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Dictatorship by Taxation

By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Speech delivered to a big audience in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Tuesday, November 24.

I AM speaking to you to-night on one of the mechanisms—an increasingly important mechanism—through the agency of which the members of the financial oligarchy under which we suffer impose their will upon us.

It is important to understand this mechanism, at any rate in its broader aspects, but I should like to impress upon you at the outset that even an exact and extensive understanding of it can be regarded as having any practical use only if it acts as an incentive to recruiting you for organised action. It is the action that counts. As someone said in regard to the international situation, "It is no use having the logic if you have not got the guns," and that is profoundly true in regard to the matter on which I am speaking to you tonight.

It is no use realising that taxation is legalised robbery, is unnecessary, wasteful, and tyrannical. If you stop at that, you will have not only to pay the taxes that you now have to pay, but, as Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the Directors of the Bank of England, suggested a short time ago with that engaging candour which we are beginning to expect from the Bank of England, "While a few years ago no one would have believed it possible that a scale of taxation such as that at present existing could be imposed upon the British public without revolution, I have every hope that with skilful education and propaganda this scale can be very considerably raised."

Old Tithe a Genuine Tax

It is impossible to get a sound and clear understanding of taxation by any consideration of money figures or statistics, as at present compiled, since there is no relation between facts and money. It is essential to begin by a consideration of real, i.e., physical, economics as distinct from money economics. For instance, the old and original tithe was a genuine and justifiable tax. It consisted of one-tenth of the agricultural production of the taxed land, and this agricultural production so collected was handed over to the Church for the physical maintenance of the clergy and their dependants, it being assumed that the clergy were too busy with other matters to raise their own crops. It may be recalled that the word "clergy" is derived from "clerk" and that it is to clerks that we owe (and pay) our taxes.

Now it is obvious that the physical meaning of this to those who paid the tithe was that they did a small amount of extra work or, alternatively, had a little less to eat themselves. There was nothing in such an arrangement which could, or did, result in a loss to the community on the one hand, or make it impossible for the agriculturist to live, on the other.

Dire Effect of Money Taxes

But now consider the fact of a money tax upon agricultural land, which is the form the tithe has now taken. It is imposed quite irrespective of the value of anything which is produced upon the land, and its effect is simply that of an overhead charge upon anything which is produced. If a farmer owns the land he farms and has to pay tithe upon it, the tithe appears as a cost of production and increases the price that he must charge in order to live off his farm. If he cannot raise his price, which is generally the case, he makes a money loss, and ultimately ceases to farm, because he does not grow money, he grows produce, and money is demanded from him.

This is exactly what has happened in England, where three million acres of farm-

ing land have gone out of cultivation since the War. But the evil does not stop there. Since the farmer does not make a reasonable living, he does not keep his land in good order and he has no money to spend upon the products of other industries. It is beyond all question, and it is, of course, obviously common sense that all taxation which does not go into the pockets of the poor lowers the standard of living, and the margin of security is lowered by any taxation which discourages enterprise.

There could be only one fundamental justification for taxation, and that would be that, with the whole of a community in maximum employment, not enough was being produced to maintain the total population by reason of the excessive consumption of a small proportion of the population.

In fact, the whole theory of taxation as a justifiable expedient rests upon two propositions; first that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, and therefore that the poor would become richer by making the rich poorer; and secondly, that it is a justifiable procedure to have a system of accumulating riches, and to recognise that this system is legitimate while, at the same time, confiscating an arbitrary portion of the accumulated riches. The latter proposition is very much the same thing as saying that the object of a game of cricket is to make runs, but if you make more than a small number they will be taken off you.

Please allow me to emphasise the point that I am in complete agreement with those who contend that some individuals are unduly rich, just as I am absolutely confident that taxation is not the remedy.

Confusion Between Money and Real Wealth

Now the first of these fallacies—that the poor are poor because the not-so-poor are not-so-poor, and that the poor are made richer by making the richer poorer, arises out of the confusion between money and real wealth. It is assumed, in the first place, that the equality between real wealth and money is absolute, and that, therefore, if an individual has a large amount of money in comparison with his neighbour the whole community will be raised in its standard of living if the richer man is taxed, even though the poor man does not get the money, which, in fact, he rarely does.

The absurdity of this argument, as apart from other aspects of it, is evident if it be applied say, to the question of the ability of a proportion of the population to buy Rolls-Royce cars. If one imagines all the purchasers of Rolls-Royce cars to be taxed so that they no longer can buy Rolls-Royce cars, it does not, of course, mean that the poorer portion of the population buys Rolls-Royce cars, it merely means that Rolls-Royce cars are not produced. This would be a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs if the production system was lacking in some production which the freeing of men from making Rolls-Royce cars would enable them to produce.

We see exactly this state of affairs in wartime, when luxury production ceases, but in peacetime we know perfectly well that we have what is called an unemployment problem, that is to say, a surplus production problem, and that, under the existing financial system, the inability of anybody to buy Rolls-Royce cars would merely result in an increase of unemployment, and that the present financial system regards full employment as being the best method of keeping us in slavery to financiers.

All the preceding arguments lead up to, and are, in fact, dependent upon the proposition that the production of real wealth—that is to say, all the things which money

can buy—is entirely separate from the production of the money with which to buy them, and that in taxing anyone but a banker we are merely increasing the value of the bankers' monopoly of money-making.

It is, fortunately, not nowadays necessary to develop this argument at any great length, since the facts are not in dispute in any responsible circles. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in its article on money, volume 15, states "Banks lend by creating credit. They create the means of payment out of nothing"; or, as the Chairman of the Midland Bank puts it, "The amount of money in circulation varies only with the action of the banks."

Since our civilisation is a money civilisation, and we none of us can carry on our daily pursuits without the possession of money, it is obvious, in the first place, that this situation places us ultimately at the disposal of the banks, and that increased taxation by lessening the amount of money at our disposal increases this hold that the banks have upon us.

The first point, therefore, on which to be clear is that the heavy taxation under which we suffer works directly to the advantage of financial houses which control the banking system, even without enquiring as to the destination of the money. But if you will look at the back of your tax demands, you will find that the total amount received from income tax, sur-tax, and death duties, is approximately equal to the amount required to pay the interest on the National Debt, and that other forms of taxation supply the money for social services, to the extent that it is supplied.

Creators of National Debt

Now the National Debt in 1913 was £706,000,000, and in 1935 was £7,945,000,000, or ten times as much, and it is steadily rising. Probably 80 per cent. of this debt was created by the process to which the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* refers, that is to say, by the banks creating money out of nothing and lending it to the country through the agency of War Bonds and other national securities. Or, to put the matter another way, just as the banks create money out of nothing, so they bought the War Debt for nothing, and our income-tax, sur-tax, and death duties are what we pay them for having created and appropriated for their own use the National Debt. It does not require much assistance to see that just so long as the population will stand it—and Sir Josiah Stamp assures us that, with care, the population will stand much more of it—we shall go on paying an increased amount of taxes, the major portion of which will go to increase the power of banking institutions and their grip upon the population.

If the stock and bonds which the banks, including the Bank of England, have appropriated in the last fifty years had been placed to the credit of the community, not only should we be free of taxation but we should be drawing a substantial dividend.

Stupendous Concealed Bank Profits

A common objection to this statement is that under these conditions banks would pay fantastic dividends; but this is a misconception. Banks do, in fact, pay high dividends upon a comparatively small capital, but the stupendous profits which are made by the manipulation of the money system on the general principles that I have just been indicating to you, do not go to anybody; they disappear by book-keeping processes, and by the formation of stupendous invisible

reserves, and, by increasing the disparity between purchasing power and real wealth, form a continuous deflation system.

