

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 23 Postage (home and abroad) 1d.
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1936

Weekly Twopence

MALNUTRITION AND PARLIAMENT

HEALTH MINISTER'S JOKES

MORE EDUCATION FOR STARVING POOR!

Shall Children Eat? Lady Member of Parliament advocates "Drink more water!"

Malnutrition? "What does it mean?" asks the Minister of Health.

Destruction of Food? "You destroyed more than we did," says the Minister of Agriculture.

Empty Bellies? "Due to ignorance" say several Members of Parliament.

Death-rates of the Poor? Let's dilute them.

A babbling Parliament.

ON July 8, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Johnston (Stirling and Clackmannan, Western, Lab.) moved:

"That this House has noted with concern the convincing evidence of widespread malnutrition, is of opinion that the destruction of essential foodstuffs is a crime against society, and regrets the continued failure of his Majesty's Government to take effective steps to deal with this grave and urgent problem of hunger and want in the midst of plenty."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Johnston said:

"Sir John Orr shows that 10 per cent. or 4,500,000 of the people of this country are endeavouring to live on a standard which is below the minimum of the British Medical Association. They can only spend as a maximum 4s. per week on food and he says that their diet is deficient in every constituent. He adds that there are 9,000,000 persons in this country who can only spend 6s. per week on food and that while their food supply is adequate in fuel and tissue-building constituents, it is deficient in protective constituents."

He also referred to evidence found in Dr. McGonigle's recent book that

The death-rate of the 25s. to 30s. a week family is more than double, year after year, the death-rate of the 75s. a week family. . . . What are the Government going to do about it? *The British Medical Journal* in 1933 published an analysis of the effects of poverty and under-feeding on 1,000 unemployed families, and their statement is that 50 per cent. of the women were suffering definitely from anaemia. And all this in a world of actual and potential plenty, where we are busily engaged . . . in destroying food or . . . preparing restrictions upon the production of food.

The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, in reply, betrayed his own unwillingness to understand the precise meaning of the word "malnutrition":

"Few take care, and many refrain, when using it, to explain its true and full meaning."

The Minister, referring to Sir John Orr's report, and attempting to belittle it as of small value, said:

"The examination, as we see from the book, was based only on the family budgets of 1,152 families, more than a third of whom were for the most part in the industrial distressed areas."

And again, magnifying the difficulty:

"There is a League of Nations report on nutrition which reminds us that nutrition is an economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial problem."

Those who have read Sir J. Orr's book will remember his evidence showing the marked difference in heights of boys of the same age according to income classification. (The average height of the highest income group is 5.8 inches taller than the average of the lowest at the age of 13½ years.)

Resisting the Children

The Minister said:

"We often hear Sir John Orr quoted . . . but there is another equally eminent member of the Ministry of Health Committee who can, I suppose, be regarded equally as an authority, and that is Professor Cathcart. He says that malnutrition is due not so much to poverty as to ignorance and other causes of the same kind; and another doctor equally entitled to be considered when we quote these authorities, Sir Robert Hutchison, the President of the Royal Society of Medicine, asserts that diseases due to over-nutrition are increasing while those due to under-nutrition are decreasing. I may say that in that connection while we are discussing these differences of medical opinion, that I myself have some personal sympathy with the medical man who gave the opinion that, after all, he thought comparatively small stature was not a bad thing." (Laughter.)

Finally, Sir Kingsley Wood:

"I ask the House to reject the Motion, associated as it evidently is with party ends."

During the debate, Mr. Acland (Barnstaple, L.) said he had listened in vain for any proposal from the Minister about what the Government meant to do. Later he made his own contribution:

"I have often seen a working man go out to his day's work with tinned food as the basis of his mid-day meal. That is proof positive of one of two things, either profound lack of knowledge by some of our housewives on the value of the different kinds of food, or perhaps the fact that they are not sufficiently trained in the preparation of nourishing and attractive foods. There is a tremendous field for education along these lines. . . . We have heard a lot of the proposals for supplying milk to school children in England, but perhaps Hon. Members do not always realise that those plans are going on in our Colonies at the present time and that the same scheme is being put into action both in Ceylon and Malta."

Who Told Her?

Miss Horsbrugh said that it had been pointed out to her that the majority of people in this country do not drink enough water, and that ignorance of food values is at the root of malnutrition in this country. Said she:

"We should try to get away from the idea that people are only under-nourished or wrongly nourished if they are poor and that if you gave

them more unemployment allowances and higher wages you would, of necessity, improve the standard of diet."

Mr. Spens saw another problem. He said: "We do not want to waste too much time over technical inquiries but ought to get on with the solution of the transport and economic difficulties and try whether we cannot solve the problem within the next generation."

Mr. J. Griffiths (Llanely, Lab.) talked sense:

"There are at least 50,000 men in South Wales whose cash wages are less than 35s. a week."

"Why cannot we organise food supplies for peace instead of war?"

"Malnutrition is widespread because poverty is widespread and wages are low."

Mr. Greenwood:

"Let us admit—because we must be kind to our opponents—that people do not spend to the best advantage."

Viscountess Astor: Hear, hear!

The Pot and the Kettle

Mr. Elliot, Minister of Health:

"They bring forward these accusations of widespread malnutrition. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite said that it was a growing malnutrition. Does he still stick to that?"

Mr. Greenwood indicated assent.

Mr. Elliot:

"There is no evidence whatever to prove it, nor did the Right Hon. Gentleman try to prove it. . . . The motion makes reference to the destruc-

1929, on June 13, 518 crans were destroyed at Lerwick. On June 18 further large quantities were destroyed at Lerwick. In 1930, on June 11, 280 crans were destroyed at Stronsay, and on May 27 1,300 crans were destroyed at Lerwick. Again on June 26, 8,000 crans were destroyed at Lerwick, more in a single day than were destroyed during the past 12 months.

"There are 22,500,000 people in this country in receipt of an optimum diet, a figure never reached before in any period of any society. [An Hon. MEMBER: "That is only half the people!"] "That is true, but to have raised half the people to such a point that no further improvement of any kind or description can be made in their diet is a claim which is, at any rate, worth regard. (Our italics.)"

The motion was lost by 359 votes to 139—Government majority 220.

Poverty Ignored

There is no doubt that Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, is skilled in the art of political debate, for note how cunningly he opposed the evidence of Sir John Orr by the name of Professor Cathcart, and by the subterfuge of confusing the fact that both are medical experts presumably of equal authority, the politician manages to convey the impression that the mere statement of Cathcart, unbacked by any evidence or scientific investigation, is just as much evidence as is the scientific analysis and painstaking investigation supplied by Sir John Orr in his now famous report. This report was remarkable in that it was the first attempt made to relate food and health to incomes.

The evidence of Sir John Orr regarding

A BIG ADVANCE

See special announcement on back page.

tion of essential foodstuffs . . . Is it the first time herrings have been destroyed . . . Were there no examples of it during the tenure of office of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite? . . . when he was responsible for the poor . . . as Minister of Health? I have looked up the figures . . . In

the ill-health of the poor due to shortage of purchasing power is irrefutable, but the Minister of Health carefully ignored the income aspect of Sir John's statistics, and countered the charge of high death-rates amongst the poor, by quoting the death-rate of all classes in toto, a tactic that may be politically clever, but none the less dishonest, and considering the issue involved, a despicable betrayal of his responsibilities as Minister of Health.

The Ministry of Health is to many of the starving poor a Ministry of Death, and no amount of clever talk, or juggling with figures, or quoting tame paid officials, will alter that black fact.

It's No Good Just Being Sorry!

However, it is useless to rail at Sir Kingsley Wood because of his complacent self-satisfaction in the face of the children's ordeal by starvation, it is useless cavilling at the confusion of Mr. T. Johnston, who thinks the cost of feeding milk to hungry babes is only one or two battleships (when it is really no cost at all beyond the food his own Party as well as the present Government agrees to restrict and destroy), it is no good either, blaming Price-Planner Elliot or the lady who advocates "drink more water," or those who, like Professor Cathcart, think the remedy for empty bellies is more education!

In a democratic country such as ours, we are all responsible, and malnutrition will continue to murder the poorest whilst poverty remains.

Poverty, together with all the tragedy and cruelty that goes with it CAN be abolished, but only when a united insistence that it be done is generated amongst the people.

Against the united, conscious, determined WILL of the people, party politicians, careerists, gradgrinds, ignoramuses, with all their windy words, will strive in vain. Refer the issue to the sovereign people! On with the campaign!

