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Weekly Twopence

BALDWIN PRATES

Results Are Wanted, Not Sermons

IF HE DOES NOT ACT—

“The Mobs Will March”

Every great nation has something to give the world. Freedom of the spirit is our contribution; let us see to it that we keep that flame bright at home and that we are prepared, if necessary, to fight for it to the very end.—Mr. Baldwin.

THE Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall was the occasion of the Prime Minister's exhortation to the people of Britain given above.

The people of Britain do not need Mr. Baldwin to minister to their spiritual freedom. They will look after their own spiritual freedom without any prompting from him, or from those to whose tunes he pipes in such superior if mournful numbers.

For though the pipe may be Baldwin's pipe the voice is his master's voice.

Mr. Baldwin has a job to do. The more he does it and the less he talks about it the better. And there is certainly no call at all for a lecture on freedom of the spirit.

It is the freedom of the body which is his business, and sadly neglected it is, too.

More than a third of the people of Britain have neither freedom nor even comfort of the body. They are body-slums, to use the stinking word that appeared in *The Times* a week ago—body-slums infesting house-slums.

The rest of the people, from those who scramble precariously on the brink of slumdom, to those whose services are well rewarded, all are savagely taxed, directly or indirectly, by Mr. Baldwin's smug colleagues.

A little less of what he thinks is good for people, and a little more of what people want is needed if Mr. Baldwin and his friends would avoid the trouble he senses in the recent hunger marches.

Popular Pressure and Hunger Marches

The debate on Mr. Baldwin's refusal to give audience to the hunger marchers, either himself, or before his Cabinet, or at the Bar of the House of Commons, produced another piece of Baldwinese.

Speaking of the pressure which might be brought on a Prime Minister if he yielded to this demand, he said:

Under conditions which exist owing to modern transport, conditions which

exist with modern propaganda, he may have to face, not a few hundreds, or a thousand or more, but vast mobs that may come to him and by that implicit threat of force try to exercise a control over the government that they have

failed to get through the ballot. That is the real danger.

The people are never given the opportunity of controlling the government in the matters which really interest them.

They are asked to choose through the ballot box between alternative programmes framed up in advance by those who control the party funds.

And it is as certain as death that if the people continue to be thwarted by the knavish tricks of party government they will dispense with the ballot box and march. And their tempers will not always be so sweet.

The people are learning. They have seen what the American soldiers did to get their £500,000,000 bonus.

They have seen what happened to the last Means Test when they got

nasty. They have seen what happened to the Football Pool Bill. They have tasted blood.

They have also seen what happens if they come in peace.

Mr. Baldwin is playing with fire. If there is trouble, he will be responsible. Meanwhile there is a mechanism even now available for bending Baldwins to the people's will.

They will be clamouring to use it soon—let us hope. For otherwise there is no hope—there is only a future of violence—of blood—of death.

THE SCORE MOUNTS

ALBERTA SOCIAL CREDITERS LEARN A LESSON

Under the mistaken heading “Blow to Social Credit in Alberta,” *The Times* of November 16 reports:

The Social Credit Party have failed to win a single seat in the Edmonton municipal elections, although they ran six candidates. The Mayor, Mr. Joseph Clarke, however, who, though not an official Social Credit Party nominee, was supported by them, was re-elected with a majority of 600 over his nearest opponent.

Once more, as an Australian wit once remarked, “the facts seem to be in the pay of the Douglas theory.”

The Social Credit Party runs six Social Credit candidates and all six are defeated. But the candidate who did not stand for Social Credit, but whom they wanted to win, won easily.

Take note, all who believe or disbelieve in pressure politics as the effective answer to party politics.

NEXT WEEK MAJOR DOUGLAS

We shall publish in next week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT a report of Major C. H. Douglas's speech at Belfast.

(Announcement on back page). The full text of the speech will appear in the forthcoming Confidential Supplement of December 4.

THE ANSWER

Mr. I. C. Hannah (Con., Bilston), speaking in the House of Commons on November 12 on the debate for a 40-hour working week, said, “Show us the way in which hours can be materially reduced and wages maintained while the company or industry continues to prosper, and we will enthusiastically accept it.”

The answer, of course, is National Dividends, and Mr. Hannah's constituents will doubtless soon be telling him that they demand them.

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THE MINISTERING ANGELS



“Health” to “War” (“Money” having already spoken): And before we adjourn to a good Lunch, let us dispose of this case of the Unemployed Youth who asked for Food. What he really needs to put new life into him is Compulsory Physical Exercise. Neville and Norman know!

SOCIAL CREDIT

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What IS Social Credit?

SOCIAL CREDIT is not just a financial or monetary reform scheme, though many of its supporters think it is.

Social Credit is not a religion, though many of those who do not understand it say it is. (Curiously enough they also seem to think that, when they have said this, Social Credit stands condemned.)

It is simply the method by which people in association get the results for which they associate. If they do not get what they associate for it is not Social Credit. If they do get what they associate for it is Social Credit.

Credit, according to the Oxford Dictionary, means belief, trust, good reputation; it also means the power derived from good reputation. It is built up by persistent delivery of results; any failure to deliver results weakens credit; persistent failure to deliver results destroys credit.

If people associate together and persistently get the results for which they associate, that is Social Credit, and it is very powerful. It is the faith of society that the individuals composing it will get what they want by associating.

It is in sober truth the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

Whatever mechanism, whatever technical processes may be needed to give effect to the desires of the individuals composing society, that is a part of Social Credit.

Money, for example, is a mechanism for assisting, or facilitating the production and distribution of our material wants. If it fails to produce the desired results it cannot be Social Credit. If it does produce the desired results, then it is a Social Credit mechanism.

Major C. H. Douglas has put forward certain proposals for altering the present monetary system, which is manifestly failing to produce the results for which people associate together, using money. These proposals are not designed to produce the results Major Douglas wants, or that the Governor of the Bank of England wants, or that, say, Mussolini wants. They are designed to produce the results that the people using the money in society want.

There has been a lot of argument about these proposals, some informed and helpful, some grossly irresponsible. There is no need for any more. If anyone can think of some better proposals for altering the present anti-social money system so as to enable people to get what they are associating for—that will be Social Credit.

Meanwhile there is available a set of proposals which has been studied, and criticised, and polished for eighteen years. Anyone who wishes to do so is welcome to make use of it.

Meanwhile, also, the people of this country, and indeed of every country, are being persistently frustrated; indignities are heaped upon them; so far from getting the results for which they associate they are starved and bullied. One third of the population lives a life of squalid degradation, with less than 6s. a week to spend on food. Anyone who by working acquires a little money is punitively taxed. Bureaucracy is rampant, our liberties are taken from us on every pretext. What is called public opinion is openly flouted.

What the people need is a mechanism which will enable them to get the results for which they associate. Otherwise the association will break down—nationally as in Spain, or internationally as in 1914. The time is getting short.

They need a mechanism by which they can give clear expression of their desires, which unitedly is their policy. They need an administration that will devise the appropriate means of achieving their desires. They need the power to enforce their policy upon those who would oppose, obstruct or frustrate it.

The mechanism exists in our Electoral Campaign to demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of a National Dividend of freedom, security and abundance.

The administration exists, and can be replaced if necessary.

The power resides in the people themselves, in association, to get what they want.

When they get it, it will be Social Credit, and whatever they do which gets it, that is Social Credit.

The Facts of Life

Last week Mr. Baldwin refused audience of any kind to the marchers from the Distressed Areas. This week the King is going to South Wales to see for himself—he will come back feeling pretty savage, we imagine, as he did after visiting Durham.

This week also there is to be a debate about the inclusion of the "Special" Areas Development Act in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. So these human scapheaps are in the news.

And what is it that the people in these unhappy places want—well, they want just the same as everyone else—they want life and they want it more abundantly. Just like everyone else, they are willing to do their share of any work that needs to be done.

But they have been taught that it is not seemly to discuss the facts of life. It is not decent to demand food, warmth, and shelter; it is positively indecent to demand pleasure; if they want to be listened to they must be good boys and girls and ask for WORK.

And the amazing thing is that they have fallen for this priggish humbug.

Mumbo-Jumbo

Every device of propaganda and mass suggestion is used to perpetuate this, the dirtiest hocus pocus that has ever enslaved the minds of men, this sin of elevating means into ends.

Is the nation undernourished, physically degraded? Then it must have, not food but—physical jerks!

Do the people want life? Then they must have, not life but— toil.

In the main feature article of *The Times* for November 17 is discussed the Government's double policy for the distressed areas. This policy is to take people away from these areas to work, or to take work to the people who remain.

In the leading article in the *Evening Standard* for November 16 it is stated that the problem of taking work to the distressed areas can best be solved "if the Government can be pressed to take sufficiently bold measures for increasing the consumption of coal in this country."