For instance, if you see that the securities held by a bank amount to £100,000,000 sterling, you might suppose that that was the market value of the securities. It is extremely probable, in the case of a British joint stock bank, that every £100,000,000 of securities shown on the balance sheet represents at least £1,000,000,000 of market prices in normal times, and by this process of writing down, which is much more complex than the simple instance just cited, it is possible to conceal profits of several hundreds per cent. per annum, and there is little doubt that it is done. The so-called stability of the British banking system is simply a measure of its grip on the national resources.

Taxation a Tyrannical Device

Stripped of its complications, the fact emerges that we live under a system not at all dissimilar to that of a commercial company with unlimited liability in which new debentures are constantly being issued and allotted free of charge to the financial system and its controllers, who take no risks and do no creative work. The general population is fundamentally in the position of wage earners, and the taxation upon them goes to pay the interest on these mortgage debentures. The income-tax authorities are in the position of accountants, and debt collectors acting in the interest of the debenture holders.

We are, every one of us, in debt to these debenture holders, even though some of us may hold debentures, and the policy is to load us individually and collectively with debt so, that we shall be the slaves of our debtors in perpetuity.

It is impossible to obtain the money to pay off the debt, owing to the fact that our debtors are at the same time in sole control of the power of creating the money which is required to pay off the debt. Taxation is not primarily an economic device, it is a tyrannical device.

Once the meaning of this situation is grasped, it is not difficult to see the general principles by which not merely could taxation be eliminated, but in place of it every individual could be placed in a condition of economic freedom and security.

Fraud Upon Civilisation

As I put the matter before the monetary commission in New Zealand, the essential power which the banks have acquired is the power of the monetisation and demonetisation of real wealth. That is to say, the power of creating acceptable and accepted orders or demands upon the producing system and of destroying them on recall; and the essence of their fraud upon civilisation is not in the magnificent technique of the system which they employ, or even in the charges which they make for the use of this money which they create, even though these charges, i.e., their interest rates, may be considered in many cases exorbitant.

The essence of the fraud is the claim that the money that they create is their own money, and the fraud differs in no respect in quality but only in its far greater magnitude, from the fraud of counterfeiting. At the instigation of the banking system, barbarously severe penalties are imposed upon the counterfeiter of a ten-shilling note, but a peerage is conferred upon the counterfeiter by banking methods, of sums running into hundreds of millions.

May I make this point clear beyond all doubt? It is the claim to the ownership of money which is the core of the matter. Any person or any organisation who can create practically at will sums of money equivalent to the price values of all the goods produced by the community is the virtual owner of

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those goods, and, therefore, the claim of the banking system to the ownership of the money which it creates is a claim to the ownership of the country.

Futility of Bank Nationalisation

If you are willing to admit that this ownership is justified there is nothing to be said; but if you are not—and I do not suppose in Northern Ireland (where there seems to remain a spark of that independent character which is apparently disappearing from England) that you are—do not be misled by any such phrase as "The nationalisation of banking."

The State and the banking system are very nearly one and the same thing at the present time and are wholly one in policy. While the Bank of England is a private bank owned by international financiers, the Treasury plays straight into its hands, and the nationalisation of, for instance, the Bank of England, would mean the transfer of the Treasury into the Bank of England rather than the transfer of the Bank of England into the Treasury.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is a Government Bank, but its policy is identical with the policy of the Bank of England; and the same comment is applicable to the Bank of New Zealand, which has just been nationalised with the able assistance of its governor (who was sent out from the Bank of England to do the job), and to the Bank of Canada.

No nationalisation of banking would put one penny into the hands of the individuals comprising the countries over whom it rules, so long as this question of the ownership of money is left unaltered. But if it once be admitted that the community, not its Government, is the owner of the money, and the individual, as part of the community, is entitled to his share of it, the situation is obviously very different.

New Zealand Scheme

To fix this idea in your head I will read to you the suggestions that I made to the New Zealand Government at the Monetary Commission. It has been allowed very carefully to drop into oblivion, which I think is a tactical mistake on the part of the New Zealanders, and which I am sure will be repaired before many years are past.

Major Douglas here quoted from his *New Zealand Monetary proposals, which we reproduce below. He explained the principles underlying these proposals in their bearing on the relief of taxation.*

i. From the enactment of these proposals no Bank in New Zealand shall distribute a dividend either in or outside New Zealand in respect of operations carried on within the Dominion of more than six per cent. (6%) per annum on the subscribed capital.

ii. No Bank shall increase its capital in such a manner as to affect the gross amount of dividend distributed in respect to business carried on in New Zealand except with the consent and through the agency of a legal enactment of the Dominion Legislature. Within three months from the enactment of these proposals every Bank operating in New Zealand shall make an exact return of its assets, specifying in particular all stocks, shares, and debentures purchased by the Bank, the prices paid, and the prices at which such stocks, shares and debentures are held on the books of the Bank for the purpose of the annual balance-sheet.

The same procedure shall be adopted in regard to all real estate, buildings, and all other immovable property, together with furniture, fittings, and appliances in the Banks' ownerships. Such statement shall include a sworn valuation of the current market value of all such assets at the date of the return, such valuation to be made by an independent surveyor or valuer.

iii. Where it is found that the figure at which such assets are held on the books of the Bank for balance-sheet purposes is lower than the market value as obtained by the sworn valuation, an amount equal to such difference shall be transferred to an account to be known as "Suspense Account No. 1." Where the Bank in question operates in other countries than New Zealand, a complete return shall be rendered and a proportionate allowance for external business shall be made.

iv. All profits earned by the Bank from any source over and above the amount necessary to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. shall be transferred to an account to be known as "Suspense Account No. 2."

v. Six months from the enactment of these proposals an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the amount standing to the credit of Suspense Account No. 1 shall be applied to a reduction of the overdrafts debited to the customers of the Bank, such appropriations being made *pro rata* on the basis of the average overdraft of the Banks' customers for a period of three years preceding the date of the enactment of these proposals, and such appropriation of half the balance of this Account shall be made annually thereafter.

vi. One month after the publication of the annual balance-sheet of any Bank, an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the amount standing to the credit of Suspense Account No. 2 shall be applied to the reduction or reimbursement of interest paid on overdrafts by the Banks' customers, such reduction or reimbursement being made upon the same *pro rata* basis as that laid down in paragraph v.

vii. A similar procedure to that laid down in

the preceding paragraphs shall be applied to the accounts and assets of all Insurance Companies operating in the Dominion, with the exception that the funds required for (Insurance) Suspense Account No. 1 shall be provided by rediscouping the disclosed reserve with the New Zealand Reserve Bank, and that the disposition of the funds so provided shall be as in the following paragraph:

Fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount to the credit of (Insurance) Suspense Account No. 1 shall be applied annually to pay for the preference shares or debenture stocks applied for by any natural-born New Zealand subject over twenty-one years of age, to the extent that applications for shares to be paid for by this fund can be met. Such shares shall be allotted *pro rata* to the applicants without charge, and shall be registered as non-transferable and as not good security for loans. On the death of a holder, or his permanent residence outside the Dominion, such shares shall be cancelled.

viii. (Insurance) Suspense Account No. 2 shall be retained as a Dividend Equalisation Fund to ensure that the dividend on all preference and debenture stocks allotted under the preceding clause shall receive a dividend at the agreed rates. Should this fund increase at a rate exceeding five per cent. (5%) per annum, such excess shall be allotted to a *pro rata* increase in the dividend on such shares as have been subscribed for under Clause vii.

ix. These proposals are intended for consideration in the light of the correspondence which precedes and accompanies them.

C. H. DOUGLAS

February 21, 1934.