G.H.

The Wolf at the Door



IN THIS ISSUE

Chemistry Wrecks the Farm	- 179
Major Douglas and Alberta	- 180
Overseas Notes	- 181
Blinkers for Britishers	- 181
Douglas Gains Ground	- 184

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 2/9)
 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. 23 Friday, July 17, 1936

Men or Institutions ?

CAN the Bank of England think? Can the Bank of England act? Of course not. Institutions cannot think or act apart from the men who hold office in them.

The policy of such institutions is framed and put into execution by a few men, and it is the will of these comparatively few men that dominates the lives of all others in this country to-day.

We have no love for dictators in Britain. Many words have been spoken and written in this country against the open protagonists of this principle operating on the Continent; but the fact is, we have no ground to be critical of other countries, for we have in Britain a dictatorship more ruthless, more powerful, more cunning, more tyrannical and unscrupulous than anything to be observed in any other part of the world.

We are the most heavily taxed people on earth.

We are losing such liberties as we have inherited faster than the people of any other country.

We have death-rates in the depressed areas due to poverty which, considering the present productive powers of the nation, represent a scandal that would disgrace a primitive community of savages.

In spite of the progress of science, which has multiplied output at a rate ten times faster than the population growth, the life of the average Englishman is less happy, less free, less secure, than it was in the middle ages.

Merrie England is merrie no longer.

There is an atmosphere of fear throughout the land; fear which impinges distressfully upon the daily life of the majority of our people.

This haunting fear is sapping the vitality of millions; it is corroding the character and destroying that fine spirit of independence, that love of liberty and social justice which has hitherto been a distinguishing mark in the history of these islands and the Anglo-Saxon race.

It cuts at the roots of that idea of chivalry which despises to take a mean advantage of the weak and unfortunate, an idea that was born in Britain.

This corrupting atmosphere of fear has not come about, nor is it maintained, by accident. It is imposed by design; it is one of the methods of the rule of the irresponsible, secret, dominating, bullying lust of those who own and control the Money Monopoly.

By virtue of their monopoly, the human governors of the money-making institutions hold in their hands the power to cut off from any individual the way of access to the means of life itself, in spite of the fact that we live in an age of abundance of all those things which nurture life.

For the majority of our people, a claim on the means of life can be made only by the act of tendering money.

In other words, money is, under present conditions, a licence to live; and as nobody is allowed to manufacture money except the Monopoly, the governors of whom release it only according to their own whims and rules, the lives of all other individuals who use money for any purpose whatever, are in their hands.

Fear is now a common worry, and is generated by the fact that every individual is facing an ever present risk of having his "licences to live" dangerously reduced or even cut off altogether—a stark fact which is a constant threat to his health or his very life.

And this is the condition that is exactly designed by the secret dictators, for it produces the docility, the servility, demanded by their secret lust for power and pride of domination.

"First reduce the man to fear and want," wrote William Blake, "then give with pomp and charity."

Are we for ever to submit to the shackles

A Word to the Wise

Pull Devil—Pull Baker

We have entered the age of Leisure—willy nilly. And so long as we insist that no one who has no money may get any except by selling his services or goods to someone else, we shall continue to chase our tails in an effort to find work for all where there is not work for all.

They have been trying to bring work to the distressed areas (instead of letting people have the goods when they want them). So this is what happens:

A good deal of apprehension lest the Government should fail to give due weight to the claims of Lancashire in its allocation of contracts under the new Defence programme, and of disappointment at the Government's discrimination in favour of "special areas" in legislation and financial help to promote new industrial development, was expressed in a report presented to the fifth annual meeting of Lancashire Industrial Development Council.

The report states that the council had found grounds for apprehension that in their zeal to assist the special areas the Government might act so as to produce detrimental effects on Lancashire. Contracts which in normal circumstances would certainly have been placed in Lancashire

the North-East Coast steelmakers had to take into account. No one could say with what justification a £4,000,000 steel plant could be put down at present in any location. It was imperative that the industry should carefully bear in mind the dangers of redundancy in plant, and of increasing their output to such an extent that they would be once again caught by a slump in trade, and have to face again the financial difficulties of the 10 years after the War.

Under the present system what reader of this paper, be he tradesman, manufacturer, or professional man, would help to set up a competitor in business?

If we all had more money to spend and more time to spend it in, it would be a different matter.

Demand Creates Supply

There is no difficulty in producing goods and services to-day, and there should be no difficulty in delivering them to all who want them. For example, great potential capacity to serve travellers is represented by the empty seats on trains, and the still more empty seats there would be if idle carriages were attached to the trains that are running, and

But so far there has been no one with sufficient courage to say, 'I will not be an accomplice in murder, so I will not pay one penny in taxation to be used for this purpose.'

Peculiar Arguments

Although he has had to yield before the outcry against retrospective legislation in the present Finance Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer

gave the House warning that retrospective legislation in the full sense would not be shirked in the future if new schemes for avoiding taxation were discovered and introduced.

This pronouncement really amounts to a declaration that, although certain manipulations of assets may be literally within the law, if they result in an artificial income-tax liability less than would be incurred were there no such manipulations, the Crown will, notwithstanding the law, reserve the right to regard these operations as illegal and may by retrospective legislation actually make them so as far as income-tax is concerned.—*Financial Times*, July 13.

In short, we are to enter an age of British history in which the law-abiding citizen may be suddenly punished for something he did last year when it was legal and unpunishable.

And yet, so the *Financial Times* suggests,

The average taxpayer will shed no tears at this prospect. He pays full tax on his income and can see no reason why any other taxpayer should be able to escape part of his liability by disguising income to look like capital. Nor can he see any reason why two persons with similar incomes should pay different amounts of tax solely because one of them by artifice can make part of his income appear to be something else.

However, we do not believe the average taxpayer will be so easily trapped into supporting this dictatorial measure, as he was into paying taxes at all!

Nebuchadnezzar Ate Grass

When Marie Antoinette was told that the people were hungry for lack of bread she said "Let them eat cake." She would have added little to the debate on Malnutrition last week.

Miss Horsbrugh, Conservative Member for Dundee, for example, thinks that "few people realise the value of raw carrots and water, simply because they are cheap."

Apparently Miss Horsbrugh does not realise the value of the proper action of the gastric juices in promoting digestion. If food is unpalatable digestion cannot take place properly, and unfortunately for the theories of those who consider that if the poor have the requisite number of calories they must necessarily be adequately nourished, human nature is not asinine nature and raw carrots and water do not appeal to it as a rule.

Probably many who read of schemes for restricting supplies of bacon, fish, potatoes, milk and other commodities more grateful and comforting to the human race than raw carrots, fail to see any good reason why they should adopt the diet of donkeys.

They "are the people of England and they have not spoken yet." The constitution of Great Britain is democratic, and Members of Parliament are or should be the servants of the people. It is their proper function to see that the people have and enjoy the maximum of the material benefits which it is possible to produce—not the minimum. But unless or until the people wake up and prove themselves to be men, they will continue to be treated as—asses.

The Crime of Poverty

The vicious principles of the "Means Test," with its destructive effect on family life, with its degrading methods of inquisition, with its harsh cruelty to the poorest of the victims of a wicked financial system, are still retained in the new regulations which have been put forward for introduction in November next.

It is declared by the sponsors that only about 200,000 will be worse off under the new scales.

The principle that a man shall be treated, and put on his defence by inquisition, as a pauper is vicious. That his relatives shall also come under duress and be penalised because science has made the victim's services surplus, is doubly vicious. It violates every principle of common decency. The revolt that was engendered before will, we predict, break out again, but meanwhile we urge our readers to make known to all they can reach that if they would abolish "Means Tests," together with all the damnable inquests that go with them, they must act. We are all responsible for every dirty, mean, barbarous trick that is engendered out of needless poverty. If we are resolute we can end it by uniting in a clear demand for National Dividends.

A NEW VENTURE

See special announcement on back page.

had in some instances been diverted to the special areas, following recent legislation for their benefit. Serious consequences for Lancashire might also follow the formation under Government auspices of a new company to finance the establishment of new businesses in the special areas and the provision for the development of industrial trading estates.

Discussing the new national defence programme and the allocation of Government contracts, the report says it would be regrettable if the Government in its contract policy neglected the wide issues, the question of employment, and the necessity of maintaining Lancashire's industry and its supplies of skilled labour in a state of efficiency and modernity.