In other words, we must all burn more of our most valuable national asset instead of conserving it and using it with economy and efficiency—and all for what? In order that there may be more work done in the distressed areas! Then, and only then, apparently, will these people be allowed to eat, drink, and (we shudder to write it) be merry.

The materials for eating, drinking and merriment are there in abundance awaiting a magic touch for their release. And the magic touch?

Why, we must consume more coal and so make more work!

"Loving Force" or Real Democracy?

The German people are to be compelled with "loving force" to read books of Nationalist Socialist authors, said State Councillor Hans Johst, on October 25.

In this hour in which we proclaim the value of books beyond the borders of the Reich, we cannot speak aggressively enough. Book dealers must not use books as a means of private income, but in the service of the Third Reich. In the future I will eliminate the lukewarm among the book dealers, and I will not tolerate a dictatorship of the buying public. The buying public is our people, and our people want to be and shall be convinced and led; that is the essential principle of our age.

Our aim is to make the "buying public" dictators, by enabling them to purchase all the goods produced, if they want to do so. They will vote for the goods they want by buying them. At present, millions are wholly or partly disfranchised for lack of money votes. The abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends, by giving all citizens money votes, will make this country an economic democracy; but first we must make political democracy a reality by forcing our Members of Parliament to obey us and give us the money votes—hence the Electoral Campaign.

Dictators and Us

The aim of dictators, whether of right or left, is to make an abstraction called the State supreme, our aim is to make the people supreme by securing control of political policy through their parliamentary votes and of industrial policy through money votes.

We do not wish to force people to live under conditions that this or that group consider "good for them," we believe—"that the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities."

WORDS TO THE WISE

Murder by Taxation

The awful picture, dispassionately painted in the special article we publish by Arthur Welford in this issue, the awful picture of British misrule in East Africa, must come as a shock to British patriots all over the world.

Such atrocities as these are being perpetrated—now—in the name of Britain, but in the interests of the same sort of people whom Major Douglas pilloried in his article "Men Make Policies" [SOCIAL CREDIT, May 15]. He said:

"Take, for instance, Egypt.

"Egypt has been of little practical importance to the individual Englishman, outside the Canal zone, but we have maintained an expensive and, for the most part, illegal control over Egypt, resulting in the present friction, rioting, and insecurity, for one simple and sole reason—that the Rothschilds, the Frühlings, the Barings, the Goschens, and that benefactor of the London School of Economics, Sir Ernest Cassel, wanted British soldiers quartered in Egypt in order that their agents might grind the taxes out of the Egyptian peasantry for the dividend on their bonds. Wilfred Scawen Blunt saw this clearly, and was socially and politically ostracised for saying so. The point I wish to make at the moment is that in both Egypt and India (where the Samuels and Schusters, together with others, joined their co-racialists in a similar exploitation) there has been surprisingly little personal dislike of the Briton, while hatred of Britain has been steadily growing."

One of the Defrauded Millions

During the Silence on November 11, an ex-service man threw his medals at the foot of the Windsor War Memorial, shouting: "I don't want charity."

This man is one of the millions defrauded by the promise of a "Land fit for heroes to live in." There are today hundreds of thousands in like state, forced to exist on charity, men to whom the red poppy of remembrance is a badge of humiliation. And the Government seems surprised at the lack of recruits when, for every recruiting sergeant, there are thousands who will tell potential recruits: "Don't you be such a fool, my lad."

If the Government wants recruits, let it carry out its promises to the men of the last war; let it abolish poverty and make this country fit to live in for all. By doing so it will remove the main cause of the threatened war that today makes the call for recruits so urgent.

Mr. Duff Cooper can turn every citizen into a recruiting sergeant by seeing that every citizen gets a National Dividend. Failing that, he will force conscription on us, if we let him. Which is it to be: National Dividends or National Conscription?

Fooled Again!

A reader has sent us an amusing cutting from the *Socialist Standard* for November under the heading "Douglasites Floored by Facts." The facts which are supposed to have floored us are the yearly reduction since 1933 in the percentage of insured workers unemployed.

What is amusing is the almost indecent haste with which our Socialist hero rushes into print when he imagines he has scored a debating point against those whose aim is to abolish poverty instead of to represent it in Parliament.

Production is the conversion of one thing into another by the application of energy. As processes improve more energy is applied by machinery and less by men. This is true under, shall we say, capitalism, socialism, or Social Credit. Under Social Credit it would be welcomed and fostered as a release from human toil. Under present-day capitalism every device of states, municipalities, industries, and individuals is bent to making work for men by some means or other. It is not surprising if sometimes they succeed.

Lunacy

There has been for years such a glut of rubber—one of the most important of raw materials—that its output has been, and still is being, deliberately restricted. Producers of rubber lament the smallness of the demand for rubber; they cannot find markets enough.

Despite these facts, Germany's politicians say they cannot get access to raw materials, such as rubber. Indeed, so acute is the shortage of rubber in Germany now that, according to the *Financial Times* of October 30, a list of articles in the manufacture of which natural rubber must not be used has been drawn up by the Reich Rubber Supervisory Bureau.

The goods include bathing shoes, bottles and caps of all kinds, soap dishes, tobacco pouches, wall and table coverings and tap tubes.

The ban does not apply to articles intended for export purposes!

Gas and Brown Paper or Pledges and Power

"Every house can have a gas-proof room. Brown paper and paste is all that is necessary. Every draught must be stopped—chimney, windows, door cracks, and even the keyhole."

This, in all seriousness is from the British Government's booklet on "How to protect your home against an air-raid," of which 10 million copies are to be distributed.

We know of something much more effective than brown paper against gas attacks and it starts with pieces of paper—signed pledge forms (see back page). Given enough of these we shall mobilise a united demand to abolish poverty at home and so make the fight for export markets—the chief cause of war today—unnecessary.

We have the choice of working in the Electoral Campaign now, or a panic-stricken—and unavailing—rush for paste and brown paper later.

Taxation in Kenya

A Commission has been enquiring into how taxes are collected from the natives in Kenya. The report says that though abuses occur, they are neither very prevalent nor very grave, "having regard to the stage of development of the people."

The principal abuses disclosed were physical ill-treatment of the natives, illegal arrest, seizure of stock, enforced payments and bribes to headmen to secure exemptions. In one district 2,500 exemptions were obtained in this way.

Reforms are suggested, but there is no practical alternative to levying native taxes through the agency of the headmen.

In this country, of course, we are more civilised. According to a retired official, writing in the *Daily Express*, the method of levying income tax is founded on bluff.

Pity the Poor Apple Growers

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. When the shortcomings of our splendid economic system threaten us with poverty and bankruptcy, think how good it is for the development of moral character. The slump, of course, was extremely good for us, as any insurance company director will tell you. Thrift, self-denial and all the more beautiful aspects of human character were strengthened.

The latest example of this is from Kent. *The Spectator* of November 13 says: "... they (the apple growers) have faced the loss due to excessive production with a good deal of thoughtful and kindly generosity. Thousands of tons have been given away for nothing."

The only improvement we can suggest is to issue more monetary or other claims to the surplus apples—and to the surplus of everything else—then nobody need suffer. If banks and insurance companies didn't like it, it would be very good for their character.

Tax Resistance

Thomas Overbury and Alfred Higgins are the survivors of the Beeston Brotherhood, a colony founded near Pontefract about ten years ago. They do not believe in paying rates and taxes, and live up to their belief.

Overbury has been committed to prison for 13 days if his rates are not paid by the end of the week. Last time he was sent to jail an unknown person sent the money for the rates; he left the jail on being told the money was not from a Government source.

Higgins was summoned to court also but refused to go. He is reported to have said, "We live according to the laws of God, not of man. We will not submit to tyranny. I shall go to prison, I expect, but I shall refuse food. As a Christian I cannot stomach food paid for by unjust taxation."

We are not theologasters so can give no opinion on the religion of these men, but it is evident that they do not believe in rendering unto banks the things that are Caesar's.

"All This Talk—"

"All this talk in Sydney about pre-natal influences is sheer nonsense," said a police officer who has had a wide experience of court work and crime detection. "It is the economic condition that counts."—*Courier Mail, Brisbane, Australia. (Our italics.)*

Poverty is the chief cause of crime. The real criminals are those who, for the sake of a man-made system, maintain poverty in an age of plenty.

The issue of National Dividends will put an end to most of the crime of to-day. Join the fight against crime by signing the undertaking on the back page and canvassing for other signatures.

A MODERN EXODUS

MARTYRDOM OF EAST AFRICAN NATIVES

DEATH BY TAXATION IN NYASALAND

The Committee appointed in 1935 by the Governor of Nyasaland to enquire into emigrant labour found that "this uncontrolled and growing emigration brought misery and poverty to hundreds and thousands of families," and that "the waste of life, happiness, health, and wealth was colossal."

The primary cause of this disaster is taxation.