Punishment by Taxation

If the present system of taxation consisted, as it does, of an organised system of robbery but without any other objectionable aspects, it would, in all conscience, be unjustified. But in the past few years, and particularly since the War, another feature of it has come into prominence, although there is very little doubt that it has always been contemplated. I refer to the use of the taxation system as a method of inflicting punishment without trial and at the discretion of anonymous individuals.

As an example of what I mean I might say that, since my own efforts to explain the nature of the taxation have come into some prominence, I have been consistently pestered by various assessments for income-tax, which require a great deal of time, expense, and trouble to dispose of. Even if and when disposed of, they constitute a serious additional tax, since it is inevitable that skilled legal assistance be employed in connection with them and much data collected, and, of course, the cost of this is not reimbursed.

It would be incredible, if it did not happen to be true, that a system which allows a claim to be made upon you, leaving the trouble and expense of proving that it is not justified upon the shoulders of the person assessed and that no redress for unsubstantiated claims is possible, would be tolerated; but that is exactly the position of the taxation system. It is, of course, exactly the reverse of ordinary business procedure, where a claimant for services rendered can always be put in a position of proving his claim.

The system employed traverses the fundamental principle of British justice, in that it forces you to give evidence against yourself.

During the War I had some contact with the more hidden side of politics, and I was informed that income tax was a favourite device for penalising anyone unpopular with the authorities. The same sum in taxation could be raised far more cheaply and with infinitely less friction by simple taxes, such as sales taxes, or other straightforward devices, even if it be granted, which of course is not the case, that the taxation was necessary.

The recent commission upon the simplification of income tax stated that many of its provisions were "frankly unintelligible to them and that only the skilful administration by the Inland Revenue officials had made them workable." This is exactly what they are intended to be, thus leaving the power over the individual for taxation purposes in the hands of the bureaucracy.

Lord Hewart of Bury, the Lord Chief Justice, has done invaluable service in drawing attention to this particularly objectionable form of tyranny.

But there will be no alleviation from it so long as political power is allowed to rest in the hands of the oligarchy which rules us at present.

I have devoted a good deal of my time and yours to-night in making and, I hope, making beyond any possibility of discussion, the point that, so far from being taxed for our membership of a potentially prosperous undertaking, we ought to be receiving dividends; and the reason that we are not receiving dividends is that so much of these dividends as they require are annexed by international finance, while the remainder are concealed in invisible reserves, so that by

the lack of them we may be made servants of the banker, and that, by means of economic deprivation and taxation, he may punish any rebellion against his rule. But I would repeat a phrase which I quoted at the beginning of my address, "It is no use having the logic if you have not got the guns."

Let me emphasise what I mean in this connection, because I have been accused of advocating rebellion against the State. Nothing of the kind. What I am telling you is that either you are the State and you can change what you do not like, or else the State is your enemy; and that all the powers of the State derive from you and have been usurped from you to the extent that they have been separated from you. I am confident, with a confidence that nothing will shake, first of all, that a genuine democracy of policy is the fundamental basis of association, and that no association which disagrees with this idea can continue.

Therefore, the first requisite is to get into your consciousness as a living, driving, motive force that this is your country and that the conditions in it are your responsibility, and that Government officials are your servants and not your masters, and that the sooner that they are told it will be for you and the better it will be for them.

At the present time we live in a false and completely ineffective so-called democracy, really an oligarchy of the worst possible kind. Not only is an open and genuine dictatorship preferable to an oligarchy masquerading as a democracy, but it is a sure and certain outcome of it. I do not believe that the people of these islands will tolerate an open dictatorship, but, unless you take action, an open dictatorship will be tried.

Once having got it into your minds that yours is the real power, if you would only exercise it, the mechanism existing at the present time, with very slight modifications, is easily sufficient to make your power effective if you will bear certain fundamental considerations in mind.

Don't imagine that a question of democracy has anything to do with leadership. Democracy and leadership are a contradiction in terms. There is more room for leadership in the world than ever there was, but your leaders should be your servants not your masters.

Don't waste your time looking round for someone who is going to do the job for you, you won't find him. If you won't do it yourselves, it is not going to be done. Take your present Members of Parliament just as you find them and disabuse them of the idea that they are heaven-sent geniuses, whom you have elected to run the country for you. They don't run the country anyway, but you let them think that they do. Your Members of Parliament are elected to represent the common will, not the uncommon intelligence. The proper place for intelligence is in the ranks of the technicians who should be the servants of the common will.

With the common will goes the common power, that is to say, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the police, and the other sanctions of the Crown. It isn't necessary and it is obviously utterly impracticable for you to organise an army, navy and air force to fight the State. The State has them already, and the State is your State. Make it perfectly clear that you are going to have it used for your purposes and not for the purposes of the oligarchy.

In this connection, perhaps I may emphasise the absurdity of talking about systems, as if systems could be run without men. Deep down below questions of finance the fundamental issue which is at stake in civilisation at the present time is that of personal responsibility.

You cannot fight a system, you can only fight the people who put a system into operation. You cannot fight robbery, you can only fight robbers. You cannot fight malaria, you can only destroy mosquitoes. One of the most pestilential features of our present civilisation is the idea that if someone is paid by an organisation to do an injustice, the responsibility for the injustice lies upon the organisation and not upon him.

Make no mistake about it, there is no justification for such a theory in the working of the universe. If you put your finger in the fire at the orders of the company which employs you, it is you who will be burnt, not the company. When a Government department inflicts some limitations of your liberty upon you, it is not a Government department which is doing it, it is some individual, and he does not inflict it upon an abstraction called "The Public," he inflicts it upon John Smith or Mrs. Brown.

You will never get effective action in con-

nection with matters of the description that we are discussing tonight if you allow those who put the system into operation to disclaim responsibility for their particular share in it while benefiting by their aid to the so-called system.

If tax collectors had to add out of their own pockets ten per cent. to the money they collect, we should all have much smaller assessments. The restoration of the conception of the responsibility of the individual for his acts, whether or not those acts are done under the orders of someone else is, in my opinion, essential to a better and more stable world, and I would particularly commend to your attention the habit of identifying actions with men rather than with systems.

You will, in fact, be assisting those men to recognise their responsibility, which it is obvious is far from being the case at the present time.

It would be an impertinence for me to comment on local politics, and I have no intention whatever of so doing. But I would emphasise the immense advantage possessed by small and comparatively mobile communities in obtaining control over their own policy, and urge you to resist any suggestion which would diminish that advantage. It is the settled policy of international finance to diminish local sovereignty, and it should be your policy to increase it.

In conclusion, perhaps you will allow me to express my opinion that in this matter it is now a fight to the finish. Within the next few years you will either become subjects of a servile State, exceeding in powers anything known in history, quite possibly well-fed and even secure—just as many slaves were well-fed and secure in the days of chattel slavery and bitterly resented their freedom—or you will, but only by means of the greatest struggle in history, have achieved all these things, together with freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of action, immense leisure, immense opportunity.

No one is going to get these things for you. You must choose whether you want them, and if you decide that you do, you must take action almost without a moment's delay.

The Electoral Campaign

We have in Belfast, and, in fact, all over the world, a mechanism known as the Electoral Campaign which, with the proper spirit behind it, can make the Government your servants. We have provided you with the mechanism, you must supply the spirit.

The principles involved in it have been tried in many places and have never failed. The soldiers' bonus in the United States was forced through Congress against the bitter opposition of all the financial interests by exactly the methods we are asking you to employ. When Mr. Roosevelt was accused of yielding to pressure from financial interests, he replied with, in my opinion, complete justice, "It is my business to yield to pressure."