The council urged Lancashire's claims on strategical grounds also.—*The Times*, July 11.

'Trust'—But Not 'Paid For'

The Jarrow Steelworks row would be amusing if it were not so tragic for the wretched people in Jarrow who have no means of getting the good things of life, of which so many traders and manufacturers are dying to get rid.

The people of Jarrow want good food, clean, pleasant accommodation, nice clothes, amusements, a decent education for the kids—even motor cars, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators—to say nothing of pictures, books, flowers.

And, of course, if they had the money to pay with they would be over-run with shops, delivery vans, salesmen and representatives of all the excellent people whose business it is to supply those good things.

But the great taboo persists—no work no pay—and kind-hearted nincompoops run round trying to find them work. The poor deluded people themselves are what is known as conditioned to expect nothing unless they work first, so they, too, ask for work. They are cowed (Britons!) into not daring to ask outright for the food, warmth and shelter they want.

They are like the dog which has learned that it may not eat the lumps of sugar until it has balanced it on its nose and waited for the words "paid for."

Ill-Will and Resentment

Much quarrelling has gone on, and ugly words have been spoken of the Steel Federation, which has admittedly not gone out of its way to help. Lord Dudley put the case in a nutshell in the House of Lords, saying:

There was no question of anyone being prevented from putting down steelworks in Jarrow or anywhere else. The steel producers at Middlesbrough were reluctant to give up their interests, and the employment of their own townspeople, in favour of a steelworks at Jarrow. Why should they sacrifice the employment of their own townspeople in order to support a scheme which would enable a Jarrow syndicate to raise their money in the City of London and indemnify them against the risks of putting down their plant in Jarrow? That was asking too much. There were also other considerations which

of slavery riveted upon us by fear of the secret few who continue to dominate us?

Or are we going to wake up out of the black hypnosis and demand our birthright—the issue of National Dividends and the inheritance of freedom the progress of science has made possible?

To deserve our birthright we must CLAIM IT.

to the extra trains that could be run. But would-be travellers cannot pay the fare.

Likewise there is probably no limit to the number of telegrams which could be handled by the post office if people could afford to pay the charge. Indeed, since the price of a telegram was reduced to 6d., the number handled has increased by 34 per cent. Many more people have had telephones installed, and that means a better service for other telephone users. Nearly all of us have friends on our telephone list who were not on it before, so that our own 'phone is more useful to us.

In fact we have here, on a small scale, an indication of how much better off we all might be if we and everyone else had more money to spend. There can be no difficulty about this. Goods are available in plenty, and are also being destroyed, and their production restricted, because people cannot afford to buy them.

The Country of the Blind

After announcing to the House of Commons the welcome news of further reduced charges for telephoning, and expatiating on the greatly increased facilities for business and social communications, Major Tryon concluded by saying:

I am glad to be able to assure the House that this policy has led to a great increase in employment in the Post Office.

This imbecile utterance was received, not with the howl of ridicule and exasperation it deserved, but with applause.

That it is imbecile will be at once obvious when we set down what he should have said:

I have to inform the House that this policy has led to a greatly increased expenditure of energy, especially human energy, as a result of the sudden increase of demand on Post Office services. This inefficiency, I hope, is only temporary, and immediate steps are being taken, by the introduction of up-to-date machinery and better organisation to reduce the calls on the time and energy of the staff. I can assure the House that drastic reduction of staff will be made as soon as these steps are taken.

Challenge Accepted—So What?

Dick Sheppard has an organisation called the Peace Pledge Union, members of which renounce war and undertake never again to support or sanction another. They intend to show not only that war is wicked and futile, but that there is another way of life which if pursued would ensure Justice and Peace.

"I do not think," he writes in the *New Statesman* on July 4, "that the severest critic will be able to charge its leaders with being negative or unpractical."

All right then, since he asks for it:

1. Does the new way of life include a share for all of the goods now restricted or destroyed or forced on foreign countries or shut out from foreign countries?
2. What is he going to do about this?

Dr. G. C. Coulton, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, speaking at the fourth Anglo-American Conference of Historians at the University of London Union, said:—

"There are even now numbers of people who describe war as murder, and soldiers as murderers.

CHEMISTRY WRECKS THE FARM

Summary of an article by Wayne W. Parrish and Harold F. Clark in Harper's Magazine. It gives a glimpse of the abundance that science has made possible with less and less human labour.

AGRICULTURE, the U.S.A.'s largest single business still remaining in the hands of private citizens, is in the midst of a scientific revolution. In 1790, 90 per cent. of its population was engaged in agriculture. In 1930 this ratio had fallen to 20 per cent.

But not even that 20 per cent. of the population is needed, and 85 per cent. of all agricultural products entering trade are produced by half the farmers of the country. Half the farm population, by slightly increasing their efficiency of operation (an extremely simple matter), could produce 100 per cent. of all agricultural products now entering trade.

Motors Don't Eat Meat

The elimination of the horse by the petrol engine has reduced the consumption of food as sharply as if 40,000,000 persons had stopped eating. Even the substitution of motor transportation for walking is estimated to have so reduced the energy requirements of the population that the consumption of meat decreased by 15 per cent. during the decade 1920-30. The 10,000,000 head of cattle that this reduction represents would have consumed as much food as 50,000,000 persons. The demand for agricultural products as a whole declined 17 per cent. during that decade.

American agriculture, says Dr. O. M. Willcox, agrobiologist, in his "Reshaping Agriculture," is only 11.3 per cent. efficient to-day on the scale of the most efficient methods. If the farmer is even now able to produce enormous surpluses, what will happen when the efficiency level is doubled?

The average yield of corn in the U.S.A. is 25.5 bushels, but a yield of 225 bushels an acre has actually been reached. The average yield of cotton is 0.32 bale an acre; but the U.S.A. can raise 4.6 bales an acre. The present-day yield of wheat is only 8.4 per cent. of the calculated possible yield if the best practices were used. And so it goes with all the major crops.

Seed to Corn in a Few Hours

Controlled agriculture uses no land at all, and yet opens the way to fresh crops every few weeks all the year round. Since soil is almost useless anyway, the plants are grown without it in metal trays in ovenlike cabinets. The plants supply their own heat, and only a few hours of work daily are needed to supply water to the trays in which have been placed a few ounces of chemical food for each kind of crop.

The crop grows miraculously. A tray of seed corn begins to sprout within a few hours and in ten days is a foot high. The seed germinated is said to produce five times the volume of seed planted in the ground. Dairy farms find the process economical.

Synthetic production of agricultural products began 75 years ago, when the chemist found that he could completely eliminate the cultivation of natural dyes by synthetic production in factories. As a result more acreage in indigo over the world disappeared than is needed to grow cotton in the U.S.A.

to-day. The growing of vast quantities of madder also stopped within a few years.

The synthetic industries have already broken numerous monopolies held by one or two countries. Dyes and perfumes have largely been eliminated from foreign trade. Nitrate-fixation processes broke the Chilean monopoly of nitrates. The Japanese monopoly of camphor was broken by German synthetics. Synthetic rubber will break the Dutch and British monopolies.

Although rayon has not altogether replaced natural fibres (about 75 per cent. of its composition is cotton linters—the short, poor cotton—and 25 per cent. is wood pulp), it nevertheless has played hob with the textile industry and the production of natural silk.

The chemist found that the common base of cellulose for all textiles is obtainable, not only from certain trees and plants, but from virtually all fibrous growth, including even weeds and cornstalks. The laboratories are only now struggling with the cellulose problem, but the strides made in artificial textiles have opened the way for a myriad of other products, for the cellulose base can be used for plastics in housing, interior finishings, enamels, laminated plastic tiling, and a host of other items. Fine lumber becomes unnecessary when any kind of fibrous material, even weeds, is suitable as a base for plastic houses.

Bulgarians Don't Like It

Perfumes once supported a vast agricultural population, but to-day the bulk of perfumes are synthetic. To produce a pound of Bulgarian rose oil requires from 250,000 to 750,000 roses. The chemist produces unlimited quantities of synthetic rose oil at a fraction of the cost of the natural. Natural

A BOLD STEP

See special announcement on back page.

leather is disappearing under the strain of competition with substitutes. And the paint and varnish industry has been transformed by synthesis.

Virtually all foods, from wheat and corn to beans, can be made in the laboratory. One of the outstanding achievements to date has been the manufacture of butter substitutes.