IN order to earn money to pay a miserable tax of a paltry few shillings a year, the native—earning often less than the amount of the tax in his own country in money—is forced to emigrate and find work for money in the mines and industries of Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and the Rand. In addition to the money, he brings home a "ferment of unrest," venereal and pulmonary diseases, and a loss of faith in the justice of the white man.

Following this Report, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Colonial Secretary, has sent to the Governor of Nyasaland a dispatch in which he says that he shares the anxiety of the members of the committee about the seriousness of the situation with which Nyasaland will be confronted if the emigration of able-bodied male natives continues unabated, and agrees that steps must be taken at once to remedy a state of affairs which appears to be bringing hardship and misery to so many members of the native community.

"You will, I am sure, understand," he adds, "that if I am not able to accept in full every solution put forward in the Committee's report, it is only because I consider that other measures,

although perhaps less spectacular, should ultimately prove to be more effective."

The dispatch recalls that since 1930 over £4,200,000 has been allocated to railway and road development and Colonial development schemes in an effort to develop the Protectorate's resources and improve the standard of living of the native inhabitants, and adds that such a heavy rate of capital expenditure on development schemes cannot be continued.

Why was it ever started if its inevitable result was that the penniless natives should have to pay?

The recommendations of the Nyasaland Committee are, first, that emigration should be officially controlled; secondly, that the whole system of native taxation should be changed.

Then follows a group of proposals, mostly concerned with land and produce. A series of investigations by experts is recommended and is now beginning.

The Committee says that large areas of land are lying waste that could be utilised for food and economic crops, and that, as in

This important article by Arthur Welford, which shows how the present unnecessary taxation system is spreading like dry rot into the outposts of the British Empire, is exclusive to SOCIAL CREDIT.

Basutoland, erosion is the consequence of wasteful deforestation.

Why Not Suggest More Money?

The report is full of suggested remedies requiring investigation, such as a better marketing of crops, co-operative societies among the natives, the opening up of mineralised areas. It is hoped that the opening up of the northern railway and the Zambesi bridge may assist this economic rehabilitation. The report adds:

"We consider it essential that the whole Protectorate should be surveyed by local agriculturists with the idea of discovering the best uses to which the land can be put, regarding the land not as something to be exploited piecemeal but as the sole capital of the Protectorate."

What are the other "less spectacular" measures that Mr. Ormsby-Gore considers "should ultimately prove to be more effective"?

Not, Oh Not a Loan? The unfortunate native already is wrecking his home and the social life of his country in order to repay

some of that £4,200,000 "allocated" to railway and road development in the Protectorate.

So what?

The Colonial Secretary agrees with the findings of the Committee when he says:

"Nevertheless, the native hut and poll tax must, I think, be reckoned as a most important factor in the present situation in the undeveloped areas, as there can be no doubt that the present system of taxation bears heavily on the natives in those areas in which the opportunities of obtaining employment or of selling crops for export are scarce."

Colonial Secretary Says Taxes Mean Misery

He says that, despite the fact that the present production of crops for export, due to the necessity for earning money for taxation, is largely instrumental in producing the miserable conditions of those natives left in the country.

The dispatch goes on:

"I suggest, therefore, that, as a first step, the rate of tax in those areas in which the natives have no reasonable means of obtaining employment locally or of growing economic crops for export should be immediately reduced."

Reduced! By how much? And this is what the Committee says:

"Taxation absorbed the whole of the wages and the entire amount paid for the crops for a whole year, leaving not a penny piece for the natives to live on and compelling them to find £4,379 outside their tribal area."

Hundred-per-cent-plus taxation, even when reduced to a mere hundred per cent., is no way for the white man to attempt to govern the native.

It only remains for the white population of Nyasaland's near neighbour, Kenya, now threatened with an income tax, to take this lesson to heart.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

The present economic situation under which foodstuffs are destroyed and slums abound is simply and literally damnable.—Rt. Rev. F. W. Pigott, Australian Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church.

The question of the slums and most other social evils in our midst, can be remedied without very much trouble if the present faulty financial system under which we are ruled is reformed and brought into line with common-sense and physical facts.—Mr. W. R. Duncan, in the "Irish Press," October 13.

To the east [of Quebec] almost 75 per cent. of the population will live on government relief, \$1 a week for mothers and fathers, 25 cents a week for children.—"Evening Telegram," October 10.

From April to September, both months inclusive, Canada's wheat exports were valued at \$109,766,902, compared with \$59,005,180 for the same period of 1935.—"Edmonton Journal," October 15.

Why not have given some of the semi-starving people in eastern Quebec some of this surplus wheat exported in order to balance a set of figures in a book?

A nation should call itself disgraced if it so orders life within its borders, that there can be even one of its citizens living so poorly, so unbecomingly, so hopelessly, that war—War! can even for an hour seem a change for the better.—"Readers Digest," May, 1936.

Fifty men, women and children, herded into 12 rooms, will sleep or try to sleep on mattresses and couches in one tenement

house in Walsall to-night, and they will have rats for company.

They have been living like this for weeks, months—

The property enclosing this particular tenement was "represented" to the Ministry last March. In July the Ministry held an inquiry.

Since the inquiry and till this week the Walsall Corporation have been waiting for the Ministry to "confirm" the order and to rehouse the tenants.—"News Chronicle," October 29.

In simple, homely language working men and women of St. Pancras described . . . the conditions of the slums in which they live.

A mother described family life in a one-room basement, where the only light and air comes through a grating.

Other mothers and fathers told of their children being tormented at night by bugs and mice, of walls "on the crook" shedding their plaster and bed legs going through ceilings in the rooms below.—"News Chronicle," November 9.

And when the building industry takes off its coat and says "Here are the men; here are the machines; and there is the work—" "Work!" screams Dismal Science. "Work! You can't afford to work!"

And why is this curious course being followed? The answer is because Industry must be cut to fit Money.—"Architects' Journal," January 11, 1933.

While English apples have been left to rot in Kent, imported apples at "ridiculously high prices" were being eaten in Cornwall, because no English apples were obtainable.—"News-Chronicle," October 28.

There is no technical reason why there should be a hungry child in Western Europe or America.—From a letter in the "Dublin Evening Herald," October 9.

In a short while, he [Lord Lymington] contended, we could produce all the bacon, ham, pork, poultry and eggs we need. In ten years we could produce all our dairy requirements. Our grassland was more than capable of carrying the extra seven million animals that would entail. It would provide annually about two million store cattle of fair quality for slaughter. If at the same time we encouraged the breeding of beef stock we would be self-supporting in beef as well as milk. In a few years imports of perishable foodstuffs would be of minor importance.—"Daily Express," November 3.

He [Mr. J. Walker, organising secretary, West Riding] found all of them [milk producer-retailers] were having difficulty in making a living. Out of 298 men he had visited, 23 said that they had either gone out,

or were going out of business, because of the high rate of levy imposed by the Board.—"Observer," November 1.

"The white race here is showing such symptoms of degeneration that the important question arises, how long can it carry on without a very definite change in the fundamental laws of life and health?"

This startling statement was made at Auckland, N.Z., by Dr. Weston Price, director of the Institute of Dental Research, Cleveland, Ohio, who, for the past 20 years, has been investigating in every part of the world, the problem of nutrition and its effect on primitive and civilised persons.—Sydney "Sunday Sun and Guardian," August 16.

Country houses and cottages are in great demand at the moment. Estate agents are hard put to satisfy clients. They ascribe it to the return of a feeling of security. Four families, interviewed, stated that they were investing their savings in this way through

a feeling of insecurity—the dread of war!—"Northern Echo," September 26.

The only salvation for individual democracies seems to lie in sane economic and financial reforms aimed to increase the purchasing power of the masses, and for leadership in this, Canada, since we are evidently afraid to do it alone, must look to Great Britain.—"Toronto Star," September 17.

Take care to get what you like, or you will be forced to like what you get.—Bernard Shaw, "Daily Herald," September 15.

Theoretically, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Cabinet control the financial and economic policy of Britain but in practice the Chancellor's hand, are tied. The State's financial policy is almost entirely formed by the nine secret men of the Bank of England.

Their advice is equivalent to a command.—"John Bull," October 24.

THE FIRE BRIGADE

IT WORKS ON RESULTS

THE attitude of the public towards a fire brigade is probably the best example of how a democracy should and can work successfully.

With the exception of a very small minority of the public, the people's attitude towards a fire brigade is that of demanding RESULTS without attempting to designate METHODS.

The men responsible for the operation of a fire brigade are selected for their ability to produce RESULTS. The Fire Brigade Chief possibly does not know all about the various functions of his department, but he engages men who are experts in their particular lines, and he also demands RESULTS.

The public, of course, is to blame for the defects in the working of our democratic government. They are too easily led into telling their governing bodies HOW they want things done instead of merely insisting upon WHAT they want accomplished.

And politicians and political parties have taken advantage of this tendency on the part of the voters and ask them to decide METHODS, which is the sole responsibility of the governing bodies and not the business of the public.