You, the individuals whose interests are always at stake in matters of policy, who are killed, wounded, maimed, poisoned, in every war, who are starved and broken in every industrial depression, who work long hours under, in some cases, unpleasant conditions for objects from which you do not benefit—you are the people who never apply any effective and continuous pressure to the Government. I sometimes think that the better intentioned amongst the ruling oligarchy propound their calculated insults from time to time in order to sting you into awareness of the situation.

Let us send them a message from Northern Ireland to assure them that they have succeeded.

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On the evening following the above speech, Major and Mrs. Douglas were present at a special meeting of the Belfast Group at its headquarters; Major Douglas was kind enough to make a most instructive and heartening speech to the Douglas Cadets there assembled, and this was highly appreciated by the audience.

The next day (Thursday) Major Douglas was the guest of honour at an informal luncheon which was attended by the supervisors of Belfast and country groups.

An enterprising local bookseller, who had received permission to erect a stall in the foyer of the hall on November 24, sold a considerable quantity of Douglas books and pamphlets, the Group itself attending to the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT.

TAXATION IN KENYA

A Critical Analysis

By ARTHUR WELFORD

THE Government of the Crown Colony of Kenya proposes to impose new taxation on both white and native populations. But it appears that this taxation would be paid mainly by the white inhabitants in the form of an income tax.

According to the *Financial Times* of October 10, there is "strong opposition by settlers" to the proposals.

The *East African Standard* of September 18 publishes a statement issued by a joint committee, formed from the election committees of Nairobi North and South, on Sir Alan Pim's taxation proposals, in which is given a short history of taxation in the Colony for some years back.

Prior to August, 1932, the direct non-native taxation existing in the Colony consisted of:

- (1) A flat rate Poll Tax of 30s. per head per annum.
- (2) An Education Tax of 30s. per head per annum, and
- (3) The Traders' Licensing Ordinance which had been in existence since 1919 and which was estimated by Government to bring in from all classes of the community about £19,000 per annum.
- (4) The Levy on Official Salaries had been introduced under cap. 57 of 1931.

On August 18, 1932, the first emergency tax was imposed on the whole Colony when the Poll Tax was increased from 30s. to 60s. per annum as a purely temporary measure to last only "to December 31, 1932."

Early in 1933 it became evident that, in order to carry the country through the effects of world depression, aggravated in the case of

Kenya by locusts and drought, some form of further emergency taxation was essential.

Emergency Taxation

The proposals of the Government were to introduce a permanent income tax, but the unofficial community of the Colony bitterly opposed the introduction of a permanent tax to deal with a temporary emergency and, after considerable controversy, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the views of the unofficial community and their proposals with regard to certain definitely temporary measures of taxation, and it is significant that in his dispatch he stated in effect that the people of this Colony were entitled to decide the form of emergency taxation which they preferred.

Finally, in September, 1933, the Poll Tax of 60s. per annum was eliminated and the following emergency taxes were introduced:

- (1) A graduated non-native Poll Tax "to expire on December 31, 1934," with a minimum of 30s.
- (2) A remodelled Licensing Ordinance which increased the existing trades' licenses and in addition imposed a tax on professions, banks, insurance companies, etc., etc.
- (3) In August, 1933, a Package Tax was imposed (subsequently repealed) "to expire December 31, 1934."

The *East African Standard* says: "That these taxes were of a purely temporary nature it is impossible to contest." If Sir Alan Pim's proposals were to be adopted, it appears that the temporary taxation introduced as an emergency measure would be superseded by permanent taxation

in the form of an income tax designed to produce an amount equivalent to that produced by the temporary taxation.

The paper also gives this warning:

"It has to be noted that the suggested minimum, as also the rate in the £ necessary to produce the amount required from income tax, can be varied arbitrarily at any time by the Government, as no provision is suggested in the report whereby the taxpayers shall have any greater measure of control over the Colony's finances than exists at present."

A letter, published in the *East African Standard* of September 18 from Lord Francis Scott, states that the European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council "are in unanimous opposition to the present proposals."

The *Times* of October 19 reports that:

"With the object of averting a continuation of the bitter controversy over whether income-tax should be introduced in Kenya, the Government have approached the European elected members of the Council and proposed the reference of the income tax and poll tax Bills to the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislature. . . . Nevertheless, of the eight members of the Finance Committee five (three officials, one Indian, and one nominated member representing native interests) are known to be in favour of income tax, leaving the three European elected members in the minority. The elected members, therefore, are depending on the Government's complete sincerity, though there is a tendency among sections of the public to believe that the reference of the dispute to the Finance Committee is merely a clever official manoeuvre to stem public agitation."

Naturally! Government is saying, in effect, "let us decide for you with a five to three chance against you."

The *Times* goes on to say:

"Since the tax Bills were published opposition has swept the country like a grass fire. Most of the protest meetings, however, while fully supporting the policy of the European elected members, have declared that they are not opposed to the principle of income-tax."

Which appears, if true, to be equivalent to saying "We don't want to be robbed, but we are not opposed to the principle of being robbed." We cannot believe that the feelings of the white population of Kenya are correctly reported.

Taxation is Piracy

The vigorous leading article in the *Social Credit Review of East Africa* of September 11 is more to the point. It exposes the taxation ramp as a piece of attempted buccaneering by the credit-finance system; unnecessary and destructive of the interests of the individuals who compose the population of Kenya, and designed deliberately in the interest of, and to strengthen the money power which believes that "... the object of production is not consumption—but Money."

To admit the principle of income tax is to sell the pass to the enemy.

The correspondent of *The Times* in Nairobi, under date October 30, reports that the draft Budget includes new measures of taxation to provide a total revenue of £2,228,690, against an expenditure of £2,217,913, giving an estimated surplus of £10,777.

The report does not state what this expenditure will be for. Probably a good deal of it will be for capital development, such as roads, etc. If that is so, the people of Kenya will be called upon to pay the cost out of income—for the new taxation is a suggested income tax—plus a surplus of £10,777.

Kenya is, as yet, a more or less undeveloped country, even taking the most orthodox view of development. Comparing it, as a whole,

with any commercial concern, the absurdity of the so-called Budget is apparent. What expanding business ever did balance its budget?

The expected yield from the native hut and poll tax is £540,000, being the same as this year, and the expenditure on direct native services amounts to £284,000, which, from the natives' point of view, must appear highly satisfactory!

Quarter of a Million for Interest

But we learn that an expenditure of £22,000 for education, agriculture and medical services is mainly for the natives. Even then one wonders what the other £262,000 is spent on. Repayment of debt "service," perhaps?

Referring to Sir Alan Pim's report, Sir Joseph Byrne, in opening the Budget session of the legislature, said that the "main principles outlined in the report both as regards expenditure and taxation appear to the Government, as at present advised, incontestably sound," and they were most anxious to secure the widest measure of agreement before effecting changes. He contended that without income-tax, "or some other and probably less acceptable method of increasing direct taxation," it would be impossible to balance the Budget. Nothing was further from the Government's intentions than to force changes intolerant of criticisms or impatient of delay.

People of Kenya Responsible

Quite so. The people of Kenya are not strangers in a strange land. They are the electors of the Government of their own country. It is up to them whether they will be robbed of income or not, and even whether they will be mulcted in "some other and probably less acceptable" form of taxation, in order to balance an absurd budget for the sole benefit of the credit monopoly.

Social Credit Politics in Canada

A REPORT from British Columbia states that the primary reason for the formation of an organisation on political lines — the British Columbia Social Credit League—was the wish to prevent the use of the description Social Credit by any political party for some spurious imitation. The intention was commendable, but the action taken in support of it, like that of the man who murdered his mother-in-law to secure peace at home, is open to question.