Only a few months ago the first two "synthetic" sheep in the history of the world were slaughtered with appropriate academic ceremony at Cornell University. These two sheep had never tasted a blade of grass or a kernel of grain. They were weaned from their mothers early and placed on a diet of synthetic mixture of casein, cellulose, starch, vitamin concentrates, and salts. They grew to maturity rapidly; they were beautiful sheep, their wool was excellent, and they were free from a parasite found in most sheep in the region.

Gone now is the old economics of Ricardo and Malthus, which maintained that good land is getting scarcer and scarcer, and that population is overtaking the food supply. The perfection in Germany in 1913 of the process of nitrate fixation ended for ever the threat of diminishing fertility of the soils. Now, with the development of intensive agriculture and synthetics, both the land and food problems that tormented the 19th century economists have been solved.

should ask himself what effect his methods will have on our Potato Restriction Scheme.

Mr. Runciman: The amount of coal which has not been bought for Italian purposes has involved the unemployment of very nearly 30,000 miners in South Wales. — "Daily Mail," June 26.

The international situation is likely to become so menacing before September that the nation must have a strong and resolute man at the helm. — "Daily Mirror," July 1. And still we read of booming markets and amazing recovery!

Major Wilfred Broughton was Brooklyn's chief job-giver at a salary of £600 a year. He dispensed relief work for 242,000 men under the schemes of the Works Progress Administration. To-day he applied for relief, unable to find a job after the relief scheme had been discontinued. He begged the city for £2 a week to enable himself and his wife to live. — "Daily Express," June 20.

Major Broughton is now learning that when the Devil of Finance was ill, the Devil

UNDERMINED BY FINANCE

A STARTLING ADMISSION

What the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. W. S. Morden, says of bonds in general applies to Alberta. They are held in trust as security by banks and insurance companies, and they are used as reserves against emergency needs in trade and industry. "Whether we like it or not," he says, "bonds, mortgages, notes and other promises to pay have become corner stones which support the entire structure of a country." Mr. Dunning, the Dominion Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made it abundantly clear that so unchallengeable a fact is fully realised by the Dominion Government. — "United Empire," July.

"Whether we like it or not"! Well, that's flat. A fat lot of use talking will be against that sort of mentality.

We have always maintained that we have got to fight, not talk. Well, here is the challenge and no mistake.

FARMERS AND FACTS

The farmers' march through London advertised their case; the man in the street will now know a little more about it. But that is not enough. When you dig potatoes it is no use slashing the tops. You must thrust home the fork—just so—right under the roots; apply your pressure, and there are the results.

All farmers want freedom to cultivate their farms as they think best. Not one but resents the innumerable taxes, tithes and restrictions which make life a burden. And surely not one but wants to see his fields

fertile and his crops used rather than reduce or destroy them, even though paid to do it.

Present conditions are like a nightmare; they do not spring out of real fact; the barrier which stands between the people and the crops which farmers grow is not founded on reality. Farmers must bring themselves and their associations to realise this, and to apply pressure just where it will be effective. Social Credit farmers, or those in touch with farming interests can do much to bring this home.

Any reader in such a position who realises the importance of this is asked to write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

WORLD MARKING TIME

At no time in our history had the outlook appeared so dark and menacing as at the present, declared Lord Londonderry at the graduation ceremony yesterday at Queen's University, Belfast, of which he is Chancellor.

"We seem to hear a babel of voices among which guidance and direction are lacking, and the world appears to be marking time rather than continuing an ordered progress which may be said to have been its main characteristic during the last 100 years." — "News-Chronicle."

The world is at a standstill because the motive forces are divided and pull in different ways. It will progress when this lacking motive force is supplied by the Will of the People, clearly expressed.

of Finance a monk would be, but when the Devil of Finance gets well again, the devil a monk would he be.

In Holland the government are considering the slaughter of another 100,000 milch cows, because of the "over-production" of dairy produce. — "Daily Herald," June 11, 1936.

Synthetic rubber is now being produced, but its cost in U.S.A. is about 4s. per lb. It is superior to the natural product in some ways because of its resistance to oil and benzol. All the time costs are being reduced, and one day we shall see the material used for many purposes. — "Daily Express," June 18.

It is a race between bankers and politicians with their Rubber Restriction Scheme, and scientists with their new discoveries of substitutes.

While the Danes sell their butter to Britain, they themselves eat margarine. Twice as much margarine per head is consumed in Denmark as in this country. — "Daily Express," May 22, 1936.

M.P. RESISTS PROGRESS

PREFERS HAND LABOUR TO MACHINERY

A Continental firm controlling a German patent in steel manufacture is interested in the Jarrow Steelworks site.

In view of the attitude of the steel combine to new enterprises in that trade at Jarrow, it is at the moment somewhat doubtful if anything will come of the project.

So far as employment is concerned, the firm could offer nothing like the hopes that were entertained until a few days ago. The plant could be operated by 52 men.

"That's no good," remarked a Tyneside Member of Parliament. "What we want is employment on a 3,000 hands scale." — "Newcastle Daily Journal," July 3.

Left to himself that kind of Member of Parliament would go on destroying the machinery of production until there was enough work to go round, even if we went in danger of famine.

A Government full of Members of Parliament like that is destroying cotton spindles, closing down coal mines, scrapping ships, rationalising, restricting, in all directions, in order to boast of a few more employed after five years of it. Such a government is not merely out of touch with the desires of the people; it entirely lacks their direction. It needs direction, and until the people give clear united orders to the Government it will stay MAD.

All Tarred With Same Brush

Please note that there is *nothing* to indicate whether the idiocy quoted above is the product of a Conservative, a Liberal, or a Socialist.

IT MIGHT BE ANY ONE OF THEM.

It's our job to demand what we want irrespective of party—and, while we are all ready to work as much as is required, we want not work, but food, clothes, shelter and freedom to enjoy them.

THE TAX RACKET

Every London bus pays £346 a year for licence and petrol tax said Lord Ashfield on July 1.

But he was not strictly accurate—and not merely because buses cannot pay anything to anybody. The fact is that the conductor collects money from you and me, and some of that money is used to pay the tax.

So who pays the tax?

ILLUMINATING ELIMINATION

AN instructive paragraph appeared in the financial pages of the *Daily Herald*, of June 11, that by the end of the present season, 39,000,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, worth £68,000,000, will have been deliberately destroyed as part of the producers' process of "elimination of surplus stocks."

It is curious that these figures are quoted from the current report of the Brazilian Light and Power Company. Perhaps the coffee is used for the production of current? It is said that recent tendency has been towards reducing the destruction of coffee, but now it appears the tendency is towards reducing the coffee again. While some 4,000,000 people in these islands could not afford more than 4s. a week for food, only 1,693,000 bags of coffee were eliminated from their breakfast tables last year, as compared with 8,265,000 bags in 1934. Some 4,000,000, or about 25 per cent. of the present crop, will feed prices instead of people in the present crop-year.

The so-called producers, who are really producers of nothing but debt-figures, justify the process of elimination on the grounds of "maintaining statistical equilibrium." This means that statistics, which are figures on paper, must not totter, even though you, gentle reader (or it *should* be savage reader), may be fainting for want of proper nourishment.

It is so easy to produce unwanted babies, but so very difficult to produce the wanted figures in bank books which will enable those babies to reach the foods now being eliminated. Not only the coffee and the 2,000,000 herring we reported last week, but another 100,000 dairy cows are to figure on the little prices' menu. The Dutch Government, responsible for seeing that every mother and infant in Holland has sufficient milk every day, say they cannot do their duty because of "over-production" of dairy produce; and so the cows which could provide the milk for babies' tummies, will provide "bully" for British Tommies.

Those who prefer to see poverty eliminated instead of the elimination of their meals, should tell their Members of Parliament so, and let them know that they will be eliminated from their seats in the event of refusal.

T. H. STORY

SHOT AND SHELL

In the Middle West of U.S.A., according to official figures, the drought has already destroyed £50,000,000 worth of stock and crops. Dust storms are one of the drought's worst features. Then grasshoppers—inevitable companions of dust and heat—have begun a devastating sweep. — "Sunday Pictorial," July 5.

Dr. W. F. Gericke, of California University, has discovered a way to make plants grow larger and faster. Their yield is increased 20 times and the produce is superior in quality to that grown in normal conditions. The discovery if proved adaptable for general use, opens up amazing possibilities. A family could grow all the vegetables it required in a small back garden. Millions of farmers would be ruined. His tomato plants have reached a height of 15 feet and produced a yield which would average 217 tons per acre. His potato yield would work out at 2,465 bushels, compared with the average United States yield of 116 bushels. — "Daily Herald," June 17.