If in future you, and all your fellow electors, will insist only on RESULTS, you will get what you want—peace, plenty and security.

BERNARD ROWNTREE

China has increased her own productive capacity since 1915 from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 spindles, and from 5,850 to 50,000 looms.—"Times," September 17.

GIVE HIM MORPHIA

There was a profound economic aspect of unemployment, and it was this. The only device which man had yet discovered by which the wealth of society could be distributed was by work for wages in field, factory, or office. True, a certain amount could be done by means of taxes and social services, but the great distribution of the nation's wealth was through employment.—Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, as reported in "The Times," November 11.

W.E.A. SEES THROUGH IT AND SCHOOL TEACHERS, TOO!

Effects of poverty and malnutrition on school-children are a grave national danger. This declaration was made in a resolution carried by the annual conference of the Workers' Educational Association held at Sheffield at the week-end.

Moving the resolution, Mr. L. J. Edwards, secretary for adult education at Liverpool University, said that physical education, now given strong official support. . . must not be allowed to divert attention from the much more important matter of nutrition.

"Physical exercise," said Mr. Edwards, "is no substitute for proper food."

The above are extracts from the "Daily Herald" of November 9. In the same issue of that journal appeared also the following:

This warning was given by Mr. Dan Edwards, president of the National Union of Teachers, at a banquet given in his honour at Cardiff:

"Children are coming to school with only half enough food inside them. They can hardly stand up to the exercises they already get."

THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

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

A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the second number in addition to Major Douglas include

A. C. Cummings Ezra Pound
Tudor Jones Ronald Ogden
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THE PSHAW PLAN FOR PERMANENT PROSPERITY

By P. Shaw, B.F. (Econ.) etc.

Banks Professor of Economics, University of Cantaford

THE preposterous muddle in which the world finds itself today is entirely due to the inability of the public to face up to the facts of the situation.

This, of course, is not surprising to me, since, for the most part, they are ignorant of even the elements of sound economics, and it is for this reason that I propose to explain the situation in simple terms obvious to the meanest intelligence.

The primary task with which we are faced is the solution of the unemployment problem, which, owing to the "aggregation of unadjusted short runs," as Sir Josiah Stamp so neatly expresses it, and not, of course, to the introduction of machinery and improved methods (a common fallacy), is becoming more serious every day.

On the other hand, work is not really difficult to find, and it is unnecessary that people should have to undergo discomfort, or even some degree of inadequate nutrition, for the lack of it. The great point to realise in this connection is that, in this age of mechanically-produced surpluses, the function of work is not primarily to produce useful goods, but to provide

some moral justification for the continued existence of the worker.

Apart from a dangerously large number of cranks and woolly-minded idealists, no one would dream of questioning this statement, but until recently little attempt has been made to face up to the situation. Fortunately, however, my brilliant friend, DR. PISH, Professor of Economic Engineering in the University of Cantaford, has applied his exceptional intellect to the matter, and has produced the PISH WORK MACHINE, which has solved the problem of worklessness for all time.

The Pish machine is a simple mechanical device whereby a ton weight is raised to a height by the turning of a geared handle, and wages are delivered automatically at a standard rate per foot-ton of work done. The only difficulty is the financing of this operation which must, of course, be provided for out of taxation.

This, at first sight is a serious problem, as there are scarcely any fresh sources of taxation open to the Government, but I flatter myself that I have at last provided a satisfactory solution to this problem which has baffled every Chancellor of the Exchequer since the war.

There is, my friends, a commodity which is utilised continuously by the public, and for which they have never paid so much as a penny piece. I refer, of course, to the atmosphere.

Since the race began, men have been consuming air indiscriminately, and without giving a thought to their financial responsibilities. This, of course, cannot go on indefinitely without a catastrophe, since it conflicts with

the First Law of Sound Economics, namely that it is both economically impossible and morally wrong to obtain something for nothing.

I have heard it argued by cranks that the fact of free air consumption by the whole human race up to the present time disproves the first part of this law, but that, of course, is an obvious fallacy. In actual fact, the human race, by so doing, has contracted a moral debt to the financial system which it can never hope to repay in full. It is high time that mankind was made to assume its own financial responsibilities towards that magnificent Banking System which has nurtured it so indulgently.

I regret to find, however, that the mere suggestion of the taxation of private persons



who make use of atmospheric oxygen arouses prejudice and opposition among quite a number of otherwise financially sound people, and I propose therefore to show that this step is not only morally overdue, and financially necessary, but also in accordance with the best orthodox precedents. The usual objections are:

(1) That the air belongs to everyone and should therefore be free.

This, of course, is quite untrue. By international convention the air, since the establishment of the League of Nations, belongs to the State over whose territory it lies, and may not be traversed by foreign aircraft except by permission of the Government.

Obviously, then, it is within the rights, and is, in fact, the duty, of the Government to make some charge for the supply of this valuable commodity, of which it has the monopoly, and to conserve the resources of the State, rather than to pamper its citizens and undermine their morals with free gifts of what could otherwise be made a valuable source of revenue.

(2) That air is essential for life, and being present in a large excess over any possible requirements, should therefore not be restricted.

This conclusion is nonsense. A mere glance at the world situation with regard to other vital commodities will show the absurdity of it at once.

Take, for instance, food. This is as essential to life as air, but just because there is a ridiculous overproduction of foodstuffs it would be absurd to suggest that access to food should be regarded as a right by the population. Why, the only hope of a return to normal conditions lies in the raising of commodity prices by the restriction, and, if necessary, destruction of surplus products!

The same applies to clothing, building materials, transport, in fact practically any important commodity you like to mention. Yet who, short of a monetary crank, would seriously suggest that members of the public (other than criminals, invalids, and the insane) should be provided with food, lodging and clothing without doing a hand's turn for them?

(3) The third objection shows, I must admit, more intelligence. A number of people venture to say that the collection of such a tax would involve insuperable difficulties.

Fortunately I am able to announce that already these have been overcome by an invention by my brilliant friend, Dr. Tush. This, the Tush Respirometer, is an ingenious combination of the principles of the ordinary slot gas meter, and the common gas respirator as worn for air raids. The contrivance is light, attractive, and highly efficient. The meter is worn on the chest and the tight-fitting mask ensures that every breath of air drawn by the consumer passes through it and is registered.

It is made in three qualities: I.—for those in a sound financial position, which registers the indebtedness of the consumer in red ink on a paper slip; II.—for the middle class, shilling in the slot; and III.—for the wage-earner, penny in the slot—to be rented for only 5s. quarterly, at a considerable sacrifice to the Treasury.

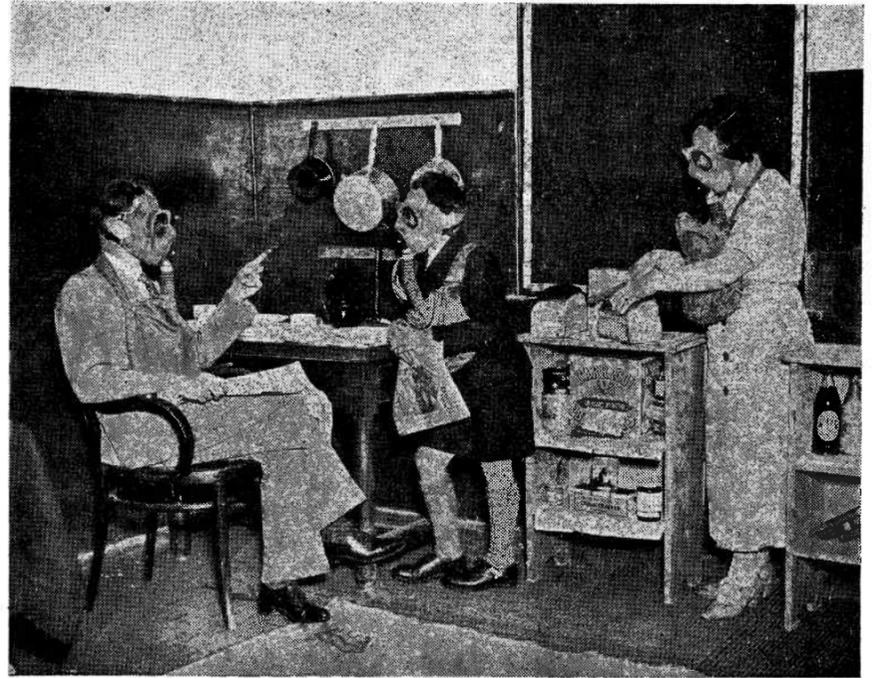
Any slight inconvenience which might be occasioned by the continuous wearing of these appliances throughout life would cheerfully be borne by loyal citizens in the realisation that, on the one hand they would



The Tush Respirometer



Dr. Tush



A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE?

be protected against gas attacks in the inevitable periodic wars inherent in human nature, and on the other hand, they would be doing their bit for the Old Country and putting it once more ahead of the world in the fight for full employment and prosperity.