The existence of the League will not prevent candidates lacking its approval from standing as Social Crediters, nor will their denunciation as impostors lead to anything but confusion in the minds of the electorate, the majority of whom are not interested in technicalities.

* * *

The above statement is taken from Overseas Notes in SOCIAL CREDIT for July 24, 1936. The following statement was made by Mr. Loveseth, Secretary of the B.C. Social Credit Union, as reported in the Vancouver press on November 9:

With its avowed objective a candidate in every riding at the next provincial election, a Social Credit organisation, with official blessing and backing of Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, has entered British Columbia politics.

Invasion of the British Columbia field is being carried on by the British Columbia Social Credit Union, an organisation which opened a modest office in the Vancouver Block as a direct result of Premier Aberhart's "missionary visit" to Vancouver in September.

This is a service office to the Social Credit movement in B.C. We acknowledge Premier Aberhart as the national leader of the movement and as director of its principles and policies.

* * *

None who read the article on Alberta in the last issue of this Supplement can be in any doubt as

to the spurious nature of that which Mr. Aberhart calls Social Credit. The attempt to prevent it spreading to B.C., which included the nomination of Mr. Aberhart as Vice-President of the B.C. Social Credit League, has failed. This might have been foreseen, for the title Social Creditor now seems to be regarded in the Western provinces as a useful pass to political honours.

What action the League will now take remains to be seen; maybe it will be captured by the politically ambitious and amalgamated with the new Union. But, whatever happens, it is still possible for the people of British Columbia to demand results, even from spurious Social Credit candidates.

M.W.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Appointment

Mr. C. Howard Jones, of Jude, Kingsley, Bordon, Hants., has been appointed Chief Correspondent (Agriculture Section) to the Director of External Relations.

During the last few months this section has developed a determined forward activity in pressing home the Douglas views, which line has been pursued in the National Farmers' Union; in the farmers' periodicals and the public press; and — perhaps most important — in making and consolidating many promising and important personal contacts.

Mr. Howard Jones—a recognised authority in his own line—has now consented to assume responsibility for this section of our work and all Douglas Cadets are asked to give him their support, and, in particular, to write to him if they are connected in any way with the farming industry.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,
Director of External Relations.

WRITING TO THE PAPERS—II

By N. F. Webb

HAVING examined in the previous article what we did not want to do, let us see what we do want to effect by newspaper correspondence.

We want to build up, and maintain an atmosphere of constructive criticism, of world events, of national legislation, of local affairs.

Local affairs gives the greatest scope for arousing general interest and controversy. Its weakness is that correspondence of this kind rapidly develops into personal abuse and merely destructive criticism, which is a dead-end. Most of the general public who support us in such a controversy will tend to miss the point and degrade the subject.

It is ours to keep the level up, and always up, out of the personal, and on to the objective plane.

If you allow abuse of a Government Department because you, personally, or a section of the public, are discommoded by some particular legislation, you can be told, and with plausible justification, that no advance can be made without treading on someone's toes; that it is impossible to make omelettes without breaking eggs: which is true. The idea of the millennium itself is distasteful to the Devil. Our focus should be not the broken eggs, but the fact that they are added.

Remember this aspect of our objective: We know that rapidly and inevitably the forces of revolt are developing everywhere, and developing *blindly* under a *blind* pressure. If it our object to give *deliberate and conscious direction* to these forces, and inasmuch as we do not ourselves give an example of *informed and constructive revolt*, we are merely helping to hasten the break-up of society before a *responsible core* has been formed sufficient to survive the catastrophe.

Style is the Man

As to style, the simplest and most sincere is always the best, and the hardest to achieve. Let us remember this—and it is not always easy to remember—we *Social Crediters are people who have seen a light*. That is our advantage over our neigh-

bours; but no cause for superiority. Now this light is quite certainly not a technical scheme of financial reform. That may be one of several things that minister to our light, but it is a pitiful mistake to suppose that it is the light itself.

We have been handed a lamp in the beams of which, and in proportion as we learn to use it, ordinary everyday events take their proper respective places and assume their proper values. By its aid we acquire a faculty of insight and judgment on national and world affairs quite out of proportion to our positions or mental capacities judged by the standards of our ordinary attainments.

It is our responsibility—and a very grave one—to flash that light, in the correspondence columns, over all that happens, and show its true significance.

What gives a sense of power in this world? First, intensity of thought, and secondly unity of thought. Through study and thinking, and a conscientious following of the light that they have been given, Social Crediters will attain that highest achievement and ambition of all propaganda: *an insistent and unerring succession of hammer strokes, delivered from all directions and apparently at random upon one spot*. Nothing can withstand unity of that kind. It is a rhythm that strikes terror to the heart of all who have bad social consciences. A sort of Chinese torture. It demoralises. It defeats.

Unity in Diversity

That unity is the aim of all Social Crediters, but it is emphasised here as the peculiar aim of all those who are co-ordinating, or taking part in, newspaper correspondence. Unity in diversity. A body of informed spirits who will meet together, if necessary, to discuss and exchange in the light, each one, of his knowledge; but not to write joint letters or hatch epistolary plots. *The meeting of Social Crediters should be to renew and increase unity*. And, in the present

instance, to increase the numbers of this informed body of propagandists.

Nothing is as contagious as a real and expressed sense of responsibility. Not even panic. *Nothing is as compelling as unanimous and consistently-expressed thought*. Who knows, if such a band of correspondents should grow up in each centre of the country, that they might not wake up on some morning of crisis to find themselves the focus of all eyes.

It might prove disconcerting; but, none the less, the time would have to come for them to prove the strength and consistency of their faith.

If correspondence is kept reasonably short, dignified, impersonal, to the point, sincere (which means interesting thing, and that is insincerity), no editor can, or ultimately will want, to exclude it.

There may arise points for some local liaison and organisation. Overlapping may occur, and waste of energy. Certainly there needs to be some press-cutting organisation. But unity of thought is what will achieve unity of action. A re-forming again and again to principle, which is the distant objective, and to our immediate objective, which may be defined as *the intensifying and canalising of the forces of revolt and the leading of them towards reformation instead of disintegration*.

My first article summarised a list of "Don'ts" for newspaper propagandists. Here is a summary of "Do's", of categorical imperatives:

Let us be brief; neither too long nor too short.

Let us be sincere, that is, dignified and interesting.

Let us be plain.

Let us be imaginative.

Let us always keep our objective before us; in other words, be impersonal.

Let us be trenchant and to the point.

Let us be patient.

Will you type these out and put them on your desk beside the "Don'ts"?

AN URGENT TASK FOR EVERYONE

THE sole reason for association is the benefit of the individual.

Individuals agree to such loss of functional freedom as association with their fellows for this purpose may necessitate in respect to choice of method, because they believe that, in association, they can ultimately achieve greater and safer freedom, *i.e.*, they can get what they want—they can achieve their objective.

Social Credit

The foundation of society is the belief that people can by co-operation make possible such a degree of freedom, security and access to material plenty as would be impossible without it. The belief that this result is possible by association is Social Credit.

At the present time individuals have lost sight of the reason for their association, with the result that they are not merely losing its benefits, but are allowing a small group of their number, with antipathetical interests, to exploit society for their personal ends.

As a consequence society is at present being administered in accordance with a policy disastrous to the individual. It is of vital urgency that the individual should awake to this dangerous position.

Therefore the conditions of everyday existence, which are at present obviously not in the interests of individuals, must be pointed out, elaborated, and related to individual well-being.

Restrictions of his freedom, whether by government decree (*e.g.*, licencing hours, compulsory closing of shops, prohibitions of what he may wear), or enforced by shortage of money to spend (aggravated by taxation), must be pointed out and emphasised.

