, faultless, £295.
- 1934 Humber 12 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. Excellent, £125.
- 1935 Wolseley 9 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, £115.
- 1935 Packard 120 model Saloon, Maroon, wireless, £375.
- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon, faultless, £225.

INSTALMENTS, EXCHANGES

NEW CARS ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ERNEST SUTTON, LTD.

24 BRUTON PLACE

LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR 4748/9

"NETHERWOOD" The Ridge Hastings
Four acres of lawns and woodland.
Swimming pool, gym., tennis, sun-bathing,
dance hall. All diets. Cent. H. H. & C.
all bedrooms. From 7s. 6d. a day inclusive.
Illustrated brochure. Phone: Baldslow 19.

Parcels of Social Credit Pamphlets

- No. 1
- Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? ... 4d.
 - Money and the Price System ... 3d.
 - Economics for Everybody ... 3d.
 - How to Get What You Want ... 2d.
- ONE SHILLING POST FREE

- No. 2
- Nation's Credit ... 4d.
 - Social Credit ... 3d.
 - Remedy for Farmers' Plight ... 3d.
 - Social Credit Principles ... 1d.
 - A Christian's Resolutions ... 1/2d.
- ONE SHILLING POST FREE

A PERSONAL SERVICE.

SHIRTS

Made to your Measure
25 per cent. less than Retail Price.

OUR SPECIALITY
Superfine "DE LUXE" Poplin
(Sea Island Cotton Weft)
Shirt and 2 Collars
16/9

Other Qualities
(Egyptian Cotton)
13/9, 11/9, 10/-, 8/-.

All Shirtings Fully Shrunken.
Guaranteed High Grade.
New Season's Designs.

ALSO PYJAMAS
10/6, 15/6.

Send P.C. to the Makers for
Patterns and Measurement Form

THE BINGLEY TEXTILE Co. Ltd.
BINGLEY, YORKS.

Trade enquiries solicited.

THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER
GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr.....
Please supply me weekly with a
copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Name.....

Address.....

Fill in this and hand it to your
Local Newsagent.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

Send SOCIAL CREDIT to
Name.....
Address.....

For 12 months I enclose 10s.
For 6 months I enclose 5s.

Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column 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.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Meetings held first Friday each month, 7-45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club
Electoral Campaign.
At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

Attention is called to the meeting in the Lecture Hall, Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2., on Thursday, June 25, at 8 p.m. Members of the Club are particularly asked to bring friends. Tickets 6d., 1s. and 2s. 6d. can be obtained only from Miss Edwards, Hill Farm, Ruislip, Middlesex.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

Engineer Wants Employment
Wide experience, in responsible posts, of boilers, diesel driven electric generating plant, waste heat recovery (for reducing heating and power costs), air-conditioning plant, refrigerating machinery, general maintenance of mech. and elect. machinery, design of piping lay-out. Ex-marine engineer 1st Class B.O.T. Certificate. Reply to Box D10, SOCIAL CREDIT Office, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

To Let
Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

Bound Volumes
Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.
Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rates on request. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

FILMS DEVELOPED, Printed and Enamelled
All sizes to 3½ in. x 2½ in.; 1s. 0d. post free
NUVA-SNAPS, SMETHWICK, STAFFS.

I make **Wringing Machines**. The best and easiest. Selling direct for cash or hire. I am willing to accept receipts as cash from any member of a Social Credit Group for 3d. in every 2s. 6d. value of machine. Send for lists. Patrick, Lamb Hill, Armley, Leeds, 12.

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 after collecting signed demand forms. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

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.

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds. A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want." (Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

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.

W. BOOTS'S PLAN—II

(Professor Wat Boots, the Well-Known Economist. Author of "Dividends, Forsooth!" "Are Black Cats Lucky?" etc.]

MY Plan—to know which you are doubtful less now all agog—is in essence quite simple. It is based upon the axiom that "the object of combustion is production," and is merely a reversal of current legislation on insurance.

At present it is illegal to set fire to one's house, shop, factory or other property, in order to collect the insurance-money. I propose to make arson a right and proper pursuit.

In a life-policy, too, it is often stipulated that suicide renders it void. This principle is also against modern tendencies and reflects an obsolete anachronistic philosophy of values as opposed to value.

By means of Nationalisation (for I own I am very Left) the Government should take over the large insurance firms and then introduce legislation permitting, nay, compelling all policy-holders to burn down their property and put in a claim for compensation. The fire brigade might be excused from attendance. This would solve the entire Economic Problem.

Claims, of course, would be paid for out of heavy taxation of the rich—that is, of the owners of the property so burnt, which would obviate any undesirable inflation of purchasing-power.

It would be their own money!
In short we should produce a condition of Absolute Scarcity, coupled with complete Equality of Poverty, the goal towards which we Socialists have so long been striving.

In addition the unemployed should be granted life-policies and encouraged—if any encouragement were needed—to allow their relatives facilities for cashing-in on them as early as possible; thus unemployment too would vanish.

I must confess here that my proposals have aroused a good deal of opposition. Sir Josser Stump, for instance, is rather annoyed.