And what a prosperity it would be, my friends! Cautious as I am in my utterances, I find it difficult to overestimate the benefits which would result if this scheme were adopted.

Consider it! The whole population at work again at last! Every man able to earn a sufficient, if simple, living by, shall we say,

a mere eight hours honest labour at the work machine. Every man able to retire to bed at night with the knowledge that he had earned his right to live. The whole population able to square its back and lift up its head in the knowledge that it was shouldering its responsibilities, and was released from the ignominy of getting something for nothing.

An appeal to the British people to make further sacrifices has never failed, and I believe that this time also they will rise to the occasion, and once more lead the world back to economic sanity.

READ THIS

1. YOU are short of money to spend and you therefore go short of goods and services which you want.
2. The majority of Britons are in the same boat.
3. At the same time the goods we all want are being destroyed and their production is being restricted, because we have not the money to buy them.
4. Sane people know that such destruction and restriction while people are in want is sacrilege.
5. Unless you protest with all your might your silent consent makes you guilty as an accessory to this foul crime.

6. Your conscience and your self-respect require that you do your duty as a voter in a democracy by insistently demanding the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends (without taxation) to all, as a right and not as a concession.

7. National Dividends are claims on the goods that are being destroyed and the production that is being restricted.

8. Don't waste time arguing methods. DEMAND RESULTS at once and urge others to do so.

9. This is YOUR JOB and you cannot leave it to another and retain your self-respect. They also have their part of this great task to do. They cannot make good your failure. (See Electoral Campaign form on back page.)

10. IT'S UP TO YOU.

WHY PAY TAXES?

Because, if you don't, the result to you will be very unpleasant. You are forced to pay taxes.

Then you must go without goods which you would have bought with the money taken in taxation from you and paid to servants of the State.

These servants of the State spend the money on goods for their own use.

Is there a shortage of goods then? On the contrary; there is immense difficulty in getting rid of goods.

Then why tolerate this silly system which robs Peter to pay Paul, when Tom, Dick and Harry cannot find customers for all their wares?

It is unnecessary, for

PRODUCTION IS BEING RESTRICTED

and

GOODS ARE EVEN BEING DESTROYED

WHY?

*Don't be sidetracked,
Demand a straight answer!*



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News from Overseas

DIVIDED LOYALTIES

NEW ZEALAND

THE number of Social Crediters in New Zealand who believe that the Labour Government has any intention of adopting the Social Credit technique, or of introducing any measures that will give to everyone the plenty in security which the country could provide is rapidly dwindling. Every measure introduced is tainted in greater or lesser degree by such socialistic beliefs as that "Tom is poor because Harry is rich"; that industry, which already produces more than people can buy, would be more efficient if run under bureaucratic control; and that work is the end of life.

Signs of a realisation that there is plenty for all, that experts are the best people to control any organisation and that work is a means and not an end in itself are almost entirely lacking. Their absence is the more marked because not a few members of the Labour Party, some of Cabinet rank today, appeared to realise these things when anxious for votes.

Good Intentions Are Not Enough

Doubtless some of those who thus secured the support of Social Crediters did so with the best of intentions, but good intentions cannot hold out against the Party Whip. Writing on this subject last August the Parliamentary reporter of the *Auckland Star* said (my italics):

"Some of the Labour members are disturbed at the omission of any use in the Budget of the term 'costless credit,' which figured very largely in the Prime Minister's statements during the election campaign. These members realise that at the election they received considerable support from monetary reformers, and some of them are afraid that, if that support is withdrawn, they may be in danger of losing their seats at the next election. . . . At the caucus, members are entitled to express their opinions freely, but whatever decisions are reached are binding on the party as a whole, and loyalty to the party transcends all other considerations. While differences of opinion on methods adopted may continue to be expressed within the caucus, any split in the party can be regarded as an extremely remote possibility."

Where Stands Mr. Savage?

As this quotation indicates, the Prime Minister was the leader of those who encouraged voters to believe that he realised

money to be only a book-keeping system, and that those in control of that system could be made to modify it. Before the election he said:

"The only purpose of production is consumption, and Labour will provide the people with the money to enable them to buy at economic prices their total production."

To date, he has taken no action to implement this pledge.

Further, one of his colleagues—Mr. H. T. Armstrong, Minister of Labour—when approached by a deputation from the Social Credit League, said, "The object of the Labour Party is Socialism."

This is at least a frank statement which could leave his hearers in no doubt. What are they going to do about it?

Action

Faced with this situation, which has fully justified Major Douglas's warnings against party politics, Social Crediters still seem undecided what to do. An attempt is being made in some quarters to start an Electoral Campaign, others wish to continue propaganda for the technique, and yet others to organise pressure for the adoption of the technique which, if successful, might well lead to another Albertan situation, because few, if any, of the Members of Parliament understand it.

Yet the only effective action is obvious; it is indicated, in fact, in the Parliamentary correspondent's report quoted above: ". . . some of them are afraid that, if that support is withdrawn, they will be in danger of losing their seats at the next election."

That danger can be made a reality by organising a campaign to enable people to demand the results they want, and pledge themselves to vote against any members not obeying them. This takes the sting out of the party whip; it sounds the death knell of party politics, for it makes loyalty to the will of the people "transcend all other considerations."

What Do New Zealanders Want?

The individual people of New Zealand probably want millions of things, but nevertheless it should not be difficult to find some one result, preferably one promised by the Government before its election, which the

majority will agree to demand. A result, chosen from the many pre-election promises made, that of all of them represents the greatest common measure of desire.

This choice made and tested, the rest is only a matter of work—action—which will have a snowball effect, for the number of those dissatisfied with the Government will steadily increase as its plans to make people live in the way it thinks good for them mature.

P.E.P. Paralysis

Reference has been made in these notes previously to the Industrial Efficiency Bill, a measure that will empower the Minister of Industries and Commerce to "plan, regulate and license industry." The terms of the Bill have been attacked by some industrial and commercial interests as opening the door to the socialisation of industry, others favour it on the grounds that it will restrict competition.

The responsible Minister admits that it is intended to give power to enforce the "rationalisation" of industry. This should damn it completely in the eyes of intelligent people, for "rationalisation"—a word out of fashion in Great Britain where we have suffered from it—is a euphemism for restriction of supply to existing demand. (N.B. Mr. Savage's pledge above!) It is, in fact, a polite name for sabotage, coined, I believe, by those responsible for the formation of that sinister body P.E.P. and its allied organisations.

Whilst in this country Mr. Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, might well collect data on this organisation. He will find that his party, in introducing such a measure are, as Socialists or humanitarians—which they profess to be—marching in step with queer allies!

They Are Not Competent

The best comment on this Bill which will put industry under control of a politician, was made in a debate on a proposal to grant pensions to Members of Parliament. Mr. Broadfoot, Member of Parliament for Waito Broadfoot, M.P. for Waitomo, in supporting the suggestion, said, "After a man has been in the House for a number of years he more

or less lost the faculty of running a business outside!"

In any case, no Member of Parliament can be expert on all subjects, and he should be elected not as an expert—except on Parliamentary procedure—but as a representative of the people's desire for results and thus empowered to demand them of the real experts.

CANADA

"Neither Common Sense nor Practical"

Speaking in Alberta recently, Mr. John M. Blackmore, leader of the group of Social Credit Members of Parliament at Ottawa, said:

"The idea of government-owned industry, with amateur direction substituted for that of highly-trained experts, was neither common-sense nor practical."

This is a true statement, and it remains none the less true if for the word "industry" you substitute "financial system."

Ownership does not matter, given power to control policy. In the case of industry this power over policy is given to the community when it is put in a position to buy all that industry can produce. Thus, every shop is turned into an economic polling booth, at which the public cast their money-votes for the goods they want, and so dictate the production policy of industry.

Placing Responsibility Where It Belongs

The first step to securing the money vote is the political vote, which should be used in the same way as the money vote—to demand results, not methods. Just as the shopper does not dream of dictating the methods by which the goods he wants should be manufactured, so the political shopper—the voter—should demand what he wants and leave methods to experts. The shopkeeper and the Member of Parliament then have somewhat similar duties—to pass on the public demand to the experts. The shopkeeper is enabled to do so because the people have the money vote, the Member of Parliament because they have the political vote. Failure to pass on the demand means business or political bankruptcy—people will take their votes elsewhere.

In this way responsibility for producing the results the people want is placed where it belongs—on the experts. Voting for methods by the money or the political vote makes the voter responsible—it is a case of "amateur direction substituted for that of highly-trained experts."

This way leads to chaos.

To "Brighten Bankers' Brains"

Both the *Ottawa Evening Citizen* and the *Albertan* have reproduced extracts from the recent speech by Major Douglas at Liverpool. The suggestion that the superior officials of financial institutions should be forced to take out licenses, that the general policy to be pursued should be dictated by Parliament, and that failure to achieve the desired results in a reasonable time should be penalised by the withdrawal of the original licenses, which would only be re-issued at a much enhanced fee (£100,000) is headlined in both papers.