Abstractions and Realities

This can best be done, as a rule, by distinguishing between abstractions and realities. If a desirable

thing is physically possible, it should not be prevented by an abstraction.

It is desirable and physically possible, for example, to improve the roads. It is absurd that "shortage" of money—money, an abstraction, useless except as a means to the desired end—should be accepted as a good reason for leaving roads unimproved. It should be shown up for the dangerous nonsense it is.

The Fraud of Money Taxation

The fallacy that taxation is necessary in a condition of abundance should also be exposed at every opportunity. The illustration given in Major Douglas's Belfast speech—printed in this issue of the Supplement—of the difference between genuine and fraudulent taxation should be carefully studied.

By intensive propaganda of this sort, the people can be led in stages to demand that what they want shall be done; and, further, that short shrift shall be given to obstructionists who hold up the bogey (the word is used here in its true sense) of shortage of money, as well as to those whose duty it is to accomplish these things if they fail.

Without being urged in so many words to do so, the people will thus gradually learn to specify policy, to demand results they want without bothering about the means, since the use of perversely unpleasant means will procure the removal of the administrator concerned.

Practical Demonstrations of Sovereignty

The people must also be encouraged and given guidance to undertake practical demonstrations of their sovereignty.

Wherever abuses exist, especially if they are small and easily remediable, the people should be shown that, by simply making a united demand, they can get them rectified immediately.

This sort of thing has been done spontaneously already when circumstances have been sufficiently exasperating. Strikes are examples, but they often fail when the strikers (or their representatives) specify methods of securing the desired result, because, as that at once opens the door to argument on alternative methods, unity is destroyed, and, as unity is strength, weakness ensues.

Keep Watch

The urgent duty of Douglas Cadets, especially those who are not already fully occupied in the Electoral Campaign, is to seize opportunities such as foster the spirit of strikes and guide the potential strikers to effective action without arousing the hostility of other sections of the community. Action should not be taken above the greatest common measure of general desire.

It is, however, not necessary to wait until people have reached the state of exasperation that precedes a strike.

The simple uniting of a sufficient body of people on a reasonable demand can be made to produce results that would never be given without such a demand. ("Ask, and it shall be given you," was not uttered by One who used words lightly.)

Douglas Cadets, wherever they are, can watch for opportunities of this kind to exploit. A little vigilance will reveal them in abundance.

Background for Electoral Campaign

The development in the people of a sense of sovereignty—of power—along the lines suggested above will provide the necessary "background" to the Electoral Campaign" to which Major Douglas has referred.

It will do more; by giving wider scope to individual initiative it will so improve their morale as to ensure that sense of proportion which is so necessary for true charity to one's neighbour—the love which passeth all understanding.

REVOLT OF THE ANGELS

An Answer To Those Who Say Drop Social Credit

FROM several quarters lately have come requests that we drop the title SOCIAL CREDIT from our paper, and substitute some title like "Democracy" or "The Realist" or something else which is popular and/or non-committal.

All these correspondents, from the lady who said simply that the title was "bloody awful" to the gentleman who sent us a long article ending with the words "To Hell with Social Credit," are enthusiastic campaigners for results.

For this reason we call it the revolt of the angels; indeed, otherwise we should be mortally suspicious!

Invictus

These campaigners complain that their campaigning is handicapped by psychological resistances to the name Social Credit.

Dull, highbrow and repellent; linked with Socialism and redolent of the mysteries of finance—these qualifications are part of the persistent propaganda of the enemy. What are we to do about it? Retreat, beaten; accepting the campaign of innuendo, suppression and lies as if it were the truth? Or fight; nail the lie to the counter?

We Know What We Choose

Because Social Credit has been misrepresented in the press; because Social Credit has been given a narrow technical meaning by well-intentioned friends (save us from our); because it will take a long time to make people understand plain English—because of these things we are asked to abandon ship.

Our heading may be bloody but it is unbowed.

A Name to Conjure With

We stand for Social Credit against international financiers' credit—and, without smugness, we are proud of it.

Well within the span of a single generation the name of Social Credit has spread from being an idea in the brain of one man to a world-wide movement.

Within the last two years two governments have been elected by a Social Credit vote, one of them a Social Credit government in name. That there has been no sign of Social Credit yet is a reflection on that government, not on Social Credit, nor on those who voted Social Credit.

Be of good cheer, all ye of little faith. Social Credit is moving, it is vital. In a little while, a month, a year, the name Social Credit will resound in every ear.

Be of the company of the wise virgins; make the most of the name by which history will know us.

Social Credit (see our leading article of November 20) means a society with a reputation for getting what it wants. That there is no such society on earth is something to shame us. Up, Social Credit!

1930 CLUB

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, December 15th, at 6 p.m., in the Essex Stairs Tea Room, Essex Street, Strand, when Mr. Herbert Dixon will speak on the Electoral Campaign in London.

Correspondence

Subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT

Reply to a correspondent who could not understand why we should insist that readers requiring the Supplements should become direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT:

While we fully appreciate your difficulty about becoming a direct subscriber to SOCIAL CREDIT, perhaps you do not quite understand how very difficult it is for us to make exceptions. When SOCIAL CREDIT is sold by newsagents, we get rather less than one penny a copy for it, which involves us in a loss, whereas a direct subscription brings us in a little over 1½d.

We cannot, of course, supply the Supplement through a newsagent, because it is confidential; if we were to supply it separately to readers we should have to post it, and that

CHRISTMAS CARDS

See advertisement on page 135 of SOCIAL CREDIT this week.

Buy your Christmas Cards from your own Headquarters and help the funds.

would add further to our costs. The whole thing is largely a matter of paying our way, and I can assure you that we have a very hard struggle to make ends meet.

I wonder if you could not manage to get another reader to replace one of the orders you give to the newsagent, so as to enable you, without extra expense, to take out a direct subscription?

With the greatly improved SOCIAL CREDIT we are issuing now (thanks to being able to confine all our technical and house organ matter to the Supplement), our appeal is really quite general, and new readers can

be got much more easily now than ever before.

Technical Matters

In reply to a letter seeking our assistance in replying to the criticisms of a "technical expert," the following was sent:

We have decided, as you will of course have noticed from our general policy, that it is not our business to force our technical views upon experts, although these views remain substantially what they have always been.

For this reason, while we are pursuing our technical researches with, if anything, greater energy than ever, we have come to the considered conclusion that it is better to embody them in a course of technical instruction, leading to some description of diploma, rather than to put them out piecemeal and informally. This course of instruction is now in preparation.*

We would make an exception in the case of some responsible body in agreement with our policy and desiring assistance in embodying it.

Our experience of the outcome of technical controversy is not encouraging, since it has become increasingly obvious that the orthodox technician takes the attitude that he is at once judge and controversialist.

Since, in common we know with yourself, we are convinced of the essential soundness of our case as proved not alone by theory but by objective fact, we feel that the only proper reply to make to the expert is that the general public is profoundly dissatisfied with the results he is producing, and that the onus of explaining away these results rests with him, if he still contends that our explanation, which fits the facts, is defective.

*See Lectures and Studies on this page.

SPEAKERS

In order to maintain a uniformity which will serve to protect our speakers from having to incur expenses which many cannot afford, all groups inviting speakers to address meetings are asked to observe the following conditions.

1. Travelling expenses should be paid in every case.
2. Where speakers obviously cannot return home the same night, a fee of £1 should be paid, irrespective of whether hospitality is extended. This ensures freedom

to speakers to put up at an hotel should they so desire, without feeling any obligation to save the group expense and, generally, will cover those incidental expenses they incur besides.