The doctor wants to know if his methods which are proving so successful in California would be equally efficacious in Britain. He

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—VII

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. Emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

To Major C. H. Douglas, London, from the Hon. W. Aberhart, February 20, 1936.

Dear Major Douglas,

Your letter of February 6 addressed to the Executive Council has been handed to me to-day by the Clerk.

I appreciate the disadvantage of your being so far removed from the source of official information. We are sorry that you did not see your way clear to come here early in January so that you could have obtained first-hand information by thoroughly acquainting yourself with the situation here. However, we hope that nothing will occur to interfere with your arrival in Alberta during the early part of March.

In regard to Income Tax collection I am advised that in normal years our Dominion subsidy is about equal to the income tax collected by the federal government in this province. In recent years, however, the subsidy has exceeded this tax by something over a quarter of a million dollars. The stability and regularity of the subsidy as a source of revenue is a factor of considerable importance in our provincial future.

I may say that no definite action has been taken with respect to the suggestion that the federal government collect our income tax. The only thought in mind was the possibility of saving for ourselves about sixty thousand dollars in administrative costs by eliminating the duplication of machinery for the collection of income tax.

I am glad to have your suggestion in this connection, and can assure you that it will be borne carefully in mind.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier

To Douglas, London, February 21, 1936.

Executive Council deems it necessary that you be here by March ninth cable reply.

WILLIAM ABERHART.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, February 23, 1936.

Subject your decision on my letter February eighteenth arrive Edmonton March thirtieth earliest advising you bond maturity by letter.

DOUGLAS

To the Executive Council, Edmonton, from Major C. H. Douglas's Secretary, London, February 24, 1936.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your cable reading as follows: "Executive Council deems it necessary that you be here by March ninth cable reply.—William Aberhart," and in reply cabled you as per attached confirmation.

P.P. C. H. DOUGLAS,
N. C. EDDES,
Private Secretary

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, Edmonton, from Major C. H. Douglas, London, February 24, 1936.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

Thank you for your letter of February 6. I hope that you will find it possible to adopt one of the two suggestions covered by my letters of the 13th and 18th instant, in which case I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at a comparatively early date.

Douglas asserts fallacy of Balanced Budget.

Obviously the immediately urgent matter is the method of dealing with the Bond Redemption which falls due on April 1, more especially as this affords an opportunity of a practical step towards the use of Social Credit, and I much regret that you have not found it possible to give me earlier notice of it. This seems to be a suitable occasion on which to emphasise the proposition that a Balanced Budget is quite inconsistent with the use of Social Credit in the modern world, and is simply a statement in accounting figures that the progress of the country is stationary, i.e., that it consumes exactly what it produces, including capital assets. The result of the acceptance of this proposition is that all capital appreciation becomes quite automatically the property of those who create an issue of money, and the necessary

unbalancing of the Budget is covered by Debts.

Nevertheless, it is possible to deal with the specific instance with which you are confronted, and I would suggest that the following action be taken:

Douglas outlines steps to avoid default.

(1) That the Federal Government should be asked by letter formally to take over the Loan, renewing it on a 2½ per cent. basis, there being no obligation on the part of the Province to do other than to provide this interest. Notice that the provision of money has been specifically claimed by the Federal Government but that of credit has not been yielded by the Provinces. As I see it, the raising of Loans by the Provinces without protest by the Federal Government in the past was an admission that the Provinces controlled their real credit, and a denial of their right to issue financial credit is a denial of their right to do their own book-keeping.

(2) It can be assumed that the Federal Government will refuse to comply other than on conditions which you will not be able to accept. The following arrangement should then be made public. Within three months of the due date of redemption all bonds which are raised upon the credit of Alberta should be presented in Edmonton for stamping, together with the names and addresses of their owners (which will, in all probability, be found to be chiefly financial institutions. Holders of not more than five hundred dollars of bonds should be offered an alternative of renewing on the existing terms of the bonds or of paying off by the mechanism described in (3). A statutory declaration of beneficial ownership should be required.

Douglas advises Aberhart to offer to pay 115 per cent. in "commodity" dollars, and publish reason.

(3) All holders of more than five hundred dollars of the issue falling due, and such holders of smaller amounts electing to be dealt with in this manner should be informed that a credit in Alberta of the amount of the face value of the bonds, plus 15 per cent., has been opened with the State Treasury in their favour, and that this credit will be available for the purchase of any product, whether

wheat or otherwise, available for sale in Alberta at the price ruling at the time that the credit is drawn upon. At the same time it should be explained by radio, in "The Albertan," and otherwise, that the necessity for dealing with the matter in this way is the result of the refusal of the Bank of Canada on behalf of the Federal Government to grant to the Provincial Government financial credit corresponding to the existing real credit which forms the security for the Provincial Debt. Cataloguing of articles and materials available should be prepared, and holders of the credits assisted to sell them to prospective purchasers of Alberta produce.

I might, perhaps, add that the method which is suggested is a modification of the mechanism of "blocked marks" in Germany and elsewhere, and has, amongst other effects, that of greatly stimulating trade within the area in which the blocked credits circulate.

An article on "Blocked Marks" will appear in the Supplement (see back page).

Drafts upon these credits opened might be made on suitable forms devised by your Legal Department, in regard to which I will make suggestions should I visit Alberta, and the suppliers of the material which would be supplied against those credits might be partly reimbursed by a rebate in taxation and partly by the opening of a Government credit in their favour, which would, in effect, amount to a transfer of credit from the original holders of the bonds to themselves, in return for the supply of materials or services.

You will readily recognise that such a proposal forms a basis for the re-assumption by the Province of its own credit. It was obliquely referred to in my Interim Report, page 13, Section 10.

I am of the opinion that the mere publication of this proposal would tend to bring the Bank of Canada to terms, but, even if this is not the result, it can be put into operation and is far better than to drain the Province of its existing Dominion credits or to pile up fresh liabilities.

I have further suggestions to make to deal with the interest upon the Loans, but these methods will require some time to organise, and had better be deferred until I have an opportunity of discussing them with you.

It would have been highly desirable to raise this question immediately on election.

You will understand that as I have not the terms of the redemption of the Bond Issue before me I cannot fully advise you of the most desirable wording in regard to each of the clauses of these proposals. I feel sure that it is unnecessary to warn you that the wording is highly important.

C. H. DOUGLAS

(To be concluded)

THE FIG TREE

THE object of this review is described by Major Douglas in the first number as "realism dissociated so far as is possible from either qualification or pose." Such realism is exemplified in the analysis of the European situation by A. C. Cummings. In vigorous statements of fact he displays administrations struggling to impose poverty on wealthy lands.

For each person, his access to reality must depend on the range of experience (whether

devoted to one or other of these purposes. Following the first line, R. L. Northridge and A. Hamilton McIntyre both turn their attention to the exposure of the money system, the basic mechanism for restricting freedom by arbitrarily limiting the real wealth due to each person. The effect of this restriction is also shown in an ironical short story by Charles Jones, expressing the shift of values of a coal merchant who comes to the conclusion that the idea of being in the

A WISE NEW MOVE

See special announcement on back page.

intellectual, emotional or practical) that is possible to him. Arbitrary and unnecessary limitations in the possibility of experience, imposed by any organisation whatever, produce corresponding restrictions in his approach to reality, and because a wide range of actual contact is denied his energy sublimates itself in distorted and inflated ideas that tend to make incongruous world-conditions more acceptable. In pursuit of true realism, then, two lines of action are necessary: first, the elimination of this restriction of personal liberty by modification of the organisations concerned, and second, the discouragement of sedative ideas which lead to acceptance of present conditions. Many of the articles in this review are

coal trade is not to keep everybody warm, but to turn coal into money as fast as possible. W. L. Bardsley shows how "planning," even by idealists with the very best intentions, is incompatible with the freedom of the individual, and outlines the Social Credit principles by which such freedom may be obtained.

Rallying to the fight against the ideas that lead to inertia, R. Henderson Begg exposes the fallacy of work for work's sake in an article on unemployment camps. Stella Gibbons plays a pretty game of ninepins with the stock characters of modern novels, characters which seem to be the result of a stimulated (and rather exotic) imagination escaping from reality. In late years we have

QUICK WORK

TOWN CLEARED BY TAX

An airman flying over the Malayan jungle spotted a town inhabited by 5,000 Chinese.