Mr. Aberhart is talking of licensing papers published in Alberta in order to muzzle their criticisms. Licenses for bankers would be a much better proposition. If he would show, as he could, that the demand that they implement the policy of Dividends for Albertans was quite reasonable, their failure, if they dared to fail under such a penalty as that suggested, would immediately direct public criticism against them.

At the present time blame for failure in Alberta will rest fairly on the shoulders of Mr. Aberhart and his Cabinet, for instead of enforcing the people's will on the technicians who control finance, he and his Cabinet are making fumbling attempts to reform the financial system. This is a job for experts, and they should be made responsible for carrying it out.

A Misleading Statement

The *Albertan* recently reported that "an English Social Creditor" had arrived in Edmonton and had been granted an interview by Premier Aberhart. This gentleman, Mr. Halliday Thompson by name, represents no one but himself, and apparently is singularly ignorant regarding the Social Credit movement in Great Britain. He is reported to have stated that Major Douglas advocates the collection of signatures to a petition, as a means by which the British people can secure what they want, whereas in fact, Major Douglas has condemned such action, as the negation of democracy, and advocates that people should unite and thus make their will prevail.

The sovereign people do not petition, they give orders to their servants—their parliamentary representatives. M.W.

G. W. L. DAY asks

WHO'LL SAVE US?

UNDER the windows of the once quiet house where my mother lives in Hertfordshire, there are now, at times, as many as sixteen motor coaches. In the early hours of the morning when the passengers are carousing on cocoa and biscuits in the café next door, the drivers sound their sirens to summon them forth. And if that doesn't shift them, they deliberately make their engines backfire with a noise like Madrid.

It is this sort of thing which Lord Horder is trying to fight through the Anti-Noise League.

In a recent speech at Birmingham, he said it was as necessary that we should be saved from the nerve-racking effects of noise as that we should have air, light and freedom from infectious diseases.

But where any amenity was in question, there were always two groups of people. First, those who tried to foster the amenity, and second, those who were anti-social, even criminally-minded about all matters affecting the community. The progress of society could be measured by the relative sizes of these two groups.

He ended by saying that the Anti-Noise League was beginning to get results.

The League employs officials who follow up complaints by the public, and measures the amount of noise that is made by the nuisance in question. Representations are then made to the local authorities to put a stop to it, or perhaps individual offenders are threatened with legal action.

But exactly how the Anti-Noise League works is beside the point. The important fact is that it has fashioned a machine, an appliance, to produce certain results, namely, to shut up some of the row.

The public knows little or nothing about how it is going to get the thing done: all people care about is the prospect of getting some measure of relief from the nerve-racking din.

The League doesn't run about implor-

ing the public to lend support. Still less does it plunge into a spate of argument about decibels, carrier-waves, harmonic vibrations and other technicalities of Sound. It just says: Perhaps you are worried by Noise? If so, we may be able to help you.

"What's that you say?" exclaim thousands of nerve-racked householders. "You can get rid of some of this noise? We'll back you!"

It is quite certain that the majority of those who support the League know nothing about acoustics, eel grass, the scientific designing of silencers, or in fact anything else which concerns the noise expert. It is enough that they have lacerated ear drums and some faith in Lord Horder and his colleagues to save them, in some degree, from further torture.

Now if what Lord Horder says is true, there must be in this country a flock of sheep (shall we call them) who are anxious for Great Britain to be a good place for everyone to live in, and a herd of goats who are exploiters and criminals. And unless this country is rotten and retrograde, the sheep must enormously exceed the goats.

Yet the fact is, the goats are having things considerably much their own way. Absurdly so in proportion to their numbers. By this I mean that all sorts of things are put over on us in addition to the Noise Racket, and for some reason we seem powerless to prevent it.

For instance, a large majority of us are in favour of at any rate moderate reform of the Divorce Laws. Yet time and again Bills to effect this are obstructed and talked out.

More glaring still, nearly all of us would like to see Poverty abolished, but a powerful minority succeed in thwarting it.

What has gone wrong? Why are we so powerless? Because at present we have neither *esprit de corps* nor a knowledge

of our strength. We are in the position of an enormous untrained, unarmed force confronted by a mere handful of fully armed regulars. I might go even further and say that large numbers of us haven't even realised the necessity of fighting.

The first thing, then, if we regard ourselves as recruiting sergeants, is to enrol volunteers and inspire them with the desire to make their strength felt.

The Anti-Noise League does this simply by announcing that it has declared war on Noise. Surely we can do the same by announcing that we have declared war on Poverty? I can't believe that the public hates Poverty any less than it hates Noise.

The next thing is to arm and train them.

We have our munitions factory and our training staff. We say in effect "Here is a rifle that can be aimed at any material possibility you like to pick out on the landscape, and provided you all take careful aim and fire at once, you will get it."

Considering that men will enlist in the Army for a couple of shillings a day and the chance of adventure, you would think, wouldn't you, that everybody would join up in this other army and have a shot, for a start, at a National Dividend?

When we are offering people the means of getting something as valuable as all this, I think we should have some consciousness of our position. We should not beseech them too humbly to honour our unworthy selves by deigning to accept what we anxiously press upon them.

After all, it is not as if we were asking them to help justify our own self-esteem by agreeing with our own pet political views. Oh, no! We are saying: here is a method, a means, an apparatus which will get you *anything* that is physically possible provided you know how to use it. And what is more, we will show you how.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

A Challenge to the N.S.P.C.C.

By John Mitchell

IF there is one thing more than another which the average healthy Englishman will not tolerate, it is cruelty to children.

He can gather from facts which came to light at the 1936 annual meeting of the society that in the previous twelve months 45,658 complaints of children suffering unnecessarily had been received.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by what its name implies, exists to reduced this formidable figure to zero.

"Prevention is better than cure" is a maxim which has become rather trite; nevertheless its truth is so obvious that no one will be found to dispute it; and it is happily significant that Prevention is the key word in the title of this Society.

The finest preventive achievements in all the realm of human endeavour have had one fundamental principle in common: they have one and all sought for and isolated the causes of the occurrence which it was desired to prevent and then removed it. This is the great principle, the soundness of which is proven by all experience. To ignore it is to court failure.

Let us act upon it.

Poverty is the Cause

What are the causes of cruelty to children? If the N.S.P.C.C. take separately each case of cruelty which comes to their notice and investigate the history, circumstances and environment of the family of the child victim, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will find that this family is afflicted with one or other or all of the symptoms of economic distress. In most instances they will find fearful poverty, lives lived in squalid conditions with a brutalising environment; they will find large families crowded into small and filthy tenements with the mother driven half desperate under the strain of feeding the family on an insufficient income;

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

They are monetary or other effective claims to such production as is now destroyed and restricted.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

for most of the day children nagging or screeching about her and interfering, needing constant attention, whilst at the same time she endeavours to get through her household, which, in the conditions she lives under, must become at least the worst form of drudgery, and often impossible of proper achievement. They will find some of the menfolk unemployed, practically penniless and unable to occupy themselves for lack of opportunity. These conditions, when the whole family is underfed, will cause even the best and most human parents to be harsh at times, whilst others with weaker characters, but who under healthier conditions

would be more balanced, break under the strain and give way to excesses.

Worry—and No Security

In other cases where poverty is not so apparent, they will find insecurity and worry. Yet others will be suffering from neurasthenia, from which it is reliably stated three million people suffer in this country alone. A disease which afflicts even comparatively well-off people, whose nerves have been affected by the hazards in life which almost invariably proceed from economic causes.

Here is the indisputable conclusion which all sincere inquirers must come to—that the root cause of ninety-nine out of a hundred cases of cruelty to children is poverty or economic distress.

The vital question which every genuine member and supporter of the N.S.P.C.C. should ask themselves is, "Are my efforts going to be directed to giving the maximum assistance to the removal of this cause of cruelty, which is demonstrably by far the most effective preventive; or are they going to be directed to treating the symptoms of each case and ignoring the causes—sponsoring laws to penalise offenders, separating children from their parents and such like?"

It is a significant fact that the number of complaints last year was the highest since the war, but the number of cases of wilful cruelty were less frequent. If this indicates anything it certainly shows that the causes of the cruelty of offenders were beyond their individual control and are intensifying.

The N.S.P.C.C. are working for a fine purpose, and their efforts to this end ought to command the wholehearted sympathy and

DEEDS—COL. CREAGH SCOTT IN CUMBERLAND

A STORY of the war, one of many such, tells how a young captain was charged with the job of silencing two particularly obnoxious enemy machine guns. They were too close to the British line for the heavies to deal with. So a plan was worked out and rehearsed. "Now, who are you sending? There will likely none of you come back." "I'm going with my men myself, sir," was the rejoinder.