Speakers accepting invitations to address meetings are also asked to observe these conditions strictly. Even if they can afford not to accept the fee, by refusing it they will cause their less fortunate colleagues embarrassment. This has been happening.

Speakers reluctant to accept the fee are always at liberty to pass it on as a donation to the funds.

Groups will generally recognise the justice of this request, and their strict adherence to it will be appreciated by all concerned, besides making for smoother working throughout the Movement.

The foregoing does not apply to visits by the Liaison Officers of the Secretariat in carrying out their duties, except where specially arranged.

L. D. BYRNE,
Director of Information.

LECTURES AND STUDIES

IT is desirable that as many Social Crediters as possible should obtain either through their groups or directly from the Secretariat a copy of the Calendar and Prospectus of the Lectures and Studies Section just issued (3d., or 4d. by post).

The Calendar contains a statement of the constitution of the Section and of seven ordinances. A syllabus for the 20 lectures of Course A follows a short introduction.

This course aims at as complete instruction as possible in a limited number of matters concerning Social Credit.

"It is the youngest of studies, though possibly the most vitally important. It concerns the efficiency of human beings in association (or in society) as measured in terms of human satisfaction."

From this description of the ground to be covered, the lectures follow the phenomena of wealth-production in a human community, leading up to an analysis of the

notion of real cost. Thereafter, five lectures are devoted to the due preparation of the students for an understanding of the implications of price expressed in financial terms, and the last five lectures are devoted to examination of the chief factors affecting the efficiency of association.

This mode of approach is designed to engender thorough understanding of the items which must appear in any real "balance"-sheet before any attempt is made to unravel the financial "balance"-sheet and its implications.

Extracts in the Press

Extracts from the Prospectus will shortly appear in the advertisement columns of SOCIAL CREDIT, *The Observer* and *The New Statesman*. Readers are asked to make these as widely known as possible among members of the general public in order that (1) those who desire instruction may know where to get it, and (2) the idea may be dispelled that Social Crediters are engaged merely in propagating a belief. The

last-mentioned consideration has had due weight in bringing the Section to the conclusion that a just price should be charged for its services.

Instruction Centres in Britain

The following are places in the British Isles at which centres of instruction have been established. Additions will be made to the list from time to time. Applications for the establishment of a centre, whether at home or abroad, should be made to the Assistant Director, Lectures and Studies, Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Information concerning centres outside the British Isles may be obtained from the Assistant Director by those desiring instruction or examination).

Aberdeen: W. J. Sim; **Belfast:** J. Scott Kyle and R. L. Northridge; **Birkenhead:** J. L. Smith; **Birmingham:** J. G. Milne; **Bradford:** H. Day; **Cardiff:** Austin A. Cooper; **Liverpool:** Tudor Jones and E. J. Pankhurst; **LONDON:** H. G. Williams; **Newcastle-on-Tyne:** E. J. Roberts; **Sheffield:** G. H. Efron; **Southampton:** H. A. Carré; **Stockton-on-Tees:** A. E. Thomson; **Wallasey:** R. Oakley.

SOCIÁL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936

One Penny

THE KING: THE TRUTH

He Must Refuse To Be Bullied

THE REAL ISSUES

THIS is written before the King or the Government have made any official statement on "The difficulties that have arisen through the King's desire to marry Mrs. Simpson."

This is the truth about the situation. These are the real issues.

The issue, whatever the newspapers may be saying, is NOT whether the King should marry Mrs. Simpson or not.

What is being demanded by a curiously unanimous body of newspapers, all of which have financial connections, is, first of all, and as usual, that the interests of the individual must be subordinated to an abstraction, an institution.

Much play has been made of the fact that Mrs. Simpson has two husbands still living from whom she has obtained divorce.

It appears from all the evidence with which we are acquainted that, in this connection, she is singularly free from the unpleasant notoriety which is apt to accompany questions of this kind.

But apart from that it is beyond all discussion that divorce is the law of the land, and to raise such a question is to state in effect that the law of the land is an improper law. This is an aspect of the matter which comes with singularly bad grace from those who are responsible for those laws.

Secondly, the storm has burst immediately on top of the King's obvious intention to obtain action to relieve the suffering of the distressed areas.

This is an attack on realism. The row is being made, on formal grounds, by the very people who have been completely unmoved by the continuous suffering of millions of their fellow men.

The King has been moved to indignation by those sufferings, and has been pressing his Ministers.

The answer from those who control money is the same answer as that given to the Labour Government in 1931.

It has been accompanied by all the well-known phenomena of financial intrigues, such as the alleged Stock Exchange depression.

They are trying to suppress reality

(unnecessary human suffering) and enthroned abstractions (money).

The Future

The King, with the support of his people, will, we hope and expect, refuse to be bullied. If he will hold to his line, which is the human, individual line (His Majesty's dislike of the formal and ceremonial is world-famous and beloved) we predict:

It will break the Government. It will be the first step, and a tremendous step, towards the smashing of the inhuman money power which has been busy consolidating its power for hundreds of years.

The Bishop of Bradford

Sympathy is due to Dr. Blunt, whose remarks were obviously confined to questions of religious observance.

But as is the astute practice in high financial politics the occasion has been taken to "kill two birds with one stone."

The Bishop of Bradford has been uncomfortably outspoken at times about the suffering in the distressed areas. The same ingenious sort of trick has been played in diverting the attention of the public away from the distressed areas, to the so-called constitutional crisis.

The attack was launched by the *Yorkshire Post*, whose Chairman is also Chairman of the Westminster Bank.

OUR TELEGRAM TO THE KING

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED ON THURSDAY SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY AT FORT BELVEDERE:

"ISSUE RECOGNISED AS THE KING VERSUS OLIGARCHY. WORLD-WIDE SUPPORT ASSURED HIS MAJESTY.

—Chairman, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, W.C.2."

Many letters and telegrams supporting our wire have been received by SOCIAL CREDIT.

THE PRESS LEASHED AND UNLEASHED.

The King's wish to marry Mrs. Simpson has been common knowledge outside this country for months.

All the newspapers have maintained a uniform silence, so long as it suited those who control them.

(The control of finance and control of the Press (with few exceptions) is concentric.)

At a given moment an innocent remark by Dr. Blunt was used to unleash on the public, hitherto systematically fooled, news that has been fully supplied to the public of America.