The Government were surprised. They did not know of its existence, although it turns out to have been there for nearly ten years, says the British United Press.

The settlers had occupied the land without permission, and were not contributing a penny in taxes.

That hurt. After conferences, the settlers have been told they can pay £10 an acre for the land they owned, and be treated as "retrospective tenants," or get out.

Most of the Chinese had no money, so the Government said they would recognise anyone as a "retrospective tenant" who would pay the £10 per acre, and show that the original settler who had opened up the land and planted it had been compensated for his work.

As a result, all the land has changed hands. The occupants sold out to wealthier Chinese, and left the district.

The Johore Government has netted nearly £100,000.—"Star," July 3.

Five thousand Chinamen

Having lots of fun.

Someone found they paid no tax,

And then there were none.

DRIVEN INSANE BY POVERTY

OR IS IT JUST PERVERSITY?

It was reported at a meeting of the Committee of Management of Fermanagh and Tyrone Mental Hospital recently that it was overcrowded to the extent of 50 or 60 patients on the male side of the institution.

Dr. J. Moore Johnston, R.M.S., said that the number of patients was a record—561 for County Tyrone and 261 for Fermanagh. These patients were mostly young men who were suffering from an unusual form of insanity, which was practically incurable. He attributed the increase to the numbers out of work and the consequent depression and privation.

Colonel Howard said that people out of work were now getting more pay than they formerly got for working.

Mr. Dick said that the farmers were unable to get men and farm workers could get employment anywhere.

The last two speakers maintained the debate on a high level, all right. Like the Government speakers in the Malnutrition debate.

THE MARCH OF MECHANISATION

GARGANTUAN BEASTS SPEED UP PRODUCTION

A great revolution is taking place in the [agricultural] industry and it is being brought about by the machine. That fact is obvious immediately the visitor enters the gates. Instead of the expected sight of sheep and cattle, there are thousands of manufacturers' stalls stretching as far as the eye can reach. Indeed, there seems hardly a thing left for the human hand to do. There are machines to milk cows; there is a gargantuan beast, which picks up hay, cuts it, and binds it; there are innumerable machines to fetch and distribute water; there is a machine for thrashing and another which can load any cart, at any place. From the moment a calf is born until the moment it makes an appearance on the dinner table, it can be cared for by a whole row of machines (to be paid for by instalments). So with the crop. The modern sower has steel hands and a steel body, and is so intelligent, says its maker, that it never makes the absurd mistake of scattering anything on stony ground. The seed is put only where it can grow.—*The Observer*.

All this shows how machines are replacing men and enormously speeding up the pace and volume of production. There is no longer any need for poverty, provided a share in the world's plenty is not made to depend rigorously on employment.

Reviewing the circumstances which preceded Major Rowlandson's suicide, Mr. Justice Swift said: "He was absolutely down and out, too old to start again and had nothing to sell. There was £68,000 worth of debts, and he said to himself, 'If I die now there will be £50,000 (insurance)! Could you imagine a stronger motive for suicide than that?'—*Evening Standard*," July 2

developed a highly specialised form of literature as an escape from life. It is written according to strict rules. One of these, against which Llewelyn Powys protests, is the ban on outspokenness on wide sections of life. Consideration of such sections is not soporific to the mind. Eric Gill propounds, and Miles Hyatt answers, an objection to the leisure state that frequently occurs in a cruder form, which amounts to a distrust of the humanity of individuals set free from drudgery.

It is much to the credit of the editor that these diverse expressions of reality have been co-ordinated so truly with the central realism. E.S.E.

G. W. L. DAY DENOUNCES BLINKERS FOR BRITISHERS

TWO storeys up at a house in Wardour Street, there is a darkened hall where shaded lamps light up the faces of three gentlemen and a lady, the four "examiners" of the Film Censor. From 10.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. they sit in their little theatre and plod through film after film. In front of them are electric switches connected with coloured lamps in the operating room. When a film causes them moral discomfort, they press the red light signal.

On what principles do they guard us from evil? "The Board," says an annual report, "is guided by the broad principle that nothing will be passed which is calculated to demoralise the public, extenuate crime or vice, or shock the just susceptibilities of any section of the public . . . consideration has to be given to the impression likely to be made on an average audience which includes a not inconsiderable proportion of people of immature judgment."

That is to say, the Board is inclined to regulate films as if a good many of us were feeble-minded.

Up to date, it has concerned itself mainly with improprieties, horrors, *lèse majesté*, and offences to national sentiments, but now another element has crept into the censorship. Lord Tyrrell has been expressing fears lest films dealing with matters of religious and political controversy should "rouse the passions of the British people."

Speaking on this subject, he said "The thin edge of the wedge is being inserted and it is difficult to foresee to what lengths it may go, or where it may ultimately lead unless some check is kept on these early developments."

In other words, these four examiners, after deciding what sort of political ideas contained in a film might be a public mischief, are to press the button connected with the red lamp.

I often think how easy everything would be, in theory at any rate, if we had a few battalions of angels who were willing to help us with our earthly difficulties. We could appoint an angel to every high executive post and give him dictatorial powers. Our affairs would then be perfectly ordered. No blunders in technique would be made. No temptations would be thrown in our path. All difficulties and doubts would disappear.

But angels would be the first to realise that dictatorial government, even by them, would defeat its own object. The Universe is not intended to be a kindergarten, or at any rate not to remain so. There is all the difference in the world between being given what somebody else thinks is good for us—even though he be an angel—and deciding what is good for us by trial and error based on free choice.

Far from realising this, our rulers wish to set up dictatorial forms of government which only angels could administer successfully—and then fill the angelic posts with fallible men and women!

I am ready to believe that Lord Tyrrell and his examiners are well up to the average level of human intelligence and understanding. But not being angels, they are bound to have bias. This being so, I am quite sure they are unfit to judge what sorts of films are liable to arouse my political passions in a dangerous manner. Dangerous to the true welfare of the people, I mean.

I won't even allow that they are fit to judge which passions are dangerous and which are beneficial. In relation to what, do they mean? In relation to the stabilisation of the present order? It is quite possible that we need a little passion to modify it.

We are hopelessly in the dark about it all because we don't know the political views of the worthy guardians of our

morals. We don't know what films they are banning, nor what they delete from the films they allow us to see. And even if we did know, we could do nothing about it because the censorship is not under the Home Office and cannot be challenged by questions in the House.

The film censorship may be a small thing, though even this is open to question, but it clearly illustrates what is happening in practically all matters which affect us. There is a system of control which is nearly one hundred per cent. effective because it is concealed.

In a thousand ways we are guided and controlled by humans in posts which could only be filled successfully by angels, and always the excuse is that it would be dangerous if we weren't.

What is meant by "danger" in this connection? Danger that social, industrial and economic conditions might be changed. The *status quo* is rocking on its foundations. Hence the rapid and ceaseless multiplication of stays and guy ropes.

We must ask ourselves whether we wish this process to continue unchecked until we find ourselves in the predicament of Gulliver. Do we really wish anonymous and unrestrained bodies of administrators, however well-intentioned, to decide what is good for us and prevent us from having what is bad for us? Or do we want to reserve that right for ourselves?

If the last, it is not enough to sit still and hope for the best. We must do something.

Those who are tightening up the stays and guy ropes are few in number, but they form a closely-knit organisation. Against even a few hundreds of thousands of us they could do nothing if we were organised. Why not unite and insist upon our will being made effective?

Overseas

AUSTRALIANS KEEP ON SAWING WOOD

IN reply to an enquirer who wished to know what could be done to convince those as yet unable to understand, or unwilling to accept, the Electoral Campaign method, Major Douglas once said: "Keep on sawing wood." How wise that advice was is being demonstrated to-day, not only by events in this country, but abroad also. Once more "Events seem to be in the pay of Douglas."

News has been received this week that pressure politics—the Electoral Campaign—is now under way in every State in the Commonwealth, and that there is only one State in which Social Credit is being used for vote-catching, i.e., as a political party label. Those stalwarts in Australia who kept on sawing wood by getting on with the Campaign, leaving those who "knew better" to go and do better in any way they thought fit, are to be congratulated on the results of their example.

From Queensland it is reported that new workers, once they have taken the plunge, become enthusiastic, and that the Campaign is making rapid headway. This is a repetition of experience in this country, where some who were at first the most sceptical have become the most keen.