Refusing to allocate the hazard to a junior, Capt. Creagh Scott went over, and was one of a tiny handful who returned after doing the job.

The same spirit of chivalry surely has brought this same officer, known to us by other designation, to tour the country calling on us to volunteer, and to fight against poverty, squalor and despair.

November 10-13 brought him in his campaigning to the hill country of Cumberland and Westmorland. There are numerous places and other districts far more populous where larger audiences could be gathered. But what was particularly gratifying was that after the invitation of questions, with the discussions ensuing, in each of the four

support of all Christians, but what they have done will sink into insignificance compared to what they can do if they will adopt and work on the principle without which none of the great achievements of the past preventing evils in any realm of human endeavour could have come about.

Here is the Challenge—Let every sincere supporter of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children do everything in his or her power to induce the people to demand from the government, irrespective of party allegiances, that poverty and economic distress be abolished, and so remove the cause of cruelty to children.

We live in a world of plenty, where food and goods of every description are being destroyed and restricted in production. There are immense potential powers of production which can banish poverty for ever if people are only enabled to buy what is produced. Only one thing is lacking — Money.

Pressure Paid Here

The crusades against slavery, led by Wilberforce, and the crusades against child labour in factories, led by Lord Shaftesbury, succeeded in forcing the government to bring about these reforms only because they taught the people to demand them.

The N.S.P.C.C. can bring about the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by leading a crusade for the abolition of its cause — Poverty.

If at every one of the 3,000 meetings addressed under its auspices last year they had urged their audiences to demand this reform, they would have increased their influence enormously.

Their opportunity is NOW. What about the coming year?

Any members of the N.S.P.C.C. who will use their influence and endeavours to this end are asked to write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.2.

meetings held a unanimous vote was given in endorsement of the Colonel's lead.

A schoolmaster at Kirkby Stephen did fine service in arranging with the Toc H Group for an evening; a rural county councillor on the lower fells of West Cumberland promoted a second gathering at Little Broughton, near Cockermouth; a Working-ton county councillor negotiated a meeting at the Unemployed Forum in that town; and at Maryport, the lone Douglas Cadet of the town, Mr. C. Rushton, promoted a meeting at the Freemasons' Hall.

A feature of the round of meetings was the employment of the new "Baruc" poster. In one centre a most effective use of this print was made by the loan of a corner shop window. The new pamphlet "War" was also distributed. The hope is cherished that not only many new friends are introduced to the movement but that the fire of Lieut-Colonel Creagh Scott has spread to responsive hearts and the light of his torch passed along to many other hands.

Words of thanks are not asked for in the Social Credit movement. Deeds, not words, are the things we should best like to show in answer to the splendid service giving.

PERCY JACKSON

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
Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

Newcastle-on-Tyne United Democrats
31, Oxford Street

Meetings held fortnightly as follows: November 25 and December 9 and 16.

Cardiff United Democrats.
"Democracy Defined: The Party System Exposed." Public address by Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., at Cory Hall, on Wednesday, November 25, at 8 p.m. Seats for over 1,000. Tickets 1s., 6d., and 3d., obtainable from members or from Hon. Secretary, 59, Heol-y-nant, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.

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

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

National Dividend Club
Electoral Campaign.

Enquiries are invited and should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex. At all meetings time is set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Do you read the Daily Mirror, Grimsby Daily Telegraph, Economica, Hull Daily Mail, Investors' Chronicle, or the New Statesman? If so, please write to Mr. J. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

Wanted, more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

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IN ADDITION TO THE WORKS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS THE FOLLOWING ARE IN STOCK

The Douglas Manual, by PHILIP MAIRET 5s. 0d.	Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report 6d.
The Meaning of Social Credit, by MAURICE COLBOURNE ... 3s. 6d.	Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY 4d.
Money in Industry, by M. GORDON CUMMING 3s. 6d.	The Nation's Credit, by C.G.M. ... 4d.
The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. SAGE HOLTER 2s. 6d.	Economics for Everybody, by ELLES DEE 3d.
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This Leads to War, by G. W. L. DAY 1s. 0d.	How To Get What You Want, by G. W. L. DAY and G. F. POWELL 2d.
Introduction to Social Credit, by M. GORDON CUMMING ... 6d.	SLOGAN STAMPS
Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. GALLOWAY 6d.	6d. a sheet (3 colour) containing 24 stamps.
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CORRESPONDENCE

Commonsense Coincidence

You may not remember that some time ago I sent you a suggestion for a Slogan Stamp to be used in answer to charity appeals which we could not afford to help with money.

One of these suggestions was a quotation from "Warning Democracy," the other was by coincidence a choice of words, and after a good deal of alteration by me, of exactly Major Douglas's own words—but this I did not know. They were: "You want charity established. We say abolish poverty. Which would the poor prefer?"

I am writing to say that this was discovered by me after reading "Needy Cases" by Charles Jones in SOCIAL CREDIT, that I had sent these words to you as my own.

I can only say in extenuation of my seeming presumption what I read also in SOCIAL CREDIT of today's date that Major Douglas indeed "crystallises our own thoughts."

Torrington

GERALDINE STARKY

An Effective Claim

Allow me to congratulate and thank you for the points you have made and hammered home in your correspondence with Mr. W. M. Wiggins, of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, published in SOCIAL CREDIT for November 13. The correspondence is very ably supported by the leading article, "Everybody's Policy." As a supporter and worker in the Electoral Campaign there is, however, one point in that article (and on an inset on the back page) to which exception can be taken. Do not think I am merely captious, please, even for a moment. It is only that the clearly expressed wish embodying that which is "Everybody's Policy" may be crystal clear and not clouded even inadvertently. In both the two statements to which reference is made the words used are "monetary or other claims to such production as is now destroyed or restricted."

There is now a sense in which those in need have "other claims" on the now

destroyed or restricted produce on the grounds of heritage and on those of every citizen as a contributor to the stable civic order or stable government without which production could not be. But they are not "effective claims" as yet. Would it not be wiser and safer to say that "National Dividends are monetary or other effective claims to such goods as are now destroyed and such production as is now restricted"?

J. MATRS

[There is a difference between "having a claim" and "demanding a claim" to the goods we want. But it is always worth avoiding useless arguments, so the suggestion is accepted with thanks.—Ed.]

Beginner's Luck

A beginner myself, I think many beginners really interested in Social Credit principles are often hampered in their discussions by the belief that they should possess a knowledge of High Finance. It is encouraging to know that all we are expected to do is to introduce a reasonable idea of living to the man in the street who to-day is held in thrall by false systems, and unaware that facts justify a demand for better conditions. Beginners will find constant confirmation of the Douglas philosophy in their casual readings that will be of use—only this week I saw this verse from Whittier in a new light:—

"The letter fails, the systems fall,
And every symbol wanes.
The Spirit overbrooding all,
Eternal Love, remains."

It must be brought home to humanity that symbols and systems are subservient to man's intelligence, never the reverse. When St. Paul pointed out "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers . . ." he evidently recognised the necessity of overcoming the mesmeric effects of wrong systems. And beginners can achieve immense results if at every opportunity they will inject some common sense into the mesmerism all round us today.

R. V. BENNETT

[Always remembering, in case of need, that it takes men to work a system.—Ed.]

Book Reviews

The Legend of Saint Columba

Padraic Colum in this book* shows with deep sympathy and understanding the rich and vivid personality of St. Columba.

Stories of this remarkable person are common in Ireland; and no wonder, for the unexpectedness of his action in any situation—as for instance, when he gave to the destitute man only a penny, but to the gambler a whole silver mark—is so characteristic of the Gael.

The story Columba relates of what St. Patrick would do for the people of Ireland on the last day of Judgment bears with it a marvellous lesson to all who read, as does his action relating to a book about which a bloody battle raged and which caused Columba to leave Ireland.

The whole is a fascinating story of one of the most lovable, generous and winning of saints.

G.H.

The Howling Farce Laugh and Weep

Mr. Macdonell, whether he knows it or not, has written one of the finest text-books for Economic Democracy that is ever likely to appear.† It is an incredibly funny debunking of the whole false and hypocritical system under which we live. His character, James Hanson, a murderously unscrupulous steel-king who develops, too late, even more murderous scruples, is a positive delight by reason of his utter frankness. Fascism and Communism he knows to be all the same. He buys his son Robert a safe Conservative seat for £2,000; and if Robert had plumped for Labour, he says, he could have got one for £1,000. Robert indignantly protests that he is Conservative on principle. "So am I. So are we all. Now, run away and play," is James Hanson's rejoinder. In Cimbria-Suevonia, his own particular sphere of influence, almost every "advance" in progress coincides with the departure to the Riviera, South America or some other safe haven, of the key-Minister of State, along with some thousands of pounds given him by James Hanson.

One of the funniest, and most tragic, of chapters is on the "Patriotic Government" in England, just before the World War of 1936-37, in the "prosperity" boom of Rearmament, that Patriotic Government which he says "could turn its back on a good cause

* "The Legend of St. Columba." By Padraic Colum (Sheed & Ward. 5s.).