He dismisses as fallacious my fundamental axiom, asserting that, on the contrary, the object of production is combustion. As evidence he has the effrontery to state that in five of the largest industries in the world, coal, oil, tobacco, wheat, and coffee, the goods are produced solely to be burnt. This is perfectly true—but I ask "WHY ARE

By W. BOOTS

THEY BURNT?" There can be one answer, and only one: to stimulate production.

Stump further says that as Plenty is only Apparent, it is Dangerous to create Absolute Scarcity. You never know where you are, he adds, when dealing with Absolutes.

My dear old school friend Keynote (of the Gem Assurance Co.), suggests that I ought not to suppose that, apart from subliminal aggregations in psychologically deficient reflex-relationships, I can eliminate the Habit of Consuming without decreasing the Volume of Investment.

My answer to this is that Reinvestment on the part of National Insurance for the purpose of Reconstruction will result in the biggest Work Programme of modern times, along with complete State Ownership of everything until it is burned down again. As this is a perpetual process, there will never again be Unemployment or Over-Production, either together or separately or at all.

That dear fellow, G. D. H. Coke, wonders if the country is ripe for this—whether, perhaps, the adoption of My Plan by the Labour Party will not result in another defeat at the polls. Others consider we should concentrate upon the move to elect a Popular Shirt Front to legislate for an outlet for the unused idealism at present sloshing around in so many people living in the Hampstead Garden Suburb. I disagree. Let Labour take a bold stand on the incineration of all the means of production. Let their slogan be "Arson for Everybody," and we shall soon be swept back into power with a mandate from the masses to "light such a candle in England as will not soon be put out." (Benjamin Franklin.)

THE END

Note.—1. Claims could if necessary be paid in mouth-organs instead of money. I myself own a certain number of these, as the Standup Oil Co. has just issued a dividend on a share in my possession.

2. I wish to state, solely in order to avoid confusion, that I have no connection of any kind with the newly-formed Gehenna Group Movement, whose main tenet is that the end of man is eternal combustion. This is a matter of faith and not of economics.

The New Jerusalem*

So now Jerusalem is built
On gold foundations, but they've made
Its airy walls of paper bricks
With rows of figures on them laid.

The King thereof mysterious
Rules all the nations of the earth;
Men are as rubbish in his sight
And book entries alone have worth.

The world is rich, yet we are poor,
There's work to do and food to rot;
We may not work, we must not eat,
Because his laws permit it not.

Our births, our matings and our deaths
Hang on his arbitrary nod;
We call him High Finance: our lives
Acknowledge him to be our God.
C.G.D.

*Not the City of the Jews.

NATIONAL Dividends are money to buy the things that are being destroyed and the production that is being restricted.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

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 (½d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty 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)

What to Read

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.
- Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
One of these two books is essential for the serious student.
- Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.
- The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
- The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.
The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
- The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.
The Buxton Speech.
- The Use of Money ... 6d.
The Christchurch Speech.
- Money and the Price System ... 3d.
The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
- Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

By Other Writers

- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.
- The Meaning of Social Credit (4th Edition of "Economic Nationalism," renamed), by Maurice Colbourne ... 3s. 6d.
- The Social Credit Pamphleteer ... 3s. 6d.
- Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 3s. 6d.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 2s. 6d.
- Property, Its Substance and Value, by Le Comte W. G. Serrá ... 2s. 6d.
- Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy 2s. 6d.
- You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor Jones ... 1s. 0d.
- What's Wrong With the World? by G. W. L. Day ... 1s. 0d.
- This Leads to War, by G. W. L. Day 1s. 0d.
- Christian Economics, by Brian Dunningham ... 1s. 0d.
- Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph ... 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.
- Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury ... 6d.
- What is this Social Credit? by A. L. Gibson ... 6d.
- Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.
- The B.B.C. Speech and The Fear of Leisure, by A. R. Orage ... 6d.
- The Sanity of Social Credit, by Maurice Colbourne ... 6d.
- The Soul of Man in the Age of Leisure, by Storm Jameson ... 6d.
- An Open Letter to a Professional Man, by Bonamy Dobree ... 6d.
- The A+B Theorem, by H.M.M. ... 6d.
- Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.
- The Abolition of Poverty, by R. S. J. Rands ... 4d.
- The Nation's Credit, by C.G.M. ... 4d.
- Economics for Everybody, by Elles Dee 3d.
- The Remedy for the Farmer's Plight, by Lt.-Colonel J. Creagh Scott ... 3d.
- The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait 3d.
- Social Credit, by A. Hamilton McIntyre, C.A. ... 3d.
- Social Credit Restated. A Rejoinder to Prof. Corkey, M.A., Ph.D., M.P. 3d.
- How To Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell ... 2d.
- A Simple Outline of Douglas Social Credit, by R. S. J. Rands ... 1½d.
(Or 5s. a hundred, post free.)
- False Prophets and False Profits, by W. Adams ... 1d.
- A Christian's Resolutions, by the Dean of Canterbury (1s. 2d. a hundred) ... ½d.

Postage extra.

Douglas Tartan Ties 2s. 6d., post free
" Scarves ... 4s. 6d. "
Lapel Emblems (Badges) ... 4½d. "
From Publications Dept., SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Published by the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. TEM. 4154 (Secretariat), TEM. 7054 (Editorial and Publishing). Printed by The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 1a Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4 and at Leicester. Sole Agents for Canada: The Imperial News Co.