The Pledge

After a number of experiments all but one of the States are reported to be using the same form of electors' pledge and undertaking as appears on the back page of SOCIAL CREDIT each week. This is all to the good, for it is a step towards a united Empire demand for the same result.

It may be that in some parts of the Empire the abolition of poverty is not the greatest common measure of desire, and that a demand for some other result will be found most readily to crystallise the will of the people. This can be proved only by experience, by trial and error. But so successful has finance been in enslaving the British people, that it is to be doubted whether there is now a single British territory, in which the abolition of poverty and all that it means in freedom and security, will not prove to be the great though unexpressed and often unrealised desire of the majority.

Repercussions

The leading article in the *Industrial Australian and Mining Standard* for May 15, consists of an attack on the Electoral Campaign, based on an exceptionally misleading article by J. A. Franklin in the *New Statesman and Nation*. It should encourage campaigners, for it may be taken as a sure indication that they are embarrassing the enemy.

It will be interesting to see whether the development of the Campaign is followed by

would—Social Crediters would have seen to that!

But what a farce it all is! No wonder one correspondent reports that "the Commission is regarded as a bad joke."

SOUTH AFRICA

The formation of a new group under the title of the Young Democrats is reported from Johannesburg. The name suggests that possibly something on the line of the Electoral Campaign is contemplated for the future; at present, however, action is to be confined to letters to the press and pamphleteering. Whether such propaganda is to educate people on the meaning of democracy, as expounded by Major Douglas at

SUCCESS SUCCEEDS

See special announcement on back page.

increasing attacks or a press boycott. Technical discussions and the encouragement of party politics may well be tried to divert attention from results.

The Royal Commission

The Australian Royal Commission on Money and Banking appointed by the Federal Government has had a pleasant tour—at the taxpayers' expense—through the Commonwealth. When last heard of it was nursing a black eye in Hobart, acquired from those able exponents of Social Credit, Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Foley.

Social Crediters in several States have very wisely refused to give evidence, for the report is a foregone conclusion in view of the membership of the Commission. Such tactics, however desirable, were scarcely open to Mr. Carruthers in Tasmania after the Report of the Monetary Enquiry, of which he was chairman. This does not lessen the wisdom of adopting them elsewhere.

So far as my information goes, the only pertinent question addressed to a bank witness referred to the hidden reserves of the banks. The witness, Mr. Leitch, General Manager of the Union Bank of Australia, asked that he should not be pressed to supply these figures even in confidence. "The bank," he pleaded, "would be embarrassed by any leakage of such information." You bet it

Buxton, or in the technique of Social Credit is not clear, the name suggests emphasis on the former.

Only those on the spot can decide what, in the light of all circumstances, is the best form of action. One thing, however, is clear beyond all question to students of the Buxton speech, and has been proved by experience, educational propaganda advocating technique, and campaigns to demand results, are two different things, and should never be allowed to mix.

Labour and Social Credit

A correspondent in Natal reports a growing interest in Social Credit on the part of trade unionists and members of the Labour Party. He has been asked to stand for a provincial council election in the Labour interest, although well known as a Douglas man.

The Labour Party Conference at the beginning of the year passed a resolution in favour of Social Credit and the formation of a State bank. My correspondent comments—"They are afraid to mention Douglas because the mugwumps of the British Labour Party have decided against it."

What, one wonders, is Social Credit without Douglas? It sounds like an egg without a yolk, save that such an egg would not be poisonous, whereas something called Social

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.

THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review
edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The first number was published on June 24; subsequent issues will be in September, December and March

CONTENTS:

Editorial by MAJOR DOUGLAS
Informed articles on Social Credit from all angles

Various literary features in prose and verse
A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the first number in addition to Major Douglas include

W. L. Bardsley Eric Gill
R. L. Northridge Stella Gibbons
A. Hamilton McIntyre Llewelyn Powys
and others

No. 1 now on sale. Price 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. a year post free everywhere.
From the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

Credit but lacking the genuine principles well might be.

The belief in the need for a State, or nationalised central bank, is a common illusion, arising largely, it would appear, from confusion between control of policy and ownership of the machinery to carry it out. Mr. Montague Norman's comment on this matter cannot be too often repeated as a warning—"Nationalisation? I would welcome it."

U.S.A.

"Security Minus Jobs"

The suggested railway "rationalisation" would, says the *Literary Digest*, throw 150,000 to 200,000 men out of work.

After months of haggling, an agreement has been reached to pay employees of 15 years standing allowances amounting to 60 per cent. of their pay for five years; those losing rank will continue to be paid at the old rates.

The rationalisation or, as it is called in the States, co-ordination scheme, is, like all such schemes, to save money. It is an attempt to put the railways on a "paying basis" at the expense of the public, who will probably have to put up with less efficient services, and will certainly have to provide the cash to pay the 200,000 who are rationalised out of jobs.

The chief interest in this item of news is that a form of dividend, temporarily at least, is to replace the wage. It is an acknowledgment, however grudging, that man has a right to a share in the product of industry, even though his labour is no longer needed.

M.W.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Holiday Task

The following suggestion may be of assistance in helping the Electoral Campaign forward in its good work:

There are no doubt groups situate within a convenient distance of seaside and holiday resorts, and I suggest that they take a party of speakers and workers to these places. While the speakers are holding an open-air meeting, the canvassers could do good work either at the houses in the near vicinity or amongst the audience. Meetings could, perhaps, also be arranged in local halls.

There are no doubt thousands of people who visit these places but have not yet come in contact with the idea of National Dividends and would be only too pleased to have an interesting meeting to attend.

The motto of the groups could be: "Have your Holidays on National Dividends."

Upminster

S. E. GILPIN

You and 2,000 Posters

It would be a great pity if the fullest use is not made of Baruc's forceful cartoon, "It's No Good Just Being Sorry," which appeared in your issue of June 19. This shows in a flash what we are all taking thousands of words to demonstrate, i.e., on the one hand the "underconsumers" practically without food on the day before their "dole" or other pittance, and on the other hand the widespread destruction and restriction of food-stuffs.

Even in this matter of issuing the cartoon

THAT IS BEING RESTRICTED. For particulars of how to DEMAND a National Dividend apply to . . ." could be displayed in prominent sites and used on poster parades.

Should the response justify it a free distribution of 1,000 of Baruc's "The Motive of War," from the July 10 issue, will be made.

The two cartoons demonstrating poverty, destruction of plenty leading to war, are gigantically impressive and damningly illustrative of the world position, and it is imperative that such vital material should not be wasted.

The possibilities of extending the idea are enormous, but depend on YOUR initial response. I wish that this message could be written in letters of flame. Is your blood stirred to ACTION? Then it is no good just reading this! Please take up your pen NOW and write.

G.R.T.

E.C. Supervisor,
National Dividend Club.

14, Richmond Gardens, N.W.4

What About It?

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. R. L. Pearson, the little group of Social Crediters who meet for lunch every Friday on the second floor of the A.B.C. near Charing Cross Station, have adopted the habit of writing propaganda messages on the bill. "I will spend more with you when I have a National Dividend," written across the face of the

INDUSTRY'S REWARD

See special announcement on back page.

as a poster, to endeavour to awaken the country, we lack the few pounds necessary—while millions are given for "charity."

If only ten people will write to me and say that they are willing to join the National Dividend Club, enclosing either 3s. (quarter's subscription) or 2s. 6d. (yearly for country members), I will arrange for 1,000 posters to be distributed free to our Groups throughout the country. These posters, which would bear the words "All citizens should demand National Dividends, so that they can BUY THE THINGS THAT ARE BEING DESTROYED AND THE PRODUCTION

check, invariably holds up the business of the restaurant while the cashier reads and ponders over it. It is not long before other members of the staff are reading it. It will be read in the head office. It costs nothing, but it causes the maximum amount of interest. I am doing this with every bill I receive, except income tax and rates demand forms on which quite a different message is written. Try it on your tea slip.

London

T. H. STORY

Who Was Responsible?

The tragic double suicide of an elderly clergyman and his wife has called forth a public rebuke of the unhappy son by the Coroner and the Bishop of Chichester.

The latter also refused to allow the bodies of the old folk to be brought into their own church for the funeral ceremony.

Both these dignitaries, like the Congo savage whose crops have been ruined by a storm, indulge in a little witch-finding, and no doubt obtain a good deal of satisfaction thereby, in the very smallest spirit of human perversity.

It is to be hoped that SOCIAL CREDIT will publicly rebuke them for failing to take the only action which would have saved not only Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, but the many thousands of others who die by their own hands every year because of intolerable financial troubles.