† "Lords and Masters," by A. G. Macdonell. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

with a grace that made the world admire its back." It called for vast sacrifices, in which "the Ministry of Infant Welfare was abolished altogether, and the Ministry of Maternal Welfare was absorbed by the Post Office."

Enough has been said, I hope, to make every reader of SOCIAL CREDIT buy the book.

M.H.

Out of the Pit

Those who think stark poverty of a desperate kind doesn't exist in England should read this urgent and vivid book.*

It deals with some of the hardships and cruelties suffered by our fellow countrymen in the depressed areas:

It's just over seven years since I was stood off we've lived on about 36 bob during that time, that's me and the wife and the six kids . . .

I remember a parson saying that suffering made you a better man, it's not done that for me . . .

I'd steal if there was anything in this village worth stealing. I don't feel happy about it, because deep down I think that these people are sincere and that I've no right to other's property—but when you've lived like I've lived for four years, you alter your views a bit. Some men can fill up their time with talk, talking at the corner, talking at political meetings, talking about horses and dogs and football, always talking and not being able to do a damned thing. Sooner or later you realise that all this doesn't get you anywhere and then you find there's nothing else. That's a black moment. Then there's my wife. I hang about too much and get in her way; she says she wonders why she ever married me and even why we had the kids. When she's nery she threatens to do herself in, and once she swallowed twenty aspirins, thinking it would finish her off . . .

There is plenty more to quote from; the book is a challenge to the comfortable and inactive.

BROCK

* "Out of the Pit." By John Newsom. (Blackwell. 3s. 6d.).

NEW LEAFLETS

We reproduce in this issue a new leaflet entitled "Why Pay Taxes?" In SOCIAL CREDIT for November 6 a companion leaflet on "War" was published. We have also issued as a leaflet the short explanation of Social Credit entitled "Ask, and It Shall Be Given You," on the back of which is the short story "First Things First."

These three leaflets are now available. The first two each cost 2s. 3d. for 100; 4s. 6d. for 500; 7s. for 1,000; 30s. for 5,000; and 55s. for 10,000, post free. The third leaflet (which is printed on both sides) costs 4d. a dozen; 2s. for 100; 8s. for 500; and 15s. for 1,000, post free.

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Sending posters by post. — It was considered that this unorthodox method, plus the size of the article posted, were factors of the kind which were likely to shock or disturb the mental lethargy of hardened recipients of circulars and handbills. The Club undertook to take systematic daily action to cover national daily newspapers, weekly and monthly publications, by posting restricted to "good contacts." Members co-operating will keep lists of names, with the view to follow up copy of SOCIAL CREDIT with news-agent's order form therein marked.

Orders.—Stock is running low and reprints may not be at the present exceptionally low rates.

Acknowledgment. — Grateful thanks to Miss W.L.R. £2 2s. and to J.M. (Belgian Congo) £1 6s. 5d.

G.R.T.

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By L. D. Byrne

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| 1 The World in Revolt. | 7 Financial Tyranny. |
| 2 The Nature of Social Credit. | 8 Economic Democracy Essential. |
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THE MEN WHO ARE TYRANNISING YOU

How to Get Rid of Them

THE world is being swept by the rising tide of dictatorship. Red dictatorship, black dictatorships and dictatorships imposed under the cloak of democracy.

Dictatorship in any form is tyranny. Tyranny is alien to the people of Britain. They will not tolerate it. That is what so much of the trouble in this country is about. Marketing boards, heavy taxation, transport regulations, licencing regulations, Means Tests, and a hundred and one devices for regimenting people are rapidly filching away the freedom of British men and women. They will not put up with it. They may be slow to anger, but when their wrath does break it will be an ill day for those who are humbugging them at this time.

"But," retort those who sit in high places, "this is a democratic country—the People govern." It is true that Britain is a democracy—constitutionally, but it is a lie that it is governed as a democracy. Democracy means the administration of the country's affairs in accordance with the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. **13,500,000 men, women and children are living in a state of semi-starvation; crushing taxation is driving people to distraction; restrictive legislation is exasperating everyone; producers are not allowed to produce and traders are unable to distribute the goods that all want. Poverty, insecurity, and the worry resulting from them are driving people mad, causing them to commit crimes and often, in their distraction, to take their lives as the only means of escape.** These things are happening in Britain. Every day you can read of them in the press. Is it the will of the People? Of course not. Democracy does not exist here—yet.

Financial Tyranny

The government of this country in common with all countries is being carried out against the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. The People of all countries want security and freedom. They can see that it is possible, yet they are having imposed upon them insecurity and bondage. This is tyranny.

What is the nature of this tyranny? Who are the tyrants? Let these men who have warned us answer:

His Holiness Pope Pius XI.:

Control of financial policy is control of the very life blood of the entire economic body.

The Dean of Canterbury:

He who controls money wields sovereign powers.

The late President Woodrow Wilson:

We have been dreading all along the time when the combined power of high finance would be greater than the power of the Government.

The late Mr. G. K. Chesterton:

Throned above us all, in a manner without parallel in the past, is the veiled prophet of Finance.

These are but a few of the men who have warned the peoples of all nations of the tyranny of finance which has fastened upon the world.

The men who control the money systems of the world control nations. Their power is supreme. They can decide what shall be produced, how much people shall have, what laws shall be passed. But they can only retain their power by keeping people insecure. Their power can be increased only by taking away the freedom of everyone else.

The Call to Freedom

Freedom is the heritage of the British people. The will to freedom is in their blood. The monarchy, the legal and politi-

cal system and the traditions common to the British countries throughout the world are the products of a freedom-seeking people.

The price of freedom is eternal vigilance. THE PEOPLE of Britain have not maintained this vigilance. A tyranny has made them slaves. But the WILL to freedom remains. Now that the issue is becoming clear they will not permit a gang of alien financiers to rob them of their most precious heritage. Already the fight against the financial tyrant is on.

Freedom will be restored to THE PEOPLE of Britain only when true democracy has been established—that is, only when the affairs of the country are managed in accordance with THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The great campaign to achieve this, which is being supported by this paper, is making steady progress. As yet the majority of THE PEOPLE do not know the tremendous issue at stake. The call to freedom has not reached them. They have not been roused yet to their individual responsibility to act, so that all they hold precious shall not be swept away and their children subjected to a slavery worse than anything which exists at present.

As the campaign to establish true democracy sweeps through the land, stirring millions to the great bid for freedom, not only the tyrants of finance, but their servants, will have to submit to THE JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE. This is inherent in a true democracy, and with the progress of the Electoral Campaign to end poverty, the nature of true democracy will be understood.

Hold Them Responsible

The basis of democracy is responsibility. The people of this country have failed to assume their responsibility to say what shall be done in the administration of their country's affairs. They have failed to define policy—i.e., they have failed to demand the results they want in the order in which they want them, and to insist that they get these results.

The Electoral Campaign is awakening them to their rights and responsibilities in this respect. But they will meet resistance

from the tyranny which they will overthrow in the process of making Britain a democracy. It will be furious, vicious and cunning resistance. No tyranny will surrender its power without a fight.

To meet this resistance THE PEOPLE must see to it that not only those responsible for the policy, but the persons responsible for the administration of the policy which is yielding such terrible results at present are made to realise their responsibility for what they are doing.

It is the administration of these

Douglas Social Credit Movement,
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C. H. DOUGLAS

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Dictatorship by Taxation

The Belfast Speech.

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 2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
 3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.
- * Direct subscribers need not penalise newsgagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsgagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

persons which is resulting in poverty, suffering, crime, crushing taxation, bad trade, and the rapid drift to war which we are experiencing at present. Yet they have honours conferred upon them, their advice is sought, and they are received with acclamation and cheers when they appear before THE PEOPLE.

So long as this goes on they will continue to serve the financial tyranny. When THE PEOPLE make it plain that they hold them responsible for their acts, and convey to them in no uncertain terms the displeasure they feel with the results of their administra-

CAUSE—AND CURE

THE main cause of the world's economic difficulties at the present time is the same in every country, and may be found in the annexation and unjustifiable claim to the monopoly of public credit by financial institutions. And fundamentally there can only be one cure for this situation—to place that credit at the disposal of those from whom it arises—that collection of individuals which we agree to call "the public."—Major C. H. Douglas in the "Evening Times," Glasgow, May 13, 1932.

tion, then, and not until then, will they turn against the enemies of society—the financial tyrants.

Whenever these men appear in public—whatever the occasion may be—it must be made clear to them in the way that British men and women and British audiences can make it clear, that THE PEOPLE are angry with them and that they will not tolerate the results of their administration any longer.

Not only *can* this be done, but it *must* be done if we are to throw off the yoke of the financial tyranny and establish responsible democratic rule.

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.

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WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, National Dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplements to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplements as strictly confidential.

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