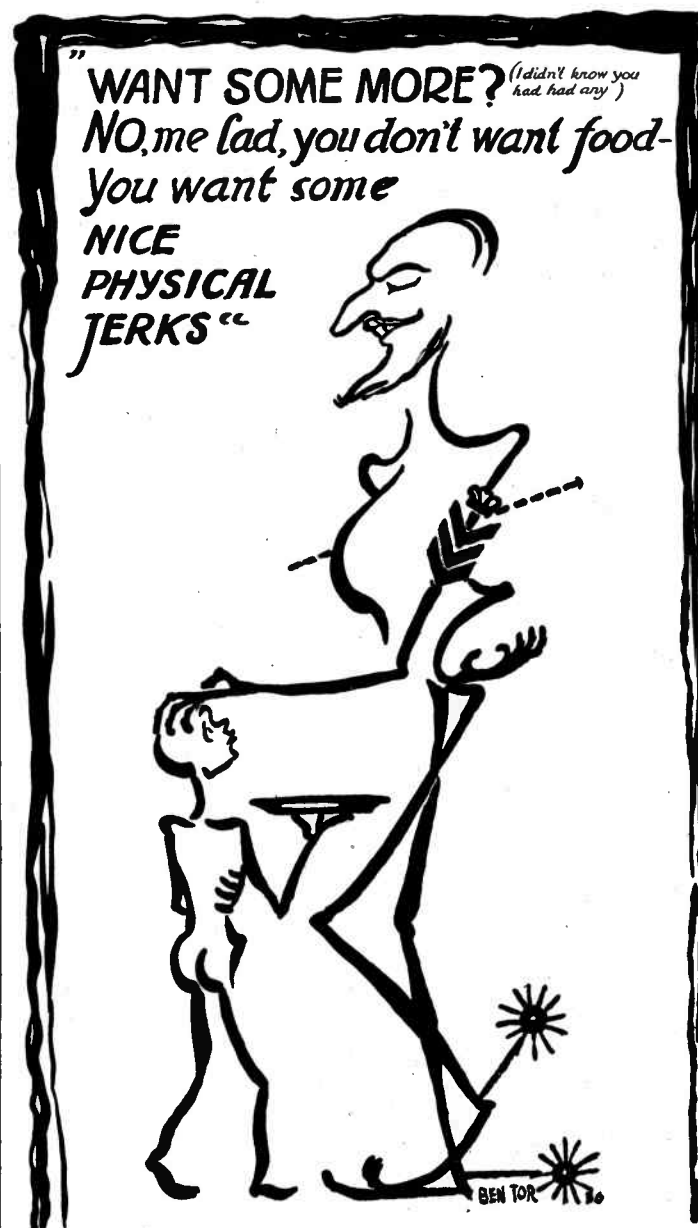
(Schenectady Radio broadcast the news of Mrs. Simpson's Decree 11 minutes after it was pronounced. That needed the fullest facilities. Who gave them? *Time*, the American news magazine, has been carrying Mrs. Simpson's story for months).

"Usually such matters are played down, or generally suppressed by a sort of international gentleman's agreement. Obviously, however, the lid has been lifted, and the word has been passed down the line that the sky's the limit so far as concerns exposing Carol's private life. There can be only one answer to this. Politics, and politics of the biggest sort . . ."

[Extract from "Our Lords and Masters" by the Unofficial Observer, Robert Hale, 15s. Commenting on the attack on King Carol of Rumania, which has developed since he rid Rumania of its financial dictators. (See *The Times*, page 15, December 3rd.)]

Nothing has been or can be produced against King Edward. But this attack on him is just such a political manoeuvre engineered by financial interests.

FOOD FIRST, JERKS AFTER



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

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

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

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

To the People of England:
DEMAND THAT YOUR KING BE FREE

WORDS TO THE WISE

THE MILK MUDDLE

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

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

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

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

ZAHAROFF

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

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

It has been freely stated that he supplied

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

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

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

ROB ME, ROB ME NOT

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

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

These are the words it uses:

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

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

SHARING THE WORLD

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

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

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

It means war.

EXPLORING EVERY AVENUE

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

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

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

THE REAL INSURANCE

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

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

What about getting on with it? All the skill, materials and equipment are ready.

Everyone could benefit. No one need suffer.

UNDER THE NAZIS

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

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

That is how the Nazis do it.

BOOTS AND MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

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

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

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

STARVATION OR SLUMS

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

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

YOU CAN WIPE OUT THIS ANOMALY

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

Write to Mr. Belisha!

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

SOCIAL CREDIT seconds that resolution.

to regulate our lives through control of the money system.

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

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

What Do You Think?

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

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

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

FALSE OR TRUE?

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

Answers next week.

"Fetch That Little Devil, John . . ."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 People Are Killed On British Roads Every Day—

EXPERTS HAVE PLANS TO REDUCE THIS ROAD SLAUGHTER

End Congestion, Build Better Roads

ALL RESOURCES AVAILABLE

SPECIAL "SOCIAL CREDIT" NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Get the Job Done

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pedestrians

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SIX-LINE ROADS
260-ft. WIDE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Present Palliatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON STREETS ARE SATURATED

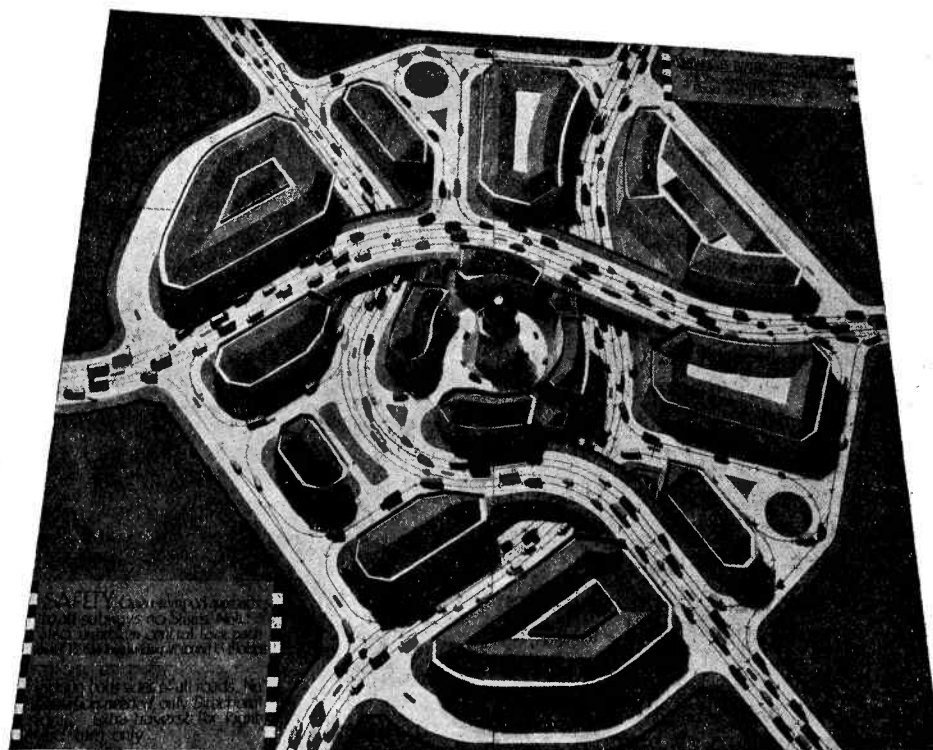
NOW we listen to Earl Howe, famous racing motorist:

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

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

(Continued in Column 3)

BRIDGED SIX-WAY DISTRIBUTORY ROAD JUNCTION



Hobbs, Offen & Co.

No road crosses another on same level

(With acknowledgments to Civil Engineering)

92 Council Officials Guilty of Graft

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

Some were councillors; others paid officials.

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

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

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

Some of the irregularities discovered include:

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

Jobs, Contracts for Bribes

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

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

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

Discrepancies in accounts.

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

(Continued from previous Column)

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

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

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

The people, for whom by rights the roads should be made and maintained, want better roads—they want less restrictions on liberty.

Meanwhile—18 people must die to-morrow.

BOMBSHELL FOR WORST SLUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.R.T.

New Zealand Premier Asks For It

Mr. Savage Tries to Wriggle

THE PEOPLE WILL DEMAND THEIR OWN POLICY, NOT ENDORSE HIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Savage's letter follows:

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M. J. Savage.

Party Politics a Fraud

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FIGHT IS ON

Overseas Fund Now Open

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Campaign for Economic Freedom THE NEW ZEALAND BATTLEGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARSDEN DUNNINGHAM,
Director of Electoral Campaign,
New Zealand

SUPPLEMENT OUT THIS WEEK

Contains full report of

Major Douglas's Speech at Belfast

DICTATORSHIP BY TAXATION

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

QUALIFY NOW

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

1. Be registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

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

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

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

Leaflet No. 5 (revised)

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

Leaflet No. 6

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

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

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

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

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.

Signed.....

Address.....

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

(16)