MILES HYATT

[We are not competent to criticise the Bishop on his conduct in religious matters, but we publish this letter as a just comment on the attitude of the Bishop and the Coroner in the face of criminally unnecessary poverty (since there is plenty available). This poverty drives thousands yearly to the final ghastly act of escape from an intolerable existence.—Ed.]

Keep in touch with Social Credit
in Australia

READ

"THE NEW TIMES"

3d. weekly;

15s. per annum, post free.

Published by New Times Pty. Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

don't say work) in order to live, and if all the time machines are encroaching on employment, then the thing to do is to invent new jobs, new functions, new techniques and become 'expert' at them, and insist on their enormous importance."

BOOK

REVIEWS

A Wise Old Lady

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the romantic novelist who wrote "Three Weeks," invented "It," and has just published her autobiography,* is more than 70 years old.

She started as a fierce reactionary. To-day she describes herself as "that real oddity, an old woman who still looks forward rather than back." She says "nothing is impossible," and, having described mechanisation as the "Redeeming Angel labouring mightily to end the curse of human slavery," she prophesies:

All the present advantages of wealth will soon be made available to every Englishman, if not to the whole world: the poor will soon become rich without taking away anything from those who now possess wealth, and the age-long struggle between the haves and have-nots will be forgotten.

Half the Battle†

From this book of quiet reminiscences of years in Harrow, Oxford, and London:

"At Oxford we had already been properly cynical about money. We all recognised that the business of making money takes away time and energy that could more profitably be used in spending money.

"Money, of course, turned out more artful than we had anticipated. It cast spells."

"What is all this rot about work?"

"Much too much work is done in the world. Owing to the silly system of distributing money, jobs have to be multiplied, and every man has to make his job seem as highly technical and important as possible.

"Think of those trained men at work eight hours a day in Messrs. Frybury's factory, inventing new shapes and soft 'centres' for chocolates."

"Of course, if people have to have jobs (I

*Romantic Adventure, by Elinor Glyn. London: Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 15s.

†"Half the Battle." By Paul Bloomfield. London: Constable & Co.



KLEEN
SIXES
SHEFFIELD'S SHARPEST

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 Humber Snipe Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £275.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75
- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon, faultless, £225.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, maroon, £110.
- 1936 Vauxhall de Luxe, unregistered, used, free demonstration, Sports Saloon, blue, £475.
- 1935 Wolseley 21-60 Landaulette, blue, perfect, £400.
- 1935 Renault 24 h.p. Super Six Saloon, blue, faultless, £175
- 1936 Austin 10 h.p. Litchfield Saloon, blue, £140.
- 1935 Rover 14 h.p. Sports Saloon de Luxe, blue, £225.
- 1935 Rover 14 h.p. Streamline Saloon, black, £235.

INSTALMENTS, EXCHANGES

NEW CARS ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ERNEST SUTTON, LTD.

24 BRUTON PLACE

LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR 4748/9

HOLIDAYS

Readers spending holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, recommended by local Social Crediters. A commission on all bookings has been promised to Secretariat funds.

- BANGOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
- FELIXSTOWE JERSEY
- FOLKESTONE VENTNOR (I. of W.)
- NEVIN (N. Wales)
- ANTRIM (N. Ireland)
- TORQUAY (Devon)
- PORTRUSH (N. Ireland)

"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.

Ready Now!

Major Douglas's
Westminster Address
to Social Crediters

THE APPROACH TO REALITY

together with answers to
questions

A 32-page pamphlet

Price 3d.

Single copies post free 4d.
Four copies post free 1s. 0d.

From SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

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

"DOUGLAS" GAINS GROUND

FREE NEW SUPPLEMENT TO GAIN STILL MORE ANNOUNCEMENT TO EVERY SOCIAL CREDITER

THE TIDE IN OUR AFFAIRS

IT has been determined to make this paper bigger and better than ever. Several very enheartening manifestations of growing popularity have been given us, but most inspiring and potent of all is the fact that our circulation has not been falling off this summer like it did last.

Those qualified by experience to be able to predict tell us that this is the usual sign of certain rapid increase in the coming autumn.

According to them, most papers of our sort usually show a considerable drop in sales during the summer months and that when this is not experienced it is indicative of increasing interest among the public and the acquisition of new readers.

It would appear, therefore, that all who have our cause at heart must prepare immediately to take full advantage of the coming enthusiasm. We have been making headway against what is for most reformers the ebb-tide. With the autumn turn the increase in our favour should be very marked indeed.

TAKEN AT THE FLOOD

Palpably then this paper must now be devised to appeal to the widest possible circle of readers.

Therefore, although its circulation is already very many times that of all other British Social Credit papers put together, we have got to be ready to move forward still further.

SOCIAL CREDIT must be made to appeal to the man in the street, which means that its exposition must be clear and simple, and perpetually stating our case in relation to each week's happenings.

We have to show the man and woman in the street how simple is the philosophy of Douglas.

We have to turn it out in such a form that everyone who thinks as we do will have no hesitation in placing it in the hands of a prospective convert, no matter how much of a tyro he may be, and feel certain that he will derive instruction and incentive to action.

This, of course, means increasing the scope of SOCIAL CREDIT and improving it in several important respects. That part which is dis-

tributed to new readers and the general public through the agency of personal recommendation and the newspaper stalls must be devoid of all highly technical articles and matter relating to the internal politics of the Social Credit Movement.

LEADS ON TO FORTUNE

We have, therefore, decided to issue a new supplement containing all the very latest information that is available for issue from time to time regarding the Social Credit Movement, and its financial and political technique.

It will frequently contain matter of a highly confidential nature — vital information to those who think the best chances of securing the quickest and soundest adoption of Douglas Social Credit principles is to follow the lead of Major Douglas.

Since this supplement will not interest in any useful way those who are not of this opinion, it is intended that it shall be issued only to those who have the dual qualification of being registered subscribers to the Secretariat and direct subscribers to the paper SOCIAL CREDIT.

Among these are numbered both the more advanced technicians and those men and women of action to whom information concerning the Social Credit Movement under Major Douglas is a matter of vital concern.

Because of the highly confidential matter which this supplement will contain from time to time, we shall ask all recipients to give a written undertaking that they will regard it as such and not divulge its contents to others. So the new supplement will contain the highly technical and house-organ matter which is out of place in a popular paper sold on the stalls.

This in turn will make the paper more readily saleable by newsagents and be handy propaganda for workers in the Movement to give or sell to those whom they think are likely to be interested by easy and clear expositions of Douglas philosophy.

Any followers of Major Douglas who know perfectly well in their own minds what he is trying to establish, but who are not gifted in the matter of exposition through the written or spoken word, will be able at the end of an interview to place a number of SOCIAL CREDIT in the hands of the person they want to influence and rest assured that he will be able to read it from first page to last with complete understanding.

We shall now be able to give the man and woman beginning to show interest in our cause better value than ever for his or her 2d. because all highly technical matter and house-organ articles will appear in the supplement.

You are advised, therefore, to make certain that you are a direct subscriber to SOCIAL CREDIT and registered as a subscriber to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, OTHERWISE YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SUPPLEMENT.

Only the exact number necessary for distribution as indicated will be printed.

The first supplement will be issued with No. 1 of the new volume on August 14.

Many exclusive features will appear in its columns. Particulars will be announced later.

Meanwhile the time between now and August 14 will pass rapidly; do not, therefore, miss the historic first number of the supplement through forgetfulness to register.

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

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

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.

Announcements & Meetings

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

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Next public meeting, September 4. Meeting place to be announced later. Hon. Secretary: 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.

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on

Monday, July 27, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.
All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

The United Democrats

WALLASEY DIVISIONAL GROUP CAMPAIGNERS WANTED
Members and enquirers meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 48, Church Street, Egremont.

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.

Holiday & Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rate, 1s. a line. 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.

A Restful Holiday

Week-ends or holidays in quiet, unspoilt country. All diets, home farm produce of highest quality. Garage. 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day. John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

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)

Read

AMERICAN "MONEY"

A monthly message from the U.S.A. on the money question. Send 2/6 International Postal Order today for 12 issues (one year) of new mass-appeal Social Credit tabloid paper, MONEY. A sizzling exposé of how money is used to enslave the American people. It will keep you informed of the various phases of the movement in America to distribute money enough to pay for capacity production — without taxation — and without debt. Address: MONEY, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